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RAJYA SABHA  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
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RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, 25th November, 2009/4 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Floods in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

\*81. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka faced unprecedented floods recently;

(b) if so, the details of damages caused and the financial assistance provided to these States for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people;

(c) whether these States have demanded declaring the current flood situation as a national calamity; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (d) Due to low pressure weather system formed in the Bay of Bengal, 14 districts in Andhra Pradesh and 15 districts in Karnataka experienced severe floods as a result of heavy rains during 29th September to 4th October, 2009. As per memoranda received from these, details of loss of human lives and extent of damage to property are given in the Statement-I (See below).

Requests of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for financial assistance from NCCF in the wake of above floods are being processed. However, pending the processing of their request, second installment of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for the year 2009-10 amounting to Rs.156.835 crore to Andhra Pradesh and Rs.52.26 crore to Karnataka have been released in advance. In addition, in pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for release of Rs.1000 crore each to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, an amount of Rs.500 crore each has already been released from NCCF on an 'on account' basis. The remaining amount of Rs.500 crore each to these States will be released by the Ministry of Finance after the augmentation of NCCF in the budget.

These States have also requested to declare these floods as National Calamity. Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamity is provided under the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). A CRF has been constituted for each State, corpus of which is shared between the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25.

To meet the requirement of funds for relief operations, in the event of a calamity of severe nature, when resources in the CRF account are inadequate, additional assistance is considered from NCCF, which is 100% funded by the Government of India. As such, in case of calamities of 'severe nature', the support to the concerned State Government is provided at National level in the form of logistic and financial support to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The Scheme for CRF/NCCF does not contemplate to declare any calamity as a "National Calamity".

### ***Statement***

*Details of extent of Damage caused due to Heavy Rains/Floods during  
29th September to 4th October, 2009 in the States of  
Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka*

Item	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka
Human lives lost	90	229
Livestock perished	43642	7882
Houses damaged	2.14 lakh	6.55 lakh
Cropped area affected	2.82 lakh ha.	22.85 lakh ha.
Damage to roads	14135 km.	29613 km.
No. of Bridges and culvert damaged	3115	5240
No. of irrigation system/ structures damaged	1811	2182
Damage to power sector	Ten 132 KV Lines (km), Two KV sub-stations	1.15 lakh power installations

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: As stated in the answer, the flood and heavy rain had caused widespread damage in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Such natural calamities are regular features of our country. Though we cannot prevent rain and flood, but if we take precautionary measures, we can mitigate the damages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. Don't make a statement; ask the question.

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Sir, I am putting the question. The main reason of the flash flood in Andhra Pradesh was the releasing of surplus water from Almati and Narayanpur Dams. Recently,

Moolathara Dam in Palghat district of Kerala collapsed partially due to sudden release of water from Aliyar Dam. The concerned authorities did not give prior intimation about the volume of water to be released.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a statement. Please ask your supplementary.

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Sir, my question is, in such a situation, whether the Union Government will create some mechanism to coordinate the actions of State Governments for releasing the surplus water from dams and issuing early warning to the people.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question pertains to the Ministry of Water Resources and it has no relevance with this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please.

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Sir, the Kerala State had suffered heavy loss of human lives, crops and houses due to heavy rain and flood in the month of June this year. The estimated loss is Rs. 700 crores. A Central team had visited the affected areas and it was convinced that the State has suffered heavy losses. I would like to know whether the Government had given any extra financial help to the State for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the northern parts of Kerala had floods from 15th to 20th of July, 2009 and eight districts have been affected. I will give you details of the lives lost and the other losses suffered by the State due to it. On the night of 15th July, 2009, we had sent two companies of NDRF to the State of Kerala from Arconam.

Sir, regarding the amount released by the State, I would like to inform you that an Inter-Ministerial group met and approved Rs. 61.36 crores and Rs. 1.86 crores from the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Project for the State of Kerala this year.

SHRI V. HUNUMANTHA RAO: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Due to heavy rains, a lot of people, the small vendors, the shopkeepers, etc., lost everything. So, I think, the banks should come forward to give some loans to these affected people. Then only, they can build up their career and business because they have lost everything. So, the nationalised banks should be requested to give some loans so that these people can rebuild their career. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to help these people through the bankers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, whenever there is a calamity of this nature, the invariable practice is for the State-level Bankers' Committee to meet. The Chief Minister usually chairs such a meeting and I know a number of cases where at that meeting, banks have come forward to reschedule loans and to give fresh loans. Whether such a meeting has taken place in each State, I am not in a position to say immediately, but I know that a meeting took place in the State of Karnataka. Perhaps such meetings have also taken place in other States. I shall find that out and give that information to the hon. Member.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, there has been this severe calamity in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The Inter-Ministerial Group visited these two States. Through you, Sir, I would like to ask whether the interministerial Central team has submitted any report, and if yes, whether the Inter-Ministerial Group has examined the Inter-Ministerial Central Team's recommendations. What are the Inter-Ministerial Group's recommendations to the High Level Committee about expenditure to deal with the calamity and what is the extent of assistance provided?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the Inter-Ministerial Central team has already submitted the report and the State Government has submitted a memorandum amounting to Rs. 11609.25 crores comprising Rs. 3075.83 crores from the National Calamity Relief Fund and Rs. 8533.40 crores towards permanent restoration. The memorandum of the State Government for additional assistance out of the NCF is under process. Requests of the State Government for assistance in items outside the CRF and NCF norms have been forwarded to the Department of Agricultural Cooperation and other departments for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rama Jois. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, one question please.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, the hon. Minister may please state how many houses have been washed away and how much time will be taken to rebuild them.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, according to the report given by the State Government, 6.55 lakh houses have been lost in the State of Karnataka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 82 Hon. Member absent.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three supplementaries only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, I belong to Andhra Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that, but the three supplementaries-rule is sacrosanct. ....*(Interruptions)*... This is not a debate.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, this is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are very large number...*(Interruptions)*... Please, do not interrupt.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we belong to the affected areas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want a debate, please give Notice for the debate.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we belong to the affected areas. ...*(Interruptions)* There should be a half an hour discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 83

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں آندھرا پردیش سے ہوں۔ (مداخلت)۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: He gave an answer.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: He did not give a full answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we want a half an hour discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then complaint about the...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we want a half an hour discussion. We all belong to the affected States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : चेयरमैन साहब, हम इस पर Half an Hour Discussion चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

Half an Hour Discussion

جناب محمد علی خان : چیئرمین صاحب، ہم اس پر  
جاہتے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the manner in which this matter is to be raised. I am sorry...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we want a half an hour discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure for giving notice for discussions. Please, follow it. What is the difficulty? Question 83.

\*82. \* [The questioner Shri N.R. Govindarajar was absent. For answer *vide* page 51 *infra*.]

#### Strengthening the mechanism for protection of human rights

\*83. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:††

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to strengthen the mechanism for protection of human rights;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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† [ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

†† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mohammed Adeeb.

### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) The principles of human rights are an integral part of the Constitution of India which guarantees basic human rights and fundamental freedoms to all citizens, irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. The Government of India has enacted the Protection of Human Rights, 1993 which lays down the mechanism for protection of Human Rights. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has been set up under Section 3(1) of the said Act for protection of Human Rights. Further, as per Section 21 of PHR Act, 1993, the State Governments may set up State Human Rights Commissions. The NHRC has been vested with following powers and functions in order to discharge its mandate of protection of Human Rights.

NHRC enquires into complaints under the said Act. The Commission has got full powers of a Civil Court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

The enquiry proceedings before the Commission are deemed to be judicial procedure. The Commission may transfer any complaint filed or pending before it to the State Commission of the State from which the complaints arises and the State Commission shall dispose of the complaint as if it were a complaint initially filed before it.

Similarly, for the purpose of investigation, the Commission may summon and enforce the attendance of any person and examine him, require the production of any document and requisition any public record from any office.

NHRC can perform any or all of the following functions:

- (i) To enquire into any complaint of violation of Human Rights.
- (ii) To intervene in any proceeding including any allegation of violation of Human Rights pending before a Court.
- (iii) To visit jails and other such institutions and make suitable recommendations to the Government.
- (iv) To review the safeguards provided by the Constitution/any law for protection of Human Rights.
- (v) To study international conventions/covenants and make suitable recommendations.
- (vi) To undertake and promote research/literacy/awareness in the field of Human Rights.
- (vii) To encourage the efforts of Non-Governmental Organisations and institutions working in the field of Human Rights.

The State Human Rights Commissions have been vested with similar power/functions as NHRC within the justification of their respective States.

The Government of India and the NHRC have been actively pursuing with the State Governments for setting up of SHRCs and Human Rights Courts.

Due to persistent efforts of Government of India and NHRC, 18 States have set up the State Human Rights Commissions and 10 States have set up Human Rights Courts at district level for protection of human rights.

In view of the facts pointed above, the existing mechanism for the protection of human rights is adequate and it can be strengthened further by State Governments by implementing the provisions of the PHR Act, 1993 effectively and efficiently, as “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects under the Constitution of India.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, my first supplementary is this: The Human Rights Commission consists of three members. The minorities and backward class people suffer more from human rights violations. Will the Government of India think of having a member from the minority communities, backward classes and dalits in the Commission, as they are the people who suffer more from human rights violations?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, we have separate commissions for various other groups, like we have the National Commission on Minorities also. So, I think, the minorities issues are adequately taken care of even there. Besides, the Human Rights Commission also takes care of the minority issues.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, my second supplementary is that in Maharashtra more than 20 people are still in jail for the last seven years although no charges have been framed against them. POTA has already been repealed but they have not got the bail by the Government of Maharashtra. Is this not a case of human rights violation? I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why they have been in jail for seven years when there is no charge-sheet framed against them? POTA has already been repealed but Maharashtra Government has not allowed them to get the bail. The Supreme Court has held that if there is no substantial evidence in POTA cases, they are liable to get the bail. This is a total human rights violation. Why have they been in jail for seven years? I want to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, on the basis of any complaint or letter received from the hon. Member, we are going to take it up with the Government of Maharashtra. Otherwise, in most of the States we have the State level human rights commissions and we are asking the States to set up human rights courts also. Around ten States have already set up specially designated human rights courts, and we wish that all the States set up such courts so that such cases can be taken up in those designated courts.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, I have written, at least, twenty letters to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: We will take it up afresh.

**श्री साबिर अली:** सर, जैसा कि अभी अदीब साहब ने कहा, मैं सिर्फ उसमें कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2006-07 में Human Rights के 9,603 violations हुए थे, जिनमें खास करके सिर्फ मुसलमानों के साथ 8,390 हुए थे। 2007-08 में 10,568 हुए थे, जिनमें से 9,248 मुसलमानों के साथ हुए। 2008-09 में 12,794 हुए थे, जिनमें से 11,178 मुसलमानों के साथ हुए। यह उत्तर इसी सदन में दिया गया था और ये आंकड़े इसी सदन



के हैं। इस तरह जो Human Rights के violations होते हैं, यह काम खास करके सरकारी पदाधिकारियों के जरिए किया जाता है और खास तौर पर अक़ल्लियतों के साथ यह होता है। इस पर सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं? ये आंकड़े सरकार के द्वारा ही दिए गए हैं। सर, आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2006 से लेकर अब तक सरकार ने इस पर क्या कदम उठाए हैं ताकि ऐसे मामले रिपीट न हों?

**श्री अजय माकन:** सभापति महोदय, इस तरीके की जितनी भी कंप्लेंट्स आती हैं, National Human Rights Commission और State Human Rights Commission समयसमय पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को उन पर डायरेक्शन देते रहते हैं। Human Rights Commission न केवल minorities के केसिज़ पर, बल्कि अन्य बहुत सारी चीज़ों के मामले में समय-समय पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्शन देता रहता है - जैसे custodial death, insurgency, rape and torture, reform of the police, prison reforms, mental hospitals, shelter for women, minorities etc. स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इन डायरेक्शन्स का पालन करती रहती हैं।

अगर माननीय सदस्य को कोई स्पेसिफिक केस हमारी जानकारी में लाना है अथवा हमारे माध्यम से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जानकारी में लाना है, तो वे हमें बताएं, हम उसको जरूर टेकअप करेंगे।

**SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:** Sir, we all are aware that the worst victims of the human rights violation is the weaker section of the society, in particular the SC/ST, the Muslims and women too. I want to know from the hon. Minister: Are you aware of the honour killing in the neighbouring States of Haryana, Rajasthan and many other States all over the country? A young boy and a girl married to each other which is legally permissible; they went to the court and even the parents were in agreement, but a certain community panchayat in the name of *gotra* or *sagotra* and all this thing has not only violated the laws of the land but killed the couple in the presence of Police. The Central Government is constitutionally responsible to protect the rights of women and the rights of the poor, and we claim that there is no discrimination on the basis of caste, class or creed in our country. But is there a single case where the Central Government has intervened and asked the State Governments of Rajasthan or Haryana as to what the State Government machinery was doing when *goondas* and goons were killing the couple?

**SHRI AJAY MAKEN:** Sir, while responding to a question on honour killing in the last session, my senior colleague had, in very strong words, deplored such so-called honour killings, and it is very unfortunate that in our country, in certain States, we have such kind of killings. We are aware of this matter. We are taking it up with the State Governments, and in whatever manner, we can do it, within the constitutional limits, we are going to take care so that such things are not repeated in future.

**SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:** You should bring a law to curb these crimes. That is the issue.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No interruptions please.

**SHRI AJAY MAKEN:** Sir, honour killing is just like any other murder... (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is not just like any other murder. It is totally wrong. How can he say that honour killing is like any other murder? It is a crime connected with honour which has different dimensions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The very fact that the term 'honour killing' has been used, means it is somewhat different from normal murder.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Thank you, Sir. I hope your wisdom will percolate to the Government.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: By way of using different terminology, there is no distinction between the two because the punishment, the capital punishment, for both are the same. We are not giving any relaxation, as many other countries do, for so-called honour killing. There are many countries in the world which give some kind of relaxation if it is proved that it is an honour killing. There is no relaxation in our country. It is as good or as bad as a normal murder, as far as the law is concerned. So, the punishment is capital punishment.

**सरदार तरलोचन सिंह:** सर, National Human Rights Commission बहुत बड़ा organization है, लेकिन सरकार ने कई महीने से इसका चेयरमैन भी अप्वायंट नहीं किया। यह बताता है कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ से इस National Human Rights Commission के बारे में क्या रवैया है।

Secondly, Sir, through you, I want to know कि National Human Rights Commission ने कितने केसेज आज तक डील किए और कितने लोगों को रिलीफ मिली? Is there only deliberation and no action? Do they have any power to take action? Through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one Khakra case where 1200 people were burnt. Without any name, A case is pending with the Human Rights Commission कि अमृतसर में 1200 लोग एक दिन में जलाये गये, उनका कोई whereabouts या उसमें कोई रिलीफ आज तक नहीं आया। The Human Rights Commission is sitting on it.

**श्री अजय माकन:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** आप एक का ही जवाब दे दीजिए।

**श्री अजय माकन:** सर, पहला प्रश्न उन्होंने NHRC के कम्पोजीशन के बारे में पूछा है। यह मामला *sub-judice* भी है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि National Human Rights Commission के Chairperson retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court हो सकते हैं, जिनकी उम्र 70 साल से कम हो। इन दोनों parameters में केवल 2 व्यक्ति आते हैं और दोनों के दोनों व्यक्तियों ने कहा है कि वे inclined नहीं हैं और वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:** सर, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते हुए कहा कि अगर custodial death होती है, तो वे भी Human Rights के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। अभी recently जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में शर्मा नाम का एक आदमी custodial death में torture के बाद मारा गया। उसके नाखून निकाल लिए गए, उसके साथ और भी दुर्व्यवहार किया गया। उसके बारे में कुछ मंत्री जी बताएँगे या आपको चिट्ठी लिख कर भेजें?

**श्री अजय माकन:** मैडम, आप इसके बारे में हमें चिट्ठी भी लिखेंगी, तब भी हम इसको दिखवाएँगे। आपने इसका मेशन किया है, तो हम इसको वैसे भी दिखवाएँगे, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में custodial death के जो केसेज हुए हैं, उनके आँकड़े इस प्रकार हैं- 2006-2007 में कोई नहीं, 2007-2008 में तीन और 2008-2009 में कोई नहीं। इस प्रकार पिछले तीन सालों में ऐसे केसेज केवल 3 हुए हैं।

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन नं० 84.

**Highway projects in the country**

\*84. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to a World Bank study released in Delhi recently a whopping Rs. 9000 crores is locked up in arbitration cases related to highway projects in India;

(b) whether according to the report about 40 per cent of highway projects in India suffer cost overruns of 30-55 per cent and almost 70 per cent projects are completed with time overruns; and

(c) whether despite such problems with India's highway projects, the World Bank is considering to step up its assistance in various States and also a loan of \$3 billion for development of highways in India?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) There are 163 no. of arbitration cases comprising approximately 1000 number of disputes amounting to Rs.8508.77 crores relating to highway projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). 85 cases of already published Arbitral Award are pending before different Courts comprising 380 numbers of disputes amounting to Rs.593.73 crores.

(b) Out of 218 projects completed under NHDP, 146 projects were completed behind schedule *i.e.* 66.97 percent projects suffered time overrun. Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provisions. In fact it is a contractually enabled provision which permits to limit for payment of material actually consumed, at prices which actually exist. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the Contractor, liquidated damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the Contractor.

(c) A proposal has been forwarded to World Bank to consider an assistance of \$ 2.96 billion for development of non-NHDP National Highway sections in various states to two lane standards.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the national highway projects are very ambitious projects of both the NDA and the UPA. If we go by the statistics, it shows that in the past approximately nine years, there had been a tardy development of the national highways. Sir, when the NDA came to power, they insisted on National Highways, Expressways and the Golden Quadrilateral etc.

In the recent past, in 2001, two projects, one in Uttar Pradesh and the other one in Jharkhand, were taken up, and, which have almost got stalled. It involves Rs. 19,000 crores. I do not know whether these projects have been started or not. I want to know when these

projects will be completed. I think, these projects have been taken up under the World Bank scheme. Apart from this, two projects in Karnataka, namely, Chitradurga and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I am putting the question. Sir, because there is a lot of delay in the implementation of these projects, I just want to know from the hon. Minister as to how long will it take to complete these projects, especially, one project in Uttar Pradesh and the other one in Jharkhand, and, also the two projects in Karnataka, namely, Chitradurga and Shiradi Ghat. Sir, for the past ten years, about sixty kilometres of the stretch has not been completed. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to when he will be completing these projects.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the question really is about dispute resolution and about the cases which are pending in dispute. Sir, there has been delay, undoubtedly, and, the reasons for this delay have largely been due to land acquisition. Land acquisition has been an enormous challenge, and, for the last few months, the State Governments are sensitized about the importance of land acquisition. We are setting up 150 special land acquisition units to ensure that the land is acquired in time; the unencumbered land or removal of utility like electricity polls etc.

The hon. Members mentioned about the NDA Government's progress, I would like to inform the hon. Member that just this year alone, we will build more roads than what were built in the entire five years regime of the NDA Government.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, this is my second supplementary. Sir, the dynamic Minister has announced that he will be completing about 7,000 km. of roads annually, which means 20-kilometre per day. With so much of litigation going on through out the country, I have my own doubts as to how the Minister would complete these projects. Sir, the (b) part of my question is: whether to empower the National Highway Authority of India financially, apart from providing sovereign guarantee against National Highway Authority of India's instruments like bonds, the Government would also consider empowering the National Highway Authority to levy cess on commercial vehicles plying on national highways stretches and carrying heavy minerals thereby causing a premature damage to the roads which necessitates frequent repairs and resurfacing.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has brought to the notice of the House the delays which we have because of the arbitration, which is taking place in the National Highways Authority of India. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that all the arbitration cases are mostly on the model which was being followed by the NHAI earlier when it was started. When the National Highway Authority was started, it was the EPC programme. The 20-kilometre road per day, which the Ministry plans to make are mostly going to be on the BOT-Toll model, where there is little problem of arbitration, and, in fact, we have had no kind of arbitration in the

BOT-Toll model. As far as the problems coming in the BOT-annuity, or, BOT-Toll problems are concerned, my senior colleague has already answered the question of land utility, we have put up a lot of things to get the land acquired.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। हिन्दी में एक शब्द है “मार्गदर्शन”। अगर हम किसी भी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति से सभा में मिलते हैं तो कहते हैं कि कृपा करके मार्गदर्शन कीजिए, लेकिन आज देश में मार्ग की हालत क्या है? देश भर में राजमार्ग तो दूर सामान्य मार्ग की हालत भी अत्यंत दुर्दशाग्रस्त है। सर, मैं उड़ीसा से आता हूँ।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री बात-बात पर कहते हैं कि श्री कमल नाथ जी मेरे मित्र हैं, जो राजमार्ग मंत्री हैं, वे मेरे मित्र हैं। सर, राज्य में जितने मार्ग हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, मेरा सवाल यह है कि राज्य में जितने राजमार्ग हैं, जैसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 200 है, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 23 है, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 43 है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 05 है, जो कि कोलकाता से चेन्नई तक के लिए है तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 06 भी है, जो कोलकाता से मुंबई तक के लिए है, उनमें से किसी भी राजमार्ग की हालत ढंग की नहीं है। उनकी स्थिति ऐसी है कि उन पर एक इंच भी आगे बढ़ने की हालत नहीं है।

**श्री सभापति :** आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के राजमार्गों की मरम्मत के लिए कम से कम कितना पैसा दिया जाता है और जो पैसा मरम्मत के लिए दिया जाता है, राज्य सरकार उसका व्यय ठीक ढंग से कर पाती है या नहीं कर पाती है? कृपा करके मंत्री महोदय एक बार राज्य में विराजें और वहां के लोगों की दुर्दशा को दयापूर्वक देखें।

**श्री कमल नाथ :** सर, इनके दो प्रश्न हैं।

**श्री सभापति :** आप एक प्रश्न का जवाब दीजिए।

**श्री कमल नाथ :** इनका पहला प्रश्न यह है कि मुख्य मंत्री मेरे मित्र हैं, इसका भी मैं जवाब दे देता हूँ। जैसे विभिन्न प्रांतों के मुख्य मंत्री मेरे मित्र हैं, वैसे ही उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री भी मेरे मित्र हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय सदस्य इससे संतुष्ट होंगे।

जहां तक राजमार्ग के maintenance की बात है, इस संबंध में मुख्यमंत्री जी मुझसे मिले थे और समय-समय पर अन्य MPs भी मुझसे बात की है। उड़ीसा के राजमार्ग के maintenance के लिए और सेन्ट्रल रोड फंड के लिए जो आवश्यक और पर्याप्त राशि है, उसको हम देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि उड़ीसा को जो पिछले साल मिला था, इस साल और अगले साल उससे ज्यादा मिलेगा।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in the wake of several lapses, as pointed out in the question by the hon. Member, I am inclined to ask whether the World Bank, which is giving the credit, has made any adverse observation against the country which is availing the credit. If so, what are the adverse observations against us?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, there are World Bank projects which are going on. And we are looking at another World Bank loan also. There are certain issues, which the World Bank raised,

with regard to implementation. Some of them have been resolved and some of them are in the process of being resolved.

I am happy to inform the hon. Member that in the recent discussions with the World Bank, they agreed to consider what they have not considered earlier, in addition to the project, which we have given them. The submitted project will cost three billion dollars, roughly 2.96 billion dollars, to convert one lane National Highways into two-lane National Highways. In our country, the length of one lane National Highways is 17,000 km. Now to convert them into two lanes, we have prepared a World Bank proposal. The World Bank is going to consider this. It will give three billion dollars over a period of five years. The World Bank has also agreed to look at viability gap funding and annuity which they were not doing earlier. This would provide us a major resource for the programme in the next four or five years. There have been some concerns with the World Bank, and rightly so, and we have been correcting what they have brought to our notice. Certain things require corrections and certain things don't require correction. While that is going on, currently, we are also pursuing further funding and further borrowing from the World Bank.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has just told that there are many disputes basically in EPC areas, and in the BOT toll projects, which are being subsequently undertaken, there are no problems. I think that in the BOT toll projects also, there are problems and delays. Whether the hon. Minister is aware that BOT toll projects may not be having much of the problem for the Government, but it has problems of other dimensions. Where there are BOT projects, contractors are being extended concessional period for 15, 30 years and the contractors are realising their costs by 5, 6 years by collection of tolls. So, there is an overall problem for the country's economy and the department. I would like to know whether they are considering that. And also whether they are aware that even in BOT projects, the major reason of the delay is changing the scope of work by the NHAI after awarding the contract and this resulted in the contractor who got the contract on the basis of a negative grant procuring more than Rs. 150 crores from the Government as in the case of the Gurgaon Highway project. I would like to know whether any accountability was fixed for this gross negligence and gross mismanagement. Thank you.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, with regard to the BOT projects, first by question of toll period must be understood that toll period is based on Projections made, a feasibility study is prepared on traffic, projections, the traffic which we are seeing, and we are ensuring that we are as accurate as possible and the traffic and the toll pays for the capital cost of the road. The feasibility studies which are prepared, these have been not of a very good quality, I must admit. We are taking corrective steps in this respect. Sometimes, certain bypasses or certain service lanes or certain other facilities in the road which are not part of the design or the engineering, are required to be undertaken, which is outside the scope of the project which the hon. Member has referred to, and rightly so. These have to be taken up on an *ad-hoc* basis because in respect of these projects, there is a public outcry, there is a need for it, and when these get taken up

separately outside the BOT, obviously, that does not form a part of the total project cost. So, for the future projects, we are ensuring that by more public consultations and more public interaction, we are able to give correct designing, correct engineering and provide facilities so that this add on which takes place, is not there.

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** सर, एक छोटी सी request है, मैं interpret नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है, मैं इस विषय पर discussion इसलिए चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप उसका नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** मैं दे रहा हूँ। सर, इसमें एक लाख करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा खर्चा होता है और इन परियोजनाओं में कई व्यवधान हैं, इसलिए अगर उस पर discussion होगा तो कमल नाथ जी को भी सहायता मिलेगी और कई व्यवधान दूर होंगे। Fair enough.

#### **Damages due to floods in A.P., Karnataka and Maharashtra**

\*85. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and rendered homeless as a result of recent heavy rain and rushing floods in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that several lakh acres of agricultural land have been submerged in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided to these States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) to (d) According to the information received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, 90 human lives in Andhra Pradesh and 229 human lives in Karnataka have been lost as a result of heavy rains/floods during 29th September to 4th October 2009. About 2.85 lakh persons in Andhra Pradesh and about 7.66 lakh persons in Karnataka who were rendered homeless, reported to have been accommodated in the relief camps.

Crops over an area of 2.82 lakh ha in Andhra Pradesh and 22.85 lakh ha in Karnataka are reported to have been affected.

No report of damage has been received from Maharashtra.

Requests of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for financial assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of above floods are being processed. However, pending the processing of their request, second installment of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for the year 2009-10 amounting to Rs.156.835 crore to Andhra Pradesh and Rs.52.26 crore to Karnataka have been released in advance. In addition, in

pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister for release of Rs.1000 crore each to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, an amount of Rs.500 crore each has already been released from NCCF on an 'on account' basis. The remaining amount of Rs.500 crore each to these States will be released by the Ministry of Finance after the augmentation of NCCF in the budget.

The extant norms for CRF/NCCF provides assistance for Agriculture Sector in the form of input subsidy, desilting of agricultural land, removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas and loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide.

**श्री अमर सिंह :** सर, बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लालफीताशाही ऐसे मामलों में भी हावी है। मेरे पास जो उत्तर आया है, वह बहुत अमानवीय है। उस उत्तर में यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह तो मान रहे हैं कि पूरी की पूरी खेती बाढ़ में डूब गई है, लाखों हैक्टेयर डूब गया है, यह भी मान रहे हैं कि 90 लोग आंध्र प्रदेश में और 229 लोग कर्नाटक में मौत के शिकार हो गए हैं लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर में लिखा जा रहा है कि assessment of damage is being assessed. The process is on. हमारे प्रशासन का यह आचरण ठीक नहीं है। अगर किसी रोगी के रोग का निदान तत्काल न हो, उसे अगर दवाई की जरूरत है, शल्य-चिकित्सा की जरूरत है और डॉक्टर अगर assessment ही करता रहे, तब तो वह मर ही जाएगा। Justice delayed is justice denied. तो आपको जो भी देना है, जो भी करना है, क्या कोई instant mechanism आपके पास है या आप इसी तरह का औपचारिक उत्तर देते रहेंगे that assessment is being made.

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री अमर सिंह :** तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि how long will you take in making the assessment because considerable time has passed when the flood has taken place, people have died and their crops have been ruined?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the Central Team has submitted its report yesterday. The Inter-Ministerial group, headed by the Home Secretary, is to meet shortly. About Karnataka, the Central Team has submitted its report. The Inter-Ministerial Group is about to meet tomorrow.

**श्री अमर सिंह :** सर, आंध्र प्रदेश में हमारे साथी सांसद डा० दसारी नारायण राव जी ने प्रयास किया कि कुछ फंड इकट्ठा हो। कुछ एनजीओज़ ने भी इस संबंध में प्रयास किया। मेरी जानकारी है कि कर्नाटक की सरकार ने एक दिन पदयात्रा करके अपने उपक्रम से पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा धनराशि एकत्रित की। महोदय, एनजीओज़, आंध्र प्रदेश के फिल्मकार और कर्नाटक की सरकार पदयात्रा से पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए इकट्ठे कर लेती है, लेकिन अभी तक सिर्फ 156 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्र से गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण भारत में जो लोग मरे हैं, जो किसान मरे हैं, क्या वह दक्षिण भारत भारत का हिस्सा नहीं है? वहां पर मरे हुए लोगों का असेसमेंट हो रहा है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि it will be shortly done. How shortly you are going to do and as compared to what is being done in Andhra Pradesh, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

**श्री अमर सिंह :** सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में थोड़ा बताना तो पड़ेगा कि वहां पर क्या हालत है। वहां पर निजी संस्थाओं ने इतना प्रयास किया है, कर्नाटक की सरकार ने पदयात्रा करके तीन घंटे में पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए एकत्र किए हैं। आप तो खजाने के मालिक हैं, आप तो वित्त मंत्री जी के पीछे बैठे हैं। आप एक कलम चलवाइए और वहां पर रुपया भिजवाइए तथा जो लोग दुखी हैं, संतप्त हैं, उनको रिलीफ दिलवाइए।



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is no shortage of money; there is no shortage of funds as far as disaster relief is concerned. In fact, Sir, CRF and NCCF are mechanisms, and there are rules under which money is being released under the CRF. We have released the second instalment. The Prime Minister has announced a thousand crore, each for Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; Rs.500 crores have been released. I have visited both States; I have spoken to both Chief Ministers. I received delegations. They have got enough balances. We have told them, "You spend the money, and, then, once the assessment is made and whatever relief is to be granted from the NCCF will be granted." Money is not a constraint. They can spend the money and whenever the assessment is made, money will be reimbursed to them. We have already released the advance money. Today, NGOs are doing work; the State Government is doing work; the Central Government has done all that it has to do, in the immediate days, for relief and rehabilitation. Let me make it very clear that money is not a constraint in providing relief and rehabilitation to the affected people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, how soon the assessment will be made?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; no more questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Money is not a constraint. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask only two questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Is there any mechanism about making a quick assessment? ...*(Interruptions)*... People are suffering there, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: That is one question. Thank you, Mr. Chidambaram.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't have a discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: What is the mechanism for making a quick assessment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked a question and it has been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर ये लोग पैसा नहीं देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अमर सिंह :** असेसमेंट का मकैनिज्म क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amar Singhji, please sit down.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: What is the mechanism? He has not answered, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Money is not a constraint. Thank you, Mr. Chidambaram. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति :** अमर सिंह जी, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the mechanism for making a quick assessment? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jesudasu Seelam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: What is the time frame? ...*(Interruptions)*... People are dying there. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want a time frame, a definite time frame. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, दो साल पहले उड़ीसा में बाढ़ आयी थी। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपए देंगे लेकिन केवल 25 करोड़ रुपए वहां पर दिए गए। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

**श्री सभापति :** पाणि जी, इंटरप्ट मत कीजिए। आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** कहां एक हजार करोड़ रुपए और कहां 25 करोड़ रुपए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वहां पर एक हजार करोड़ रुपए देने के लिए कहा गया था। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वहां जाकर यह ऐलान किया था कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए जाएंगे लेकिन...*(व्यवधान)*...यह बिल्कुल गलत कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज। Please don't interfere. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: What is the mechanism? And what is the time frame? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want that questions should be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** दिल्ली की सरकार ने एक पैसा नहीं दिया है। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

**श्री के.बी. शणप्पा :** महोदय, मैं फ्लड अफेक्टिड एरिया से आता हूं। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, I have drawn the attention of the hon Members that this House runs on accepted procedures. If everybody wishes to speak at the same time, nobody will be heard. So please resume your places and go by the procedure. Shri Trivedi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry, I have asked Mr. Seelam first. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Trivedi, you can ask after he finishes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam first.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it is really unfortunate that unprecedented damage has happened. Ten lakh people are reported to have been rendered homeless. Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has come with a project to construct houses at a unit cost of Rs.70,000/-. It has asked for special assistance from the Central Government. I want to know the status of this.

Secondly, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question has to be asked. But, you are asking two supplementaries.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it is about rehabilitation to the same people. The SHGs among the homeless have asked for postponement of their instalments by, at least, two months. We have met the bankers. They are refusing. The hon. Minister is saying that there is no shortage of funds. We are not saying that there is shortage of funds; there is shortage of will. The bankers are requested to postpone the instalments. They are really suffering. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any clear instructions to waive off the loans of the weaker sections — the backward classes and petty traders whom Mr. Hanumantha Rao

was referring to — among the 10 lakh people. Is there any specific direction to complete the construction of 70,000 houses for 10 lakh homeless people in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question will be answered.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: So, I go for homeless.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, both the Chief Ministers have come forward with a large proposal for reconstruction. We have had previous experience in the Tsunami and the Super-Cyclone in Orissa. So, we have said that after relief and rehabilitation, which is the immediate task, reconstruction must be taken up. They have asked for extra houses under Indira Awas Yojna. They have asked for special assistance for reconstruction. We have said that once the reconstruction plan is given to the Government, it will be examined by the Planning Commission and funds, to the extent possible, will be provided by the Government. Sir, reconstruction is slightly a long term process. Immediate need is relief and rehabilitation. Reconstruction of houses is also on the agenda and we will address the issue like after Tsunami and after Super-Cyclone, the issue of reconstruction of houses in Andhra and Karnataka will also be addressed humanely, compassionately and with great sympathy.

SHRI TRIVEDI: Sir, we are talking about floods in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In these States, there are floods in one year and the second year there will be drought. I am talking about Mumbai. Sir, every year because of heavy rains, floods and water logging in Mumbai life is completely paralysed. Trains go out of gear for a number of days. Working hours are totally lost. And, this commercial capital is virtually comes to a halt for a number of days. So, my question is: what concrete steps that the Government is visualising to mitigate the hardships of the people in Mumbai which they are facing every year.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, although this question directly does not pertain to Mumbai, hon. Members are aware that after that unprecedented rains in Mumbai a few years ago, a plan had been drawn up for Mumbai, including widening and deepening of river Mithi which runs through Mumbai. Money has been provided. The hon. Prime Minister announced a special grant to Mumbai. Funds have been provided under JNNURM to Mumbai. It is for the Government of Maharashtra to address the issue. Wherever they need help of the Central Government, let me assure you, the Central Government stands ready to help India's premier city and the commercial capital ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Das. I will allow you if you have a supplementary on this particular question...*(Interruptions)*...Only on this question.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, Mr. Madhu is from Andhra Pradesh. He should be given a chance to ask his question...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Just a minute...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, my question is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute...*(Interruptions)*...If you are putting a supplementary on this question, you go ahead....*(Interruptions)*...But, don't deviate.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Okay. Thank you, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, whenever the question of flood comes...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Sarkar, we cannot take questions like this...*(Interruptions)*...I am sorry. There should not be any agitation in this House ...*(Interruptions)*...I am sorry...*(Interruptions)*...No. There will be no agitation in the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, question pertains to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka...*(Interruptions)*...You have allowed supplementary on Mumbai. You are allowing supplementaries on other States ...*(Interruptions)*...Hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh should also be given an opportunity to put his supplementary...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please read the question...*(Interruptions)*...It pertains to Maharashtra also.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, my question is this. The Government is providing relief and rehabilitation plan for the flood affected people. In our region, every year the Government...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said you have to stick to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, it is related to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not related to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: This question is about relief and rehabilitation, Sir. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry it is not. *(Interruptions)* I am afraid it is not. *(Interruptions)* If you will agitate I shall go to the next question. Please don't force me to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Then let there be a half-an-hour discussion on this matter. *(Interruptions)*

**श्री के.बी. शणप्पा :** सर, हम लोग कर्नाटक से आते हैं, हम भी सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Das, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)* आप अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाइए। ... *(व्यवधान)*... आप कुछ कह रहे थे। आप फरमाइये। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री मनोहर जोशी :** सर, मैं महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।... *(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** जी, कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, in Maharashtra, Konkan region is affected by this. In Konkan, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra announced that the money would reach the people in two days. Forget two days, now almost twenty days have passed and money has not been sent to the people. I have personally visited the places and found that lot of damage is caused and the money has not reached the people even today. I would like to know from the Government whether the money will reach the people immediately. I can mention the name of places where I went. I am referring to Mahad, one of the places I visited, and the place next to that. Whether the Government can assure the poor people that the money will reach them within 24 hours.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, no information regarding the damage caused has been received from the State of Maharashtra. But we will take up the matter positively with the Government of Maharashtra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.86. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Sir, we come from that area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am aware of that. *(Interruptions)* But only three questions can be taken up as supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*

**श्री के.बी. शणप्पा :** सर, हम कर्णाटक के बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, one Member should be allowed from any political party. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you change the rules, I am with you. *(Interruptions)* Please don't do that. *(Interruptions)* If you want questions to be asked on the basis of regions and States, I would submit that you change the rules, I will implement them. *(Interruptions)* Question No.86, please. देखिए, सिर्फ टाइम जाया हो रहा है, कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद :** हजारों करोड़ रुपया वहां के लिए मिलता है। ... **(व्यवधान)**... आपके मुख्य मंत्री खुद रो रहे थे। ... **(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** वह हमारे मुख्य मंत्री नहीं हैं, वह कर्णाटक के मुख्य मंत्री हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति :** पाणि जी, ... **(व्यवधान)**... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ... **(व्यवधान)**... Please. *(Interruptions)* One minute, gentlemen. I am afraid if this kind of interruption goes on, I will be forced to name Members. Please don't take me to this point. Question No.86.

#### **Introduction of HSRPs for vehicles**

\*86. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce High Security Registration Plates (HSRPs) for vehicles throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in other advanced countries using similar plates; and

(d) if so, names of such countries, method used for sale of such plates, density of car owners using such plates etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways had amended rule 50 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, (CMVR), 1989 on 28th March, 2001 to prescribe fitment of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in all categories of new as well as in-use motor vehicles. The role of Central Government was to notify the standards and specifications of High Security Registration Plates, notify the testing agencies that are to test the plates and accord type approval to the vendors and to notify the date of implementation. Implementation of the scheme in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government is

the responsibility of the States/U.T. The States are also to select the vendors from among those who have been given Type Approval certificate by the testing agencies authorized by the Government. This rule was framed on the basis of the recommendation made by the Technical Standing Committee on Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR-TSC), primarily with a view to checking the increasing instances of theft of motor vehicles and the use of stolen vehicles in criminal activities.

(c) The Government is not aware of any study having been conducted in other advanced countries using similar plates. HSRP contains various security features which would make removal, tampering or counterfeiting of such plates difficult. Some of the features are also available in the registration plates used in many other countries. The combination of security features prescribed in the HSRP was recommended by the CMVR-TSC and accepted by the Government in view of our prevailing environment.

(d) Does not arise.

**श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें यह लिखा है कि यह स्कीम 2001 में बनी थी और अब हम इसको लागू कर रहे हैं। मैं सदन को यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्पैक्ट्रम की जो स्कीम थी, वह भी 2003 में बनी थी। आज वह स्कीम समाचार पत्रों की हेडलाइन में छपी है और देश में चर्चा का विषय बन गई है। अब जो स्कीम लागू की जा रही है, इसमें ऐसे लोगों को यह ठेका दिया जा रहा है, जो विदेशों में काम करते रहे हों..।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल :** ऐसे लोगों को ठेका दिया जा रहा है, जो विदेशों में काम करते रहे हों, लेकिन अभी तक अमेरिका, यू0के0, जर्मनी आदि देशों में ऐसी प्लेट का प्रचलन नहीं हुआ है और यह प्लेट 300 रुपये से लेकर 1800 रुपये में जनता को दी जाएगी।

**श्री सभापति :** आप भाषण न दें, सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल :** जहां तक इन्होंने स्पेसिफिकेशन दी है कि प्लेट की कितनी मोटाई होनी चाहिए, कैसी प्लेट होनी चाहिए, उसके बारे में इन्हें उसका मूल्य भी निर्धारित करके देना चाहिए। सर, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल :** मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल ही में एक कंपनी ने असत्य कागजात बनाकर राजस्थान से प्लेटों का ऑर्डर लेने की कोशिश की...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल :** मैं माननीय महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कंपनी राजस्थान में असत्य दस्तावेज के आधार पर ऑर्डर लेना चाहती थी, क्या उसकी जांच गृह मंत्री से करवाएंगे और केंद्र द्वारा उनकी कीमत निर्धारित करेंगे ताकि एक जैसी कीमतें देश में चलें?

**श्री सभापति :** आप यह आखिरी जुमला पहले पढ़ सकते थे ताकि इतना टाइम बच जाता।

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, the Bill for high security registration plates was introduced in 2001. It is primarily the concern of the States which are going to introduce the plates in the States. The Central Government is just going to assist the State Governments. The State Governments are going to take out the tenders. We have issued the basic guidelines from the Ministry under which the State Governments have to implement this policy. We have taken all measures and tried to initiate dialogue with the States to implement the introduction of plates in the States because it is a State subject. The hon. Member has made a mention about the State of Rajasthan. We are not inviting any tenders. The tenders are going to be invited by the State Governments and we are only facilitating the process.

**श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल :** सभापति जी, राज्य सरकारों के लिए दिशा-निर्देश हैं कि ऐसी कंपनियों को ऑर्डर दिया जाए जो विदेशों में काम करती रही हैं। वे कंपनियां झूठे कागजात लेकर यहां से ऑर्डर ले रही हैं। हिंदुस्तान में बहुत सी ऐसी कंपनियां हैं जो ये प्लेट बना सकती हैं। हमने ऐसी स्पेसिफिकेशन के साथ यह बात कैसे निश्चित की है कि उन्हीं लोगों की मोनोपोली बने? क्या आप इस पर विचार करेंगे?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Government of India has not given any specifications that only the people who have worked in other countries can do this work. We have very basic points. We have an eight-point programme which is in the notice inviting tender which does not specify that the contractor should have worked in any country because it is not a Central issue. We are not inviting tenders. Some States have come up with the idea that only those contractors can work who have participated in other countries. Sir, it is not an issue relating to the Central Government.

### **छोटे शहरों में औद्योगिक घरानों द्वारा खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र खोला जाना**

**\*87. श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:††**

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:**

क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश व विदेश के बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों ने देश के महानगरों के बाद अब छोटे-छोटे शहरों में भी खुदरा विक्रय केन्द्र खोलना शुरू कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अक्तूबर, 2009 के अंत तक, किन-किन छोटे शहरों में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक घरानों द्वारा खुदरा विक्रय केन्द्र आरंभ कर दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन विक्रय केन्द्रों के प्रारंभ होने से देश के खुदरा व्यापार पर होने वाले नकारात्मक प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है?

**वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री आनन्द शर्मा):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### ***विवरण***

(क) संगठित खुदरा व्यापारी अपनी दुकानों/मॉलों का पंजीकरण राज्य/संघ शासित राज्य सरकारों के संबंधित प्राधिकरणों में कराते हैं। घरेलू निवेशकों के खुदरा क्षेत्र में प्रवेश पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार, प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की खुदरा व्यापार में अनुमति नहीं है सिवाय “एकल ब्रांड” उत्पाद खुदरा व्यापार के, जहां 51 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन एवं निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अनुसार है:-

- (i) केवल ‘एकल’ ब्रांड के उत्पाद को बेचा जाना चाहिए;
- (ii) उत्पाद का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रूप से समान ब्रांड के तहत बेचा जाना चाहिए; तथा
- (iii) ‘एकल’ ब्रांड उत्पाद-खुदरा व्यापार में केवल वे उत्पाद शामिल होंगे जिनको विनिर्माण के समय ही ब्रांड नाम दिया जाता है।

(ख) सरकार ने फरवरी, 2006 में नीति की घोषणा के बाद अब तक एकल ब्रांड खुदरा व्यापार के लिए 52 अनुमोदन स्वीकृत किए हैं। ऐसे अनुमोदनों की सूची विवरण-I में दी गई है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ग) सरकार ने भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक संबंध अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीआरआईआईआर) के माध्यम से असंगठित क्षेत्र पर संगठित खुदरा व्यापार का प्रभाव विषय पर एक अध्ययन करवाया था। उक्त अध्ययन की मुख्य विशेषताएं विवरण-II में दी गई हैं।

††सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी द्वारा पूछा गया।

**विवरण-1**

**बेहतर खुदरा व्यापार प्रस्तावों की सूची**

क्र. सं.	आवेदक का नाम/विदेशी निवेशक का नाम	पता	गतिविधियां	खुदरा व्यापार के लिए ब्राण्ड
1	2	3	4	5
1.	मै. मोजा शूज मै. टानों इंडिया प्राइवेट इक्विटी फंड 1/और अथवा इसकी सहायक कंपनियां, मोरीशस	एस एस आई पी एल रिटेल लि. बी 1/एफ 4, मोहन को-आप इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, मथुरा रोड नई दिल्ली-44	“नाइफ ब्रांड” के सभी प्रकार के फुटवियर, स्पोर्ट्स वीयर, बूट्स स्लीपर, सैंडल, खेलकूद के जूते और परिधान आदि का कंपनी द्वारा धारित खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से खुदरा व्यापार	नाइफ ब्रांड
2.	मै. एल.बी. ट्रेडिंग इंडिया मै. ल्यूइस ल्यूटोन मैलेटियर, फ्रांस	एल बी ट्रेडिंग (इ) प्रा.लि. 2ई कालकोट, दूसरा तल, टाइरिंग लेन, फोर्ट, मुम्बई-400001	1. डेरीरिफिल पेपर 2. पैन और पैन रिफिल 3. जूते 4. ट्रंक ट्रैवल बैग/पर्स 5. चमड़े की अन्य वस्तुएं 6. सनग्लासिस 7. घड़ियां 8. प्लास्टिक की अन्य वस्तुएं 9. नकली आभूषण 10. टाइयां 11. कपड़ा (स्कार्फ और शाल) 12. छाते 13. सिले-सिलाए वस्त्र सहित एल वी एम उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	एलवीएम
3.	मै. लाइरो कमर्शियल एस ए, मै. लाइरो कमर्शियल एस ए, स्पेन	मै. एस पी ए एजेन्सिज (इं) प्रा.लि., 164/3 लाडो सराय, नई दिल्ली-110030	लाइरो के उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए नेटवर्क बुटीक की स्थापना हेतु मै. लाइरो और एस पी ए एजेंसीस द्वारा संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करना	लाइरो



1	2	3	4	5
4.	मै. फनफेशन इंडिया प्रा.लि. मै. फैडी इंटरनेशनल, एसए फ्रांस	मै. चोरडिया फेशनस प्रा.लि. डी ब्लाक, शिवसागर एस्टेट डा. एमे बीसेन्ट रोड, वर्ली, मुम्बई	जूतों, पहनने के परिधान ट्रंक ट्रैवल, बैग, पर्स सनग्लासिस, घड़ियों नकली आभूषणों वस्त्र सहित फैडी उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	फैडी
5.	मै. डेमरो एक्सपोर्ट्स प्रा.लि. मै. डेमरो एक्सपोर्ट्स प्रा.लि., श्रीलंका	150 (पुराना नं. 39/19) आरकोट रोड, कोडामबाक्कम, चेन्नई-600024	डेमरो के नाम से सिंगल ब्रांड के अधीन नोक डाउन फर्नीचर का खुदरा व्यापार	डेमरो
6.	मै. रिनो ग्रेगियो अर्जेंटेरी एस पीए, मै. रिनो ग्रेगियो अर्जेंटेरी एस पी ए, इटली	मै. के आर चावला एंड कं. सातवां तल, कैलाश बिल्डिंग, 26 कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-01	रिटेल ट्रेडिंग ऑफ सिल्वर आइटम	अर्जेंटेरी ग्रीगियो
7.	मै. मित्सुई आटोमोटिव इंवेस्टमेंट बी वी मै. मित्सुई आटोमोटिव इंवेस्टमेंट बी वी, नीदरलैंड	मै. टी सी आई इंडिया लि. प्लॉट नं. 69 टी सी आई हाउस, इंस्टिट्यूशनल एरिया, सेक्टर-32, गुडगांव	टोयटा मेक कारों का खुदरा व्यापार	टोयटा
8.	मै. एलमैनेगिल्डो जैगना मै. एलमैनेगिल्डो जैगना होल्डो जैगना होल्डी टाल्टा एस पी ए, इटली	135, मेरिन ड्राइव, मुम्बई-400020	(क) सिले-सिलाए, वस्त्रों (ख) फुटवियर (ग) चमड़े का सामान (घ) इत्र (ङ) क्रिसमिस उपहार आदि के विपणन के लिए जैगना खुदरा स्टोर्स की स्थापना करना	जैगना
9.	मै. इटामिंट, बेल्जियम मै. इटामिंट, बेल्जियम	मै. इटाम फ्यूचर फैशनस प्रा.लि. नोलेज हाउस श्याम नगर, ऑफ जोगेश्वरी विक्रोली, लिंक रोड जोगेश्वरी (ईस्ट) मुम्बई-400060	ईटीएएम उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार। महिलाओं के फैशन में (सिलेसिलाए, लिंगेरी और अन्य असैसरीज)	इटाम

1	2	3	4	5
10.	मै. ली. कूपर इंटरनेशनल लि. मै. ली. कूपर इंटरनेशनल लि.	मै. ली. कूपर इंडिया प्रा.लि. 16/2, अली आस्कर रोड, बंगलौर-560052	फैशन श्रेणी (पुरुषों के लिए सिलेसिलाए) में ली कूपर उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	ली. कूपर
11.	मै. फैबइंडिया ओवरसीज प्रा.लि. मै. फैबइंडिया इंक, यू एस ए मै. डब्ल्यू सी पी मारिशस होल्डिंग्स	मै फैबइंडिया ओवरसीज प्रा.लि./ 14, एन ब्लाक मार्केट, ग्रेटर कैलाश पार्ट-I, नई दिल्ली-110048	हस्तशिल्प, कपड़ों, एसैसरीज, होम फर्निशिंग आदि सहित फैबइंडिया उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	फैबइंडिया
12.	मै. सोकोमैक एस ए मै. सोकोमैक एस ए, फ्रांस	मै. सोकोमैक एस ए न्यूमेरिक हाउस, सं. 5, सर पीएस सिवासामी सायय, माइटापोर, चेन्नई-600004	सिंगल सोकोमैक ब्रांड यू पी एस सिस्टम्स संबंधित असैसरिज का खुदरा व्यापार	सोकोमैक
13.	मै. ग्रोटो एस पी ए मै. ग्रोटो एस पी ए, इटली	मार्फत मै. फोक्स मंडल एंड कं. एफ एम हाउस, ए-9, सेक्टर-9, नोएडा-20131	फैशन श्रेणियों में गैस ब्रांड के सिंगल ब्रांड के अंतर्गत खुदरा व्यापार	गैस
14.	मै. महतानी फैशन प्रा.लि. मै. सिन रोंग प्रा.लि. सिंगापुर	मै. महतानी फैशन्स प्रा.लि. रजि. आफिस ई-534, जीके-॥ कार्पोरेट आफिस ए-26, सेक्टर-3 नोएडा	फुटवियर में VI- जी ए के ब्रांड नाम के अंतर्गत खुदरा व्यापार	वीआई-जीए
15.	मै. वाह ल्यून इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टूल्स कं. लि. मै. वाह ल्यून इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टूल्स कं. लि., चीन	विंग कमांडर (सेवानिवृत्त) जसबीर एस. चड्ढा, 84 ईस्ट ऑफ कैलाश नई दिल्ली-65	“सी टी ब्रांड” में नाम एकल बांड के अंतर्गत बेचे गये इलैक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं तथा औजारों का खुदरा व्यापार	सी टी ब्रांड

1	2	3	4	5
16.	मै. सिग्नेचर किचन्स इंडिया प्रा. लि. मै. सिग्नेचर किचन कुआलालामपुर, मलेशिया	मै. सिग्नेचर किचन्स इंडिया प्रा.लि., 8 अलसूर रोड, बंगलौर-560042	मोड्यूलर किचन तथा किचन केबिनेट, सिग्नेचर किचन एक्सेसरीज, कुकिंग रेंज उपकरण, ओवन्स, चिमनी, वार्डरोब्स, सोलर पावर्ड तथा अन्य गैर परम्परागत उर्जा उपकरण का खुदरा व्यापार	सिग्नेचर किचन
17.	मै. क्रिस्चियन डायोर ट्रेडिंग इ. प्रा.लि. मै. क्रिस्चियन डायोर कोचूर पेरिस, फ्रांस	मै. क्रिस्चियन डायोर ट्रेडिंग इ. प्रा.लि. कमरा नं. 10, चौथा तल, सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया बिल्डिंग 55, एम जी रोड फोर्ट - मुम्बई-03	लग्जरी रेडी टू फैशन मैन वियर, वुमेज वियर, एक्सेसरीज तथा “क्रिस्चियन डायोर ब्रांड की लग्जरी वस्तुएं”	क्रिस्चियन डायोर
18.	मै. फॉरएवर न्यू एप्रेल्स प्रा.लि. मै. फोरएवर न्यू एप्रेल्स प्रा.लि. आस्ट्रेलिया	मै. भारत कुमार गोयनका, फूड्स फेटल एंड फर्टीलाइजर्स लि. सातवां तल, फाउंटेन प्लाजा, पेंथेयोन रोड, इग्मोर, चेन्नई-600008	“फॉरएवर न्यू” नामक एकल ब्रांड के अंतर्गत फेशन कल्लोथिंग हेंडबैग, बेल्ट, ज्वेलरी तथा अन्य एक्सेसरीज	फॉरएवर न्यू
19.	मै. खन्ना स्पेशियलटी रिटेल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स प्रा.लि. हमर्स इन्टरनेशनल फ्रांस	मै. खन्ना स्पेशियलटी रिटेल डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स प्रा.लि. नं. 2 अशोका एवेन्यू, डीएलएफ छत्तरपुर, नई दिल्ली-110030	हर्मस एकल ब्रांड के अंतर्गत चमड़े की वस्तुएं, पुरुषों व महिलाओं के लिए रेडी टू वियर, परफ्यूमस व कास्मेटिक, स्टेशनरी तथा डेयरीज, फुटवियर तथा संबद्ध एक्सेसरीज, इनेमल प्रोडक्ट, आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग प्रोडक्ट्स, टेबलवेयर, जीनसाजी व घुड़सवारी गियर, ज्वेलरी तथा एक्सेसरीज, सिल्क तथा टेक्सटाइल की वस्तुएं व एक्सेसरीज, पेंटस मर्दे, बेबीज रेडी टू वियर एवं एक्सेसरीज का खुदरा व्यापार	हमर्स

1	2	3	4	5
20.	मै. ट्रिओ स्पोर्ट्स वियर प्रा.लि. मै. ट्रिओ सलेक्शन इंक कनाडा	मै. ट्रिओ स्पोर्ट्स वियर प्रा.लि. डी 18/1, ओखला इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110020	“ग्रोजी” ट्रेड नाम के अंतर्गत सभी प्रकार की खेल के सामान एप्परल, लाइफ स्टाइल प्रोडक्ट्स, गार्मेंट्स, एक्सेसरीज तथा अन्य मर्चेंडाइजिंग मदों का खुदरा व्यापार	ग्रोजी
21.	मै. टोडस रिटेल इंडिया प्रा.लि. मै. टोडस हांग कांग लि. मै. टोडस इंटरनेशनल बीवी	मै. बुखानवाला होल्डिंग प्रा.लि. तीसरा तल, बुखानवाला चैम्बर्स, बी-28-वीरा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट मुम्बई-400053	“टोड” नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के लिए रेडी टु वियर, शूज, लेदर की जैकेट्स तथा एक्सेसरीज का खुदरा व्यापार	टोड
22.	मै. डीजल फैशन इंडिया अरविंद प्रा.लि. डीजल इंटरनेशनल बीवी	मै. डीजल फैशन इंडिया अरविंद प्रा.लि. अरविंद मिल्स परिसर, नरोदा रोड, अहमदाबाद-380025	डीजल नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत पुरुषों व महिलाओं के लिए रेडी टू वियर तथा एक्सेसरीज का खुदरा व्यापार	डीजल
23.	मै. डोइस एंड गब्बाना मै. डोइस एंड गब्बाना, मिलान इटली	मै. डी एल एफ लि. शापिंग मॉल, तीसरा तल, अर्जन मार्ग, फेस-1 डीएलएफ सिटी, गुडगांव-122002	डोइस एंड गब्बाना, तथा डी एंड जी डोइस एंड गब्बाना दो बांडों का खुदरा व्यापार	डोइस एंड गब्बाना तथा डी एंड जी डोइस एंड गब्बाना
24.	मै. एल ए सोवरेन बाइसिकल्स प्रा.लि. मै. एल ए बाइसिकल्स (थाइलैंड) मै. इण्डस ट्रेडिंग कं., थाइलैंड	मै. एलए सोवरेन बाइसिकल्स प्रा.लि. 168 बी, इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, लुधियाना-141003, पंजाब	एल ए सोवरेन नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत बाइसाइकिलों, खिलौनों ई-बाइक तथा उनके पुर्जों तथा एक्सेसरीज का खुदरा व्यापार	एल ए सोवरन
25.	मै. क्रिस्टल बाल फैशन प्रा.लि. मै. रेने डेरही, फ्रांस	मै. क्रिस्टल बाल फैशन प्रा.लि. सी-49, ओखला इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, फेस-11, नई दिल्ली	‘डेरही’ नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत एप्परल तथा एक्सेसरीज का खुदरा व्यापार	डेरही

1	2	3	4	5
26.	मै. क्रोक्स इंक मै. क्रोक्स इंक, यूएसए	मै. चोगोरी रिटेल प्रा.लि. 511, कैलाश बिल्डिंग, 26 कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-11	‘क्रोक्स’ एकल ब्रांड के अंतर्गत फुटवियर, एप्परेल तथा चामर्स का व्यापार	क्रोक्स
27.	मै. रिचमोंट सर्विसेस बीवी	मै. नवरत्न भारत रिटेल प्रा.लि. 46, आराधना चाणक्यपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110066	‘कार्टियर’ नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत ज्वेलरी, घड़ियां गिफ्ट आर्टिकल्स आदि का व्यापार	कार्टियर
28.	मै. पावर प्लेट इंडिया होल्लिंग लि.	मै. पावर प्लेट इंडिया प्रा.लि. 603 इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड टावर, नेहरू प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-19	पावर प्लेट नामक एकल ब्रांड के अंतर्गत फिटनेस उपकरण का खुदरा व्यापार	पावर प्लेट
29.	मै. जोरजियो अरमानी होल्लिंग बी वी	मै. डी एल एफ लि., डीएलएफ शापिंग माल, तीसरा तल, अर्जुन मार्ग, डीएलएफ सिटी, फेस-1, गुड़गांव-120002 डीएलएफ लि., डीएलएफ सेंटर, संसद मार्ग नई दिल्ली-110001	क्लाथिंग फुटवियर, चमड़े की वस्तुओं आदि सहित अरमानी उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	अरमानी
30.	मै. गियोरडानो मॉरिशस लि.	मै. गियोरडानो फैशन्स (इं) प्रा.लि. 58/17, श्रीरंगम एवेन्यु पेन्थेऑन रोड, इग्मोर, चेन्नई-600008	गियोरडानो नामक ब्रांड के अन्तर्गत मर्चेन्डाइज का खुदरा व्यापार	गियोरडानो
31.	मै. पियर्ल यूरोप मै. पियर्ल यूरोप, नीदरलैंड	मै. एबकस रिटेल प्रा.लि. दूसरा तल, चित्रकूट, श्रीराम मिल्स परिसर, गनपात्रो कदम मार्ग, वर्ली, मुम्बई	‘विजन एक्सप्रेस’ नामक एकल ब्रांड के अंतर्गत ऑप्टिकल उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	विजन एक्सप्रेस

1	2	3	4	5
32.	मै. मार्क्स एंड स्पेन्सर पीएलसी	मै. मार्क्स एंड स्पेन्सर रिलायन्स (इं) लि. दूसरा तल, चित्रकूट श्रीराम मिल्स परिसर, गनपात्रो कदम मार्ग, वर्ली मुम्बई	मार्क्स एंड स्पेन्सर नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत क्लॉथिंग, लिगरीज, इलैक्ट्रिकल उपकरण तथा एप्लाइंसेस का खुदरा व्यापार	मार्क्स एंड स्पेन्सर
33.	मै. हालमार्क ग्रुप लि.	श्री अजय सचदेवा, डी-10/10 न्यू फ्रेंडस कालोनी, नई दिल्ली-110065	प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय स्टेप्स तथा एनग्रेवड सोलिड के रूप में रिक्रिएटिड तथा गोल्ड से प्लेटिड रेपीलयस का खुदरा व्यापार	हालमार्क
34.	मै. पिकूयाड्रो एसपीए मै. पिकूयाड्रो एसपीए, इटली	मै. डी एल एफ लि. डीएलएफ शापिंग मॉल, तीसरा तल, अर्जुन मार्ग, डीएलएफ सिटी फेस-1, गुड़गांव डीएलएफ लि., डीएलएफ सेंटर, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110011	‘पिकूयाड्रो’ एकल ब्रांड के अंतर्गत ब्रीफकेस, हैंडबैग, कम्प्यूटर (केसेस/ट्राली) डेयरीज, शूज, स्पोर्टसवियर आदि का खुदरा व्यापार	पिकूयाड्रो
35.	मै. फेरागामों इंटरनेशनल बीवी मै. फेरागामों इंटरनेशनल बीवी नीदरलैंड	एस एस आई पी एल लग्जरी फैशन प्रा.लि. बी-1/एफ 4, मोहन को ऑप. इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली-44	सालवात्रो फेरागामो नामक ब्रांड के अन्तर्गत क्लार्थिंग बैग, शूज, एक्सेसरीज का खुदरा व्यापार	सालवात्रो फेरागामो
36.	मै. आरन किचन वर्ल्ड प्रा.लि. मै. आरन वर्ल्ड एसआरएल, इटली	मै. आरन किचन वर्ल्ड प्रा.लि. डा. केनरॉन स्मिथ रोड, गोपालपुरम, चेन्नई-600086	आरन नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत मोड्यूलर फर्नीचर, किचन तथा एक्सेसरीज का खुदरा व्यापार	आरन
37.	मै. सीलियो इंटरनेशनल	मै. सीलियो फ्यूचर फैशन लि. नोलेज हाउस, श्याम नगर ऑफ जोगेश्वरी विक्रोली लिंक रोड, जोगेश्वरी (ईस्ट) मुम्बई-400060	सीलियो नामक ब्रांड के अंतर्गत पुरुषों के फैशन का खुदरा व्यापार	सीलियो

1	2	3	4	5
38.	मै. एस. ओलिवर बेरंड फ्रेहर जर्मनी	मै. ऑरिएंट क्रॉफ्ट्स ऑलिवर प्राइवेट लि. एफ-8 ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज-1 नई दिल्ली	एस. ओलिवर उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	एस. ऑलिवर
39.	मै. लुइस व्यूटोन, फ्रांस	मै. लुइस व्यूटोन 2 रूई डू पॉट, नेफ पेयर्स सिडेक्स 1 फ्रांस	खुदरा व्यापार में वर्तमान निवेश को बनाए रखने के लिए एक धारक कंपनी की स्थापना करना	लुइस व्यूटोन
40.	मै. दोरल कैपिटल एस.ए. लग्जेमबर्ग	मै. कापो रिटेल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 1ई, झंडेवालन एक्सटेंशन, नाज सिनेमा कॉम्प्लेक्स, नई दिल्ली-55	बॉगी उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार (पुरुष और महिलाओं के कपड़े/ परिधान, उपसाधन सहित)	बीओजीजीआई
41.	मै. रिलैन्स पॉल और शार्क फैशनस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड मै. डीएएमए, एसपीए, इटली	रिलाइंस पॉल एंड शार्क फैशनस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, IV फ्लोर श्री राज मिल्स कम्पाउण्ड वर्ली, मुम्बई-400013	“पॉल एवं शार्क” ब्रांडेड उत्पादों का खुदरा व्यापार	पॉल एवं शार्क
42.	मै. टॉय वाच इंडिया (पी) लिमिटेड मै. कूल टॉय वाच एसआरएल, इटली	मै टॉय वाच इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 44, बजाज भवन नॉरीमन प्वाइंट, मुम्बई	एकल ब्रांड के खिलौना घड़ी के तहत घड़ियों का खुदरा व्यापार	टाय वाच
43.	मै. ऑस्ट्रिया पुमा, ऑस्ट्रिया	मै. नॉलेज-फायर ट्रेडिंग प्राइवेट लि. 1-ए वंदना बिल्डिंग, 11 टॉल्सटाय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली	पुमा ब्रांड नाम के तहत परिधान, उपसाधन तथा जुता-चप्पलों का खुदरा व्यापार	पुमा

1	2	3	4	5
44.	मै. लेरॉस फैशनस (इ.) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली (फार्मली वियर इंटरनेशनल)	मै. लेरॉस फैशनस इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ए-3, कम्युनिटी सेंटर नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेस-II, नई दिल्ली-110058	लेररस ब्रांड नाम के तहत परिधानों का खुदरा व्यापार	लेरोस
45.	मै. पॉलट्रोना फ़ो एस.पी.ए. फ़ो, इटली	मै. कासा डेकर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बम्बई हाउस, 24 होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट फोर्ट, मुम्बई-400001	पोलट्रोना फ़ाउ समूह के फर्नीचर उत्पादों, फिटिंग्स तथा फर्नीचर उपसाधनों का खुदरा व्यापार	पॉलट्रोना फ़ो
46.	मै. इंडो प्राइम विज्यूअल टेक्नोलॉजिस प्राइवेट लि. गोवा	मै. इंडो प्राइम विज्यूअल टेक्नोलॉजीस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 16-ए, टिविम इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, मापूसा, गोवा	इंडो एजर्स तथा उपकरणों का खुदरा व्यापार	“इंडो”
47.	मै. नोकिया कॉरपोरेशन फिनलैंड	मै. एचसीएल इनफोकॉम लिमिटेड 806 सिद्धार्थ 96 नेहरू प्लेस, कार्पोरेट ऑफिस ई 4,5,6 सेक्टर-11, नोएडा	नोकिया, वर्टु तथा ओवी ब्रांड नाम के तहत मोबाइल फोन तथा इंटरनेट सेवाओं का खुदरा व्यापार	नोकिया
48.	मै. दमस एलएलसी, दुबई, यूएई	मै. गीतांजली लाइफस्टाइल लिमिटेड ऑफिस नं. 10, बी विंग, II फ्लोर, लक्ष्मी टॉवर, जी ब्लॉक, बांद्रा कुरल कॉम्प्लेक्स, बांद्रा मुम्बई	डामास ब्रांड नाम के तहत ज्वेलरी तथा उपसाधनों का खुदरा व्यापार	दामास
49.	मै. ओवेस एस.पी.ए. इटली	मै. ब्रांडहाउस रिटेल्स लिमिटेड एस.न. 90/एच.न. 5, इंगा कॉम्प्लेक्स, महाकाली केब्स रोड, अंधेरी (ई) मुम्बई	ओवीसे ब्रांड नाम के तहत परिधानों, जूतों तथा उपसाधनों, घरेलू सामग्री, परफ्यूम्स, लेखन सामग्री, खिलोनों तथा गजट का खुदरा व्यापार	ओविएन्स



1	2	3	4	5
50.	मै. इंडस्ट्रिया डे डिसेनो टेक्सटाइल सोसीदाद एनोमिना (इंडेक्स एस.ए.) स्पेन	मै. ट्रेंट लिमिटेड बम्बई हाउस, 24, होमी मोदी स्ट्रीज, मुम्बई	जारा ब्रांड नाम के तहत सिले सिलाए वस्त्र, जूते-चप्पल, उपसाधनों, सुगंध के सामान तथा श्रृंगार सामग्री का खुदरा व्यापार	जारा
51.	मै. एल ओसिटेन सिंगापुर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	मै. एल ओसिटेन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एस-327, ग्रेटर कैलाश-II, नई दिल्ली	“एल ओसिटेन” ब्रांड नाम के तहत साबुनों, परफ्यूम, श्रृंगार उत्पादों का आयात, विपणन, वितरण तथा बिक्री	“एल” ओसिटेन
52.	मै. फैम एस.पी.ए. इटली	कु. दीपा शशिधर 24ए/15, सुदर्शन सीएचएस लिमिटेड, पेकटॉम सागर, रोड नं. 4, मुम्बई-400 089	एफ आई ए एम एम ब्रांड नाम के तहत लीड ऐसिड बैटरियों का खुदरा व्यापार	एफआईएमएम

## **विवरण-॥**

### **आईसीआरआईआईआर के निष्कर्ष एवं सिफारिशें**

अगले पांच वर्षों में वास्तविक जीडीपी में प्रतिवर्ष 8-10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की संभावना है। परिणामस्वरूप, 90,000 रुपये से अधिक वार्षिक घरेलू आय वाले उपभोक्ता वर्ग के, वर्ष 2006-07 में लगभग 370 मिलियन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2011-12 में 620 मिलियन हो जाने की संभावना है। अतः, भारत में खुदरा व्यवसाय वर्ष 2006-07 में 322 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर से 13 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की वृद्धि दर के साथ बढ़कर वर्ष 2011-12 में 590 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर होने की संभावना है। अध्ययन दर्शाता है कि:

- असंगठित खुदरा व्यापार क्षेत्र में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष वृद्धि की संभावना है, वर्ष 2006-07 में 309 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर की बिक्री वर्ष 2011-12 में बढ़कर 496 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर होने की संभावना है।
- असंगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों की अपेक्षाकृत कमजोर वित्तीय स्थिति तथा उनकी विस्तार संभावना में भौतिक स्थान संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण, यह क्षेत्र अकेले खुदरा व्यापार की बढ़ती हुई मांगों को पूरा नहीं कर पाएगा।
- अतः संगठित खुदरा व्यापार में जो कुल खुदरा व्यापार का मात्र 4 प्रतिशत है, तीव्र गति से 45 से 50 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की संभावना है एवं वर्ष 2011-12 में कुल खुदरा व्यापार में इसका हिस्सा चौगुना अर्थात् 16 प्रतिशत होने की संभावना है।
- यह एक सकारात्मक तथ्य है जिसमें असंगठित एवं संगठित क्षेत्र दोनों, न केवल एक साथ अस्तित्व में रहेंगे अपितु उनके आकार में भी वृद्धि होगी।
- इस अध्ययन में जिन असंगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया उनमें से अधिकांश ने इस व्यवसाय को छोड़ने के बजाय इसमें बने रहने तथा प्रतिस्पर्धा करने की बात कही है।

### **आनुभविक आधार**

इस अध्ययन में अर्थव्यवस्था के उन सभी घटकों का सर्वेक्षण शामिल है, जो खुदरा व्यवसाय में बड़े कॉरपोरेट कंपनियों के प्रवेश से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। यह निष्कर्ष 10 मुख्य शहरों में 2020 असंगठित छोटे खुदरा व्यापारियों; संगठित एवं असंगठित खुदरा दुकानों दोनों में 1318 उपभोक्ता दुकानों; 100 मध्यवर्ती व्यापारियों; तथा 197 किसानों के सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है। इसके अलावा, चार मेट्रो शहरों में ऐसे 805 असंगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों का “नियंत्रित नमूना” सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया जो संगठित खुदरा दुकानों के आस-पास नहीं थे।

12 बड़े विनिर्माताओं, 20 छोटे विनिर्माताओं एवं 6 स्थापित आधुनिक खुदरा व्यापारियों का विस्तार से साक्षात्कार भी किया गया।

इस अध्ययन के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खुदरा व्यापार अनुभव, विशेषकर मुख्य उभरती हुए बाजार अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के अनुभव की विस्तृत समीक्षा शामिल है।

### **मुख्य निष्कर्ष**

#### **असंगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों पर प्रभाव**

- बड़े असंगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों के प्रवेश के बाद प्रारंभिक वर्षों में, असंगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों, जो संगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों के आस-पास थे, के व्यापार एवं लाभ की मात्रा में कमी आई।
- बिक्री एवं लाभ पर विपरीत प्रभाव समय के साथ-साथ कम होता गया।
- संगठित खुदरा व्यापारियों के प्रवेश के परिणामस्वरूप असंगठित क्षेत्र में समग्र रोजगार में कमी के कोई प्रमाण नहीं थे।

- उत्तर एवं पश्चिम क्षेत्रों में रोजगार में कुछ कमी आई, इसका प्रभाव समय के साथ-साथ कम होता गया।
- समग्र रूप से असंगठित खुदरा दुकानों के बंद होने की दर 4.2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष पाई गई है जो कि छोटे व्यवसायों के बंद होने की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दर से काफी कम है।
- संगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र से प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण बंद होने की दर भी कम है तथा 1.7 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है।
- सुधरी हुई कारोबार रीतियों तथा प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन के जरिए परंपरागत खुदरा विक्रेताओं से भी प्रतिस्पर्धी प्रतिक्रिया मिल रही है।
- असंगठित क्षेत्र के अधिकांश खुदरा विक्रेता कारोबार में बने रहना और प्रतिस्पर्धा करना चाहते हैं और यह भी चाहते हैं कि अगली पीढ़ी भी इसी तरह काम जारी रखे।
- छोटा खुदरा विक्रेता ग्राहकों को आकर्षित करने एवं बनाए रखने में अधिक भरोसेमंद रहे हैं।
- तथापि केवल 12 प्रतिशत असंगठित खुदरा विक्रेताओं की संस्थागत ऋण तक बेहतर पहुंच है एवं 37 प्रतिशत वाणिज्यिक बैंक ऋण तक बेहतर पहुंच की आवश्यकता महसूस करते हैं।
- अधिकांश असंगठित खुदरा विक्रेता स्वतंत्र बने रहने के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं और मात्र 10 प्रतिशत ने संगठित खुदरा विक्रेताओं का फ्रेंचाईजी बनना पसंद किया।

#### **उपभोक्ता पर प्रभाव**

- उपभोक्ताओं ने निश्चित रूप से संगठित खुदरा व्यापार क्षेत्र का बहुत अधिक लाभ उठाया है।
- संगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र के प्रवेश के साथ ही समग्र उपभोक्ता खर्च बढ़ा है।
- हालांकि सभी आय वर्गों ने संगठित खुदरा खरीदारी से बचत की, लेकिन सर्वेक्षण ने खुलासा किया है कि कम आय वर्ग के उपभोक्ताओं ने कहीं ज्यादा बचत की। इस प्रकार, संगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र कम समृद्ध वर्ग के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए तुलनात्मक रूप से ज्यादा लाभदायक है।
- असंगठित आउटलेट का सबसे बड़ा तुलनात्मक लाभ, समीप होना है।
- असंगठित खुदरा विक्रेताओं के पास काफी प्रतिस्पर्धी शक्तियां हैं जिनमें उपभोक्ता की ख्याति, उधार पर बिक्री, सौदेबाजी की संभावनाएं, खुले सामानों (लूज आईटम) की बिक्री करवाना, सुविधाजनक समय और घर पर सुपुर्दगी शामिल है।

#### **मध्यस्थों पर प्रभाव**

- अध्ययन में मध्यस्थों पर संगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र के किसी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव का कोई साक्ष्य अभी तक नहीं मिला है।
- तथापि फल, सब्जियों और परिधान जैसे उत्पादों के लिए काम कर रहे मध्यस्थों के टर्नओवर तथा लाभ पर कुछ प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।
- दो तिहाई से ज्यादा मध्यस्थ, खुदरा क्षेत्र के विस्तार से कारोबार के बढ़े अवसरों के परिणामस्वरूप, अपने कारोबारों को बढ़ाने की योजना बना रहे हैं।
- केवल 22 प्रतिशत नहीं चाहते कि अगली पीढ़ी इस कारोबार में आए।

#### **किसानों पर प्रभाव**

- संगठित खुदरा विक्रेताओं को सीधे बिक्री के विकल्प से किसानों को काफी लाभ हुआ है।

- संगठित खुदरा व्यापार क्षेत्र को फूलगोभी सीधे बिक्री करने वाले किसानों के लिए औसत मूल्य वसूली सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित मंडी में उनके बिक्री की तुलना में 25 प्रतिशत अधिक रहा है।
- संगठित खुदरा व्यापार क्षेत्र को सीधे बिक्री करने वाले किसानों का लाभ मंडी में बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि से करीब 60 प्रतिशत ज्यादा रहा।
- यदि मंडी में कमीशन एजेंट द्वारा ली जाने वाली राशि (जो प्रायः बिक्री मूल्य का 10 प्रतिशत होती है) को भी ध्यान में रखा जाए, तो अंतर और भी ज्यादा है।

#### **विनिर्माताओं पर प्रभाव**

- बड़े विनिर्माताओं ने मूल्य और भुगतान संबंधी दबावों के जरिए संगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र के प्रतिस्पर्धी प्रभाव को महसूस करना शुरू कर दिया है।
- विनिर्माताओं ने अपनी ब्रांड क्षमता का सृजन तथा सुदृढ़ीकरण करके, अपनी खुदरा मौजूदगी बढ़ाकर, छोटे खुदरा विक्रेताओं को 'अपनाकर' और आधुनिक खुदरा विक्रेताओं के साथ कारोबार हेतु समर्पित दलों की स्थापना करके अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है।
- संगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र के प्रवेश से संभार-तंत्र (लॉजीस्टिक्स) उद्योग बदल रहा है। यह अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण सकारात्मक बहिर्मुखता पैदा करेगा।
- छोटे विनिर्माताओं पर संगठित व्यापार क्षेत्र का कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव नहीं दिखा।

#### **नीतिगत सिफारिशें**

सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय खुदरा व्यापार क्षेत्र के अनुभवों की समीक्षा के आधार पर, अध्ययन में निम्नलिखित प्रमुख सिफारिशें की गई हैं:-

1. निजी-सरकारी सहभागिता के जरिए वैटमार्केटों का आधुनिकीकरण।
2. जैसा कि चीन में है, असंगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र को बिक्री और किसानों से खरीद के लिए मैट्रो जैसे कैश एंड कैरी आउटलेटों की सुविधा प्रदान करना।
3. आपूर्तिकर्ताओं और किसानों से सीधी खरीद के लिए असंगठित खुदरा विक्रेताओं के कोपरेटिब्स और एसोसिएशनों को प्रोत्साहन देना।
4. नवीन सुधारों वाले बैंकिंग समाधानों के जरिए बैंकों और छोटे ऋण संस्थानों से असंगठित खुदरा विक्रेताओं को बेहतर ऋण की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।
5. संगठित खुदरा विक्रेताओं को सीधे बिक्री के लिए किसानों की कोपरेटिब्स के गठन की सुविधा प्रदान करना।
6. छोटे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के साथ व्यापार के लिए संगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र द्वारा "निजी आचार संहिता" के गठन को प्रोत्साहन देना। बाद में इन्हें लागू करने योग्य कानून में समाविष्ट किया जा सकता है।
7. संगठित क्षेत्र के लिए लाइसेंसिंग तथा परमिट व्यवस्था का सरलीकरण और आधुनिक खुदरा क्षेत्र मुहैया कराने हेतु राज्यों में एक समान राष्ट्रव्यापी लाइसेंसिंग व्यवस्था की और बढ़ना।
8. सांठगांठ तथा लूटखसोट वाले मूल्य निर्धारण के खिलाफ नियम लागू करने हेतु प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग की भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करना।
9. एपीएमसी बाजारों का आधुनिकीकरण जैसा कि बंगलौर में राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड (एनडीडीबी) सफल मार्केट बनाया गया है।

**Opening of retail centres by corporate houses in small cities**

†\*87. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:††  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic and foreign corporate houses have started opening of retail centres in small cities also after their venture in metro cities;

(b) if so, the details of the corporate houses along with the names of the cities where the retail centres have been launched by the end of October, 2009; and

(c) whether Government has made an assessment of the negative impact on the retail trade due to opening of such retail centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Organised retailers register their shops/malls with concerned authorities in State/Union Territory Governments. There is no restriction on the entry of domestic investors into the retail sector. As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade, except in "Single Brand" product retailing, where FDI upto 51% is permitted, with prior Government approval and subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) Products to be sold should be of 'Single' brand only;
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally; and
- (iii) 'Single' brand product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

(b) Government has permitted 52 approvals for Single Brand Retailing Until date, since the Policy was announced in February, 2006. The list of such approvals is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The Government had instituted a study on the subject "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Salient features of the study are given in Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

**Statement-I**

*List of Approved Retail Trading Proposals*

S. No.	Name of the applicant/ Foreign Investor	Address	Activities	Brand for Retailing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Moja Shoes/ M/s Tano India Private Equity Fund I/and or its Subsidiaries, Mauritius	SSIPL Retail Ltd. B1/F4, Mohan Co-op Industrial Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi-44 Ph. No. 4229-9999	Retail trading of all types of footwear, sportswear, boots, slippers, sandals, athletic shoes and apparels of "Nike Brand" through exclusive retail outlets owned by the company	Nike Brand
2.	M/s LV Trading India/ M/s Louis Vuitton Malletier (France)	L.V. Trading (1) Pvt. Ltd. 2 E Calcot, 2nd Floor, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mumbai-400001 25111803	Retail trading of LVM products including Diary refills paper, 2. Pens and pens refills 3. Shoes 4. Trunks travel bags/purses 5. Other articles of leather 6. Sunglasses 7. Watches 8. Other articles of plastic 9. Jewelry imitation 10. Ties 11. Textile (scarfs and shawls) 12. Umbrellas 13. Ready to wear	LVM
3.	M/s Lladro Commercial S.A/ M/s Lladro Commercial S.A, Spain	M/s SPA Agencies (India) Pvt. Ltd., 164/3, Lado Sarai, New Delhi- 110030	To set up a joint venture by M/s Lladro and SPA Agencies for establishing a network boutiques for marketing the products of LLADRO.	LLADRO
4.	M/s Fun Fashion India Pvt. Ltd./ M/s Fendi International, SA, France	M/s Chordia Fashions Pvt. Ltd., D Block, Shivsagar Estate, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai-110018, P. No. 66160000	Retail trading of Fendi products including shoes, Wearing apparel, Trunks/travel bags/purses, sunglasses, watches, jewelry imitation, textiles	Fendi

1	2	3	4	5
5.	M/s Damro Furniture Pvt. Ltd./ M/s Damro Exports Pvt. Ltd., Sri Lanka	#150 (Old No. 39/19), Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, Chennai-600024 P. No. 23721820	Retail trading of knock Down furniture under the single brand name of DAMRO.	Damro
6.	M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A/  M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A Italy	M/s RINO Greggio Argenterie, S.p.A Italy C/O M/s. K.R. Chawla and Co., 7th Floor, Kailash Building, 26 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-01 P. No. 23357658-61	Retail trading of silver items	“ARGENTERIE GREEGIO”
7.	M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V, Netherlands/ M/s Mitsui Automotive Investment B.V, Netherlands	M/s TCI India Ltd., Plot No. 69, TCI House, Institutional Area, Sector 32, Gurgaon	Retail trading of Toyota Make cars	Toyota
8.	M/s Ermenegilvo Zegna/ M/s Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalta SpA, Italy	M/s Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalta 135 Marine Drive. Mumbai-400020	Setting up of ZEGNA retail stores for marketing (Ready to wear (b) Footwear (c) Leather goods (d) Fragrance (e) Christmas gifts etc.	ZEGNA
9.	M/s Etamint, Belgium/  M/s Etamint, Belgium	M/s Etam Future Fashions Pvt. Ltd., “Knowledge House”, Shyam Nagar, Off Jogeshwari Vikroli Link Road, Jogeshwari (East), Mumbai-400060	Retail trading of ETAM products. In women’s fashions (ready-to-wear, lingerie and accessories)	ETAM

1	2	3	4	5
10.	M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd./ M/s Lee Cooper International Ltd	M/s Lee Cooper India Pvt. Ltd. 16/2 Ali Askar Road, Bangalore- 560052	Retail trading of Lee Cooper products in fashion category (men's ready-to-wear)	Lee Cooper
11.	M/s Fabindia Overseas Pvt. Ltd/ M/s Fabindia Inc, USA M/s WCP Mauritius Holdings	M/s Fabindia Overseas Pvt. Ltd/ 14, N Block Market, Greater Kailash, Part-I, New Delhi-110048 P. No. 26811047	Retail trading of Fabindia Products including handicrafts, garments, accessories, home furnishings etc.	Fabindia
12.	M/s Socomec SA/  M/s Socomes SA, France	M/s Socomec SA, Numeric House No. 5, Sir P.S. Sivasamy Saiai, Mytapore, Chennai-600004 PH 24993266	Retail trading of single SOCOMEC Brand UPS systems and related accessories.	SOCOMECEC
13.	M/s Grotto SPA/  M/s Grotto SPA Italy	M/s Gas Apparel Private Ltd. C-10, Industrial Estate Ambatur, Chennai-600058	Retail trading under single brand of GAS brand in fashion categories.	GAS
14.	M/s Mahtani Fashions Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi./ M/s Sin Rong Pvt. Ltd, Singapore	M/s Mahtani Fashions Pvt. Ltd. Reg Office E-354 GK II, ,New Delhi.	Retail trading under the brand name VI-GA in footwear	VI-GA
15.	M/s Wah Luen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd./ M/s Wah Luen Electronic Tools Co. Ltd., China	Wg. Cdr (Retd) Jasbir S. Chadda, 84, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065 P.No. 26925110	Retail trading of Electronic Goods and Tools sold under the single brand name of "CT Brand."	CT Brand



1	2	3	4	5
16.	M/s Signature Kitchens India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore M/s Signature Kitchen, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	M/s Signature Kitchen, India Pvt. Ltd., 8, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore-560042 Ph. No. 80-41494046	Retail trading of modular kitchens and kitchen cabinets, accessories, cooking range equipments, ovens, chimneys, wardrobes, solar powered and other non-conventional energy based cooking equipment of “Signature Kitchen”	Signature Kitchen
17.	M/s Christian Dior Trading India Private Limited, Mumbai/  M/s Christian Dior Couture, Paris, France	M/s Christian Dior Trading India Private Limited, R.No. 10, 4th Floor, Central Bank of India Building, 55, MG Road, Fort, Mumbai-400023	Retail trade of luxury ready-to wear fashion, menswear, women wear, accessories and luxury goods of the brand “Christian Dior”	Christian Dior
18.	M/s Forever New Apparels Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi/ M/s Forever New Clothing Pty. Ltd., Australia	M/s Forever New Apparels Pvt. Ltd. B-304, New Friends Colony, New Delhi.	Retail trading of Fashion clothing, handbags, belts, jewellery and other accessories under single brand name “Forever New”.	Forever New
19.	M/s Khanna Speciality Retail Distributors Pvt. Ltd./  M/s Hermes International France	M/s Khanna Speciality Retail Distributors Pvt. Ltd., No. 2, Ashoka Avenue, DLF Chhattarpur, New Delhi-110030 P.No. 26802115	Retail and wholesale trading of Leather Goods, men’s and women’s ready to wear, perfumes and cosmetics, stationery and diaries, footwear and related accessories, enamel products, art of living products, tableware, saddlery and riding gear, jewellery and accessories, luggage and bags, silk and textile items and accessories, pets items, babies ready to wear and accessories under single brand “Hermes”.	Hermes

1	2	3	4	5
20.	M/s Trio Sports Wear Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi/ M/s Trio Selection Inc., Canada	M/s Trio Sports Wear Pvt. Ltd., D 18/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase 1, New Delhi-110020 P.No. 26812407	Retail trading in all types of sports goods, apparels, lifestyle products, garments, accessories and other merchandising items under the trade name “Groggy”.	“Groggy”
21.	M/s Tod’s Retail India Pvt. Ltd. M/s Tod’s Hong-Kong Ltd.	M/s Tod’s Retail India Pvt. Ltd. 20th Floor, Nirmal Building Nariman Point, Mumbai.	Retail trading in men’s and women ready-to-wear, shoes, leather jackets and accessories under brand name of “TOD”.	TOD
22.	M/s Diesel Fashion India Arvind Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad M/s Diesel International BV Netherlands	M/s Diesel Fashion India Arvind Pvt. Ltd., Arvind Mills Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-380025 Ph. No. 22200206	Retail trading of men’s and women ready to wear and accessories under brand name of Diesel.	Diesel
23.	M/s Dolce and Gabbana  M/s Dolce and Gabbana, Milan, Italy	M/s. DLF Ltd., Shopping Mall, 3rd Floor, Arjun Marg, Phase-1, DLF City, Gurgaon-122002	Retail trading of two brands Doice and gabbana and D and G Doice and Gabbana	Doice and Gabbana and D and G Doice and Gabbana
24.	M/s LA Sovereign Bicycles Pvt. Ltd./ M/s LA Bicycles (Thailand) M/s Indus Trading Co., Thailand	M/s LA Sovereign Bicycles Pvt. Ltd., 168-B, Industrial Estate, Ludhiana- 141003, Punjab, Ph. No. 0161-2510000	Retail trading of Bicycles, toys, e-bikes and their parts and their parts and accessories under the brand name of LA Sovereign	La Sovereign

1	2	3	4	5
25.	M/s Crystal Ball Fashions Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi M/s Rene Derhy, France	M/s Crystal Ball Fashions Pvt. Ltd. c-49, Okhla Industrial Area Phase II, New Delhi Tel No.26383741	Retail trading of apparels and accessories under the brand name of “Derhy”.	Derhy
26.	M/s Crocs Inc. M/s Crocs Asia Pvt. Ltd. Singapore	M/s Chogori Retail Pvt. Ltd, 511, Kailash Building, 26 Kasturba Gandhi Mar, New Delhi-110011	Trading of footwear ‘apparel and charms under single brand “Crocs”	Crocs
27.	M/s Richmond Services B.V Amsterdam	M/s Navratna Bharat Retail Pvt. Ltd, 46, Aradhana Chankyapuri New Delhi-110066	Trading of jewellery, watches, gift articles etc. under the brand name Cartier	Cartier
28.	M/s Power Plate India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi M/s Power Plate India Holdings Ltd., Mauritius	M/s Power Plate India Pvt. Ltd. 603, International Trade Tower, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19 Ph. No. 40511600	Retail trading of fitness equipment under the single brand Power Plate	Power Plate
29.	M/s Geiorgio Armani/ Holding BV, Netherlands	M/s DLF Ltd. DLF Shopping Mall 3rd Floor Arjun Marg, DLF City Phase I, Gurgaon-120002, DLF Ltd, DLF Centre, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001 Ph No, 23719300, 42102030	Retail trading of Armani products including clothing, footwear, leather goods etc.	Armani
30.	M/s Giordano Fashions (I) Pvt. Ltd., Chennai M/s Giordano Mauritius Ltd.	M/s Giordao Fashions (I) Pvt. Ltd. 85/17, Snrangam Avenue, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Chennai-600008	Retail trading of merchandise under brand name Giordano	Giordano

1	2	3	4	5
31.	M/s Pearle Europe  M/s Pearle Europe, Netherlands	M/s Abcus Retail Pvt. Ltd, 2nd Floor, Chitrakoot, Shreeram Mills Premises Ganpatrao Kadam marg, Worli, Mumbai	Retail trading of optical products under brand name visions express	Vision express
32.	M/s Marks and Spencer PLC (U.K.)	M/s Tapti Trading Pvt. Ltd. Street Chitrakoot Shreeram Mills premises Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Worli, Mumbai.	Retail trading of clothing, ligeries, electrical equipment and appliances under brand name Marks and Spencer	Marks and Spencer
33.	M/s Hallmark Group Ltd., UK	Mr. Ajay Sachdeva, D-10/10, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-10065	Retail trading of famous national stamps and recreated as engraved solid and replicas plated with gold.	Hallmark
34.	M/s Piquadro S.P.A  M/s Piquadro S.P.A, Italy	M/s DLF Ltd, DLF Shopping Mall 3rd Floor Arjun Marg, DLF City Phase I, Gurgaon-120002,	Retail trading of briefcases, handbags, computer cases/trolleys, diaries, shoes, sportswear etc. under single brand "Piquadro"	Piquadro
35.	M/s Ferragamo International B.V, Netherlands	M/s DLF Ltd, directly or through its subsidiaries DLF Shopping Mall 3rd Floor Arjun Marg, DLF City Phase I, Gurgaon-120002	Retail trading of premium clothing and accessories under brand name of 'FERRAGAMO'	FERRAGAMO
36.	M/s Aran Kitcheworld Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	37, Conron Smith Road, Gopalpuram, Chennai-600 086	Retail trading of modular furniture, kitchens and accessories in India under the brand name of "ARAN".	ARAN

1	2	3	4	5
37.	M/s Celio International, Belgium	M/s Celio Future Fashion Ltd. Knowledge House, Shyam Nagar Off Jogeshwiari, Vikroli Link Road Mumbai 400 060	Single Brand Retail Trading under the brand name of “CELIO” in men’s fashions.	CELIO
38.	M/s S. Oliver Bernd Freiher Germany	M/s Orient Craft s. Oliver Pvt. Ltd. F-8 Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I New Delhi	Retail trading of s. Oliver products	S. Oliver
39.	M/s Louis Vuitton, France	M/s Louis Vuitton 2 rue du Pont, Neuf Pairs Cedex 1 France.	Setting up of a holding company for holding excising investment in retail sector	Louis Vuitton
40.	M/s Doral Capital S.A Luxembourg	M/s Kapo Retail Pvt. Ltd. 1E, Jhandewalan Extension, Naaz Cinema Complex, New Delhi-55	Retail trading of BOGGI products (including men’s and women’s wear/apparel, accessories).	BOGGI
41.	M/s Relaince Paul and Shark Fashions Pvt. Ltd. M/s DAMA S.P.A, Italy	Relaince Paul and Shark Fashions Pvt. Ltd., 4th Floor Shriram Mills Compound Worli, Mumbai 400013	Retail trading of “Paul and Shark” branded products	Paul and Shark
42.	M/s Toy Watch India (P) Ltd. M/s Cool Toy Watch Sri, Italy	M/s Toy Watch India Pvt. Ltd. 44, Bajaj Bhawan Nariman Point, Mumbai	Retail trading of watches under single brand Toy Watch	Toy Watch

1	2	3	4	5
43.	M/s Austria Puma, Austria	M/s Knowledge-fire Trading Pvt. Ltd. 1-A Vandhna Building, 11 Tolstoy Marg, N. Delhi	Retail trading of apparels, accessories and footwear under the brand name of PUMA	PUMA
44.	M/s Lerros Fashions (I) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (formerly wear international)	M/s Lerros Fashions India Pvt. Ltd. A-3, Community Centre Naraina Industrial Area Phase-II New Delhi-110058	Retail trading of apparels under the brand name of LERROS.	LERROS
45.	M/s Poltrona Frau S.p.A Frau, Italy	M/s Casa Decor Pvt. Ltd. Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street Fort, Mumbai-400 001	Retail trading of furniture products, fittings and furniture accessories of the Poltrona Frau Group	Poltrona Frau
46.	M/s Indo Prime Visual Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Goa	M/s Indo Prime Visual Technologies Pvt. Ltd. 16-A Tivim Industrial Estate, Mapusa Goa	Retail trading of Indo edgers and equipments	"INDO"
47.	M/s Nokia Corporation Finland	M/s HCL Infocom Ltd. 806 Sidharth 96 Nehru Place Corporate Office E 4, 5, 6 Sector 11 Noida	Retail trading of mobile phones and internet services under the brand name of Nokia, Vertu and Ovi	Nokia
48.	M/s Damas LLC, Dubai, UAE	M/s Gitanjali Lifestyle Ltd. Office No. 10, B Wing, 2nd Floor, Laxmi Tower, G Block, Bandra Kurl Complex, Bandra, Mumbai	Retail trading of jewellery and accessories under the brand name of Damas	Damas

1	2	3	4	5
49.	M/s Oviessse S.p.A Italy	M/s Brandhouse Retails Ltd. S.No. 90/H.No.5, Inga Complex, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E) Mumbai.	Retail trading of apparels, shoes and accessories, household goods, perfumes, stationery, Toys and gadgets under the brand name of Oviessse	Oviessse
50.	M/s Industria de Diseno Textil Sociedad Anonima (Inditex S.A), Spain	M/s Trent Ltd. Bombay House, 24, Homy Mody Street, Mumbai	Retail trading of garments, footwear, accessories, fragrances and cosmetics under the brand name of Zara	Zara
51.	M/s L'Occitane Singapore Pte. Lte.	M/s L'Occitane India Pvt. Ltd. S-327, Greater Kailash-ii, New Delhi	Import, marketing, distribution and sale of soaps, perfumery, and cosmetic products under the brand name "L' Occitane".	"L' Occitane"
52.	M/s FIAMM S.p.A, Italy	Ms. Deepa Shashidhar 24A/15, Sudarshan CHS Ltd., Pestom Sagar, Road No.4, Mumbai-400 089	Retail trading of lead acid batteries under the brand name of FIAMM	FIAMM

### ***Statement-II***

#### **Findings and Recommendations of ICRIER**

The real GDP is expected to grow at 8-10 per cent per annum in the next five years. As a result, the consuming class with annual household incomes above Rs.90,000 is expected to rise from about 370 million in 2006-07 to 620 million in 2011-12. Consequently, the retail business in India is estimated to grow at 13 per cent annually from US\$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 590 billion in 2011-12. The study shows:

- The unorganized retail sector is expected to grow about 10 per cent per annum with sales rising from US\$ 309 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 496 billion in 2011-12.
- Given the relatively weak financial state of unorganized retailers, and the physical space constraints on their expansion prospects, this sector alone will not be able to meet the growing demand for retail.
- Hence, organized retail which now constitutes a small four per cent of total retail sector is likely to grow at a much faster pace of 45-50 per cent per annum and quadruple its share in total retail trade to 16 per cent by 2011-12.
- This represents a positive sum game in which both unorganized and organized retail not only coexist but also grow substantially in size.
- The majority of unorganized retailers surveyed in this study, indicated their preference to continue in the business and compete rather than exit.

#### **The Empirical Basis**

The study comprised of survey of all segments of the economy that could be affected by the entry of large corporates in the retail business. The findings are based on a survey of 2020 unorganized small retailers across 10 major cities; 1318 consumers shopping at both organized and unorganized retail outlets; 100 intermediaries; and 197 farmers. In addition, a “control sample” survey was done of 805 unorganized retailers who are not in the vicinity of organized retail outlets in four metro cities.

Detailed interviews were also carried out for 12 large manufacturers, 20 small manufacturers and six established modern retailers.

The study contains an extensive review of international retail experience, particularly from the major emerging market economies.

#### **Main Findings**

##### ***Impact on Unorganized Retailers***

- Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.



- The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.
- There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.
- There is some decline in employment in the North and West regions which, however, also weakens over time.
- The rate of closure of unorganized retail shops in gross terms is found to be 4.2 per cent per annum which is much lower than the international rate of closure of small businesses.
- The rate of closure on account of competition from organized retail is lower still at 1.7 per cent per annum.
- There is competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation.
- A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise.
- Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- However, only 12 per cent of unorganized retailers have access to institutional credit and 37 per cent felt the need for better access to commercial bank credit.
- Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

#### ***Impact on Consumers***

- Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.
- Proximity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that include consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

#### ***Impact on Intermediaries***

- The study did not find any evidence so far of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- There is, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in response to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

### ***Impact on Farmers***

- Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- Average price realization for cauliflower farmers selling directly to organized retail is about 25 per cent higher than their proceeds from sale to regulated Government *mandi*.
- Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the *mandi*.
- The difference is even larger when the amount charged by the commission agent (usually 10 per cent of sale price) in the *mandi* is taken into account.

### ***Impact on Manufacturers***

- Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- Manufacturers have responded through building and reinforcing their brand strength, increasing their own retail presence, ‘adopting’ small retailers, and setting up dedicated teams to deal with modern retailers.
- Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.
- Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.

### **Policy Recommendations**

On the basis of the results of the surveys and the review of international retail experience, the study makes the following major recommendations:

1. Modernization of wetmarkets through public-private partnerships.
2. Facilitate *cash-and-carry* outlets, like Metro, for sale to unorganized retail and procurement from farmers, as in China.
3. Encourage co-operatives and associations of unorganized retailers for direct procurement from suppliers and farmers.
4. Ensure better credit availability to unorganized retailers from banks and micro-credit institutions through innovative banking solutions.
5. Facilitate the formation of farmers’ co-operatives to directly sell to organized retailers.
6. Encourage formulation of “private codes of conduct” by organized retail for dealing with small suppliers. These may then be incorporated into enforceable legislation.
7. Simplification of the licensing and permit regime for organized retail and move towards a nationwide uniform licensing regime in the states to facilitate modern retail.
8. Strengthening the Competition Commission’s role for enforcing rules against collusion and predatory pricing.

9. Modernization of APMC markets as modelled on the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Safal market in Bangalore.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि ICRIER संगठन से इन लोगों ने संगठित क्षेत्र में जो खुदरा व्यापार है, उसके बारे में अध्ययन करवाया है और उस अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट इसमें जारी की है। यह पूरी की पूरी स्टडी ऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के लोगों, संगठित क्षेत्र जो रीटेल में है, उनके पक्ष में है। यह फ्लड गेट खोलने के लिए लगता है कि जैसे जान-बूझकर यह स्टडी करवाई गई है ताकि और लोगों को भी इस मामले में लाइसेंस दिया जा सके, जबकि इस देश में स्वतंत्र एजेंसियों ने भी, संगठित क्षेत्र के खुदरा व्यापार का असंगठित क्षेत्र पर क्या असर पड़ा है, इसका अध्ययन किया है। उस अध्ययन से यह बात सामने आई है कि इसका रोजगार के मामले में और अन्य मामलों में भी इस देश में दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा है। हम जानते हैं कि असंगठित क्षेत्र में करीब 3.5 करोड़ से 4 करोड़ लोग एम्प्लोएड हैं, हम सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं कि यह जो बिल्कुल biased report है, इसको खारिज करके क्या दूसरी स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से इसका अध्ययन करवाएंगे?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो ICRIER की रिपोर्ट है, इस देश के अंदर संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र में जो व्यापार है, उससे क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, इसके लिए कराई गई थी। सरकार रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार नहीं कर रही थी, लेकिन जनता के सामने रिपोर्ट का ब्योरा दिया गया है। जैसा कि मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि हमारे देश के अंदर जो डोमेस्टिक इन्वेस्टर्स हैं, उनको रिटेल सैक्टर में जाने पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। आर्गनाइज्ड और अन-आर्गनाइज्ड रिटेल को अगर देखा जाए, तो 96 प्रतिशत रिटेल असंगठित क्षेत्र में हैं और केवल चार प्रतिशत संगठित क्षेत्र में देश के अंदर हैं। आने वाले वर्षों में इसमें हर वर्ष 13 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी होगी और 11 प्रतिशत असंगठित क्षेत्र में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी। यह सही है कि इसमें साढ़े तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिला है और जिस तरह से रिटेल का कारोबार देश में बढ़ रहा है, लोगों की आमदनी को देखते हुए, जहां पहले 37 करोड़ लोग 90 हजार औसत आमदनी सालाना रखते थे, अब 62 करोड़ लोग सन् 2011-2012 तक इतनी आमदनी रखेंगे, इसीलिए बढ़ोत्तरी होगी। इससे रोजगार भी बढ़ रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि संगठित क्षेत्र में आर्गनाइज्ड रिटेल से किसान को जो लाभ हो रहा है, मैं उसको भी सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। किसान को उसकी उपज की ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है, उसको ज्यादा मुनाफा मिलता है बनिस्बत इसके कि वह मंडी में बेचे। फिर 96 प्रतिशत वहां का खुदरा व्यापार असंगठित क्षेत्र में है। असंगठित क्षेत्र में आज भी और आने वाले वर्षों में भी बढ़ोत्तरी होगी, कमी नहीं होगी।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, जिस रिपोर्ट की नीयत के बारे में मैंने संदेह व्यक्त किया है, उसी रिपोर्ट का हवाला देकर संगठित क्षेत्र में खुदरा व्यापार का समर्थन मंत्री जी ने किया है। मंत्री जी ने किसानों के बारे में कहा है कि किसानों को ज्यादा मुनाफा मिल रहा है। नेशनल सेम्पल सर्वे आर्गनाइजेशन ने जो सर्वे किया है, उसमें 40 परसेंट किसानों ने यह कहा है कि अगर हमें कोई दूसरा धंधा मिलेगा तो हम किसान का धंधा छोड़ देंगे। मैंने मंत्री जी से यह सवाल पूछा था कि यह रिपोर्ट संगठित क्षेत्र के पक्ष में है। क्या ऐसी भी स्वतंत्र एजेंसियां हैं, जिन्होंने इसके दुष्प्रभाव के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है कि रोजगार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और दूसरे क्षेत्रों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है। मैंने स्पेसिफिक ढंग से पूछा है कि क्या इस विषय पर, मंत्री जी, सरकार दूसरा अध्ययन करवाना चाहती है?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले भी माननीय सदस्य को बताया है कि असंगठित क्षेत्र में कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है और न ही रोजगार पर पड़ा है। रोजगार भी बढ़ा है और व्यापार भी बढ़ा है। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से कह रहा हूँ। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए दोबारा दोहरा रहा हूँ कि आज

भी 96 प्रतिशत खुदरा व्यापार असंगठित क्षेत्र के अंदर है, केवल चार प्रतिशत संगठित क्षेत्र में है। जो आपका डोमेस्टिक इन्वेस्टर है, उस पर इस देश के कानून में कोई पाबंदी नहीं है और न ही ऐसी कोई नीति है। **..(व्यवधान)..** जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे हैं, मैं उसी का उत्तर दूंगा। **...(व्यवधान)..**

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** जो सवाल पूछा गया है, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है और इसी बात को दोहराया जा रहा है। ये इससे पहले भी यह बात कह चुके हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** देखिए, जब जवाब एक ही है, तो मैं दो जवाब कैसे दे दूँ? दूसरे, आप नीयत की बात कर रहे हैं, तो मैं आपकी संतुष्टि के लिए अपनी सरकार की बदनीयती स्वीकार करूँ और आपकी बात को मान लूँ। **...(व्यवधान)..** मैं ऐसा उत्तर नहीं दे सकता। **...(व्यवधान)..**

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** मैंने यह नहीं कहा है। **...(व्यवधान)..** मैंने कहा है कि क्या आप दूसरा अध्ययन करवाएंगे? **...(व्यवधान)..** आप दूसरी स्टडी करवाएंगे, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ? **...(व्यवधान)..** क्या सरकार दूसरी स्टडी करवाने के लिए तैयार है?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** जब आप नीयत की बात करते हैं, मैं उसकी **...(व्यवधान)..**

**SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:** Sir, I want to know whether there is any change in policies as far as FDI into the retail sector is concerned because in the newspaper reports relating to the Prime Minister's visit to the US, we have seen that you are changing your policy on this. Please give a categorical statement in the House.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, I am responding to the question which is there before the House. I am not responding to what Mrs. Karat has said about a newspaper report emanating from the United States of America. Secondly, we have a very clear policy as I have mentioned that in the extant policy, no FDI is allowed in the retail sector and we have no intent to review FDI in the retail sector except what is permitted, a single brand retail, and that too in specific products in the high end.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Problems in land acquisition for highway projects

\*82. **SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:** Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many highway projects have been held up as the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has not yet received possession of 80 per cent of the required land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the progress of acquiring land in many States is unsatisfactory;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the State Chief Secretaries were asked to head their respective land acquisition monitoring committees to accelerate the process?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, the Letters of Acceptance have not been issued in respect of highway projects on Ghaziabad-Aligarh section and Goa-Karnataka border to Panaji section due to delay in land Acquisition. For Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section, the notification under Section 3(A) has already been processed for 95% of the land. Similarly, in Goa-Karnataka border to Panaji Section 64% of land is under possession and notification for the balance land is under publication.

(c) to (e) The State Governments have been requested to set up dedicated 192 Special Land Acquisition Units to speed up land acquisition exclusively for NHDP projects. In this connection meetings have been held with the Chief Ministers of Bihar and Kerala, and with Chief Secretaries/ Principal Secretaries of concerned states. Chief Secretaries have been requested to head the monitoring committee in their States to accelerate the Land Acquisition process. Regional offices headed by Chief General Manager (CGM) level officers of NHAI have been set up in 10 different regions to have effective coordination and regular meetings with the State Governments.

#### **Filling of vacancies in ITIs**

\*88. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:  
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of ITIs;
- (b) the State-wise details of the enrolment in the ITIs;
- (c) whether it is a fact that seats have been lying vacant in the ITIs;
- (d) if so, the State-wise details of vacancies in ITIs and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) State-wise details of ITIs/ITCs in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As ITIs/ITCs function under the administrative control of respective State/UT Government, enrolment data is not maintained centrally. However, data collected from States/UT administrations are given in statement-II (*See below*). They suggest that while seats have been lying vacant in some states, more admissions than available seats have been done in others. Main reasons for these vacancies are non-alignment of trades with industrial requirement, acute shortage of principals and instructors, lack of quality training, lack of industrial interface, lack of adequate investment by the State Governments, etc. Some trainees also leave these courses on getting admissions in higher courses such as polytechnics, engineering, etc.

The Government of India has taken various steps to improve the quality and relevance of training as follows:

- (i) There were 1896 Govt. ITIs as on 1st January, 2007. Out of these, 100 ITIs are being upgraded through domestic funding at a cost of Rs.160 crore. 400 ITIs are being upgraded through world Bank assistance at a cost of Rs.1581 crore. The remaining 1396 ITIs are being upgraded through Public Private Partnership at a cost of Rs.3550 crore.

- (ii) Course curriculum has been revised in consultation with industry and Multi-Skilling courses are being run under which the last six months training is imparted in the relevant industrial establishment in the actual industrial environment.
- (iii) Industry has been involved in modernizing these institutes and running these courses by constituting Institute Management Committee which is headed by a prominent industrialist.
- (iv) States have been advised to fill up all the vacant positions of principals and instructors on priority. Till the vacancies are filled up on regular basis, they have been directed to make interim arrangement of trainers with emoluments comparable to regular faculty.
- (v) The states have also been directed to admit 30% more students in the institutes as supernumerary so that even if some students drop after getting admissions in higher courses, the seats don't remain vacant.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs Affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) with seating capacities in various States/ Union Territories as on 30.9.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Number of ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity	Total ITIs/ ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	56	4028	72	15160
3.	Haryana	81	20344	85	8744	166	29088
4.	Himachal Pradesh	70	8004	60	5996	130	14000
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	94	19300	145	13632	239	32932
7.	Rajasthan	112	12992	560	59535	672	72527
8.	Uttar Pradesh	293	31388	491	56222	784	87610
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6395	28	2470	87	8865
SUB-TOTAL		764	114610	1426	150737	2190	265347
<b>Southern Region</b>							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	88	22270	493	95740	581	118010
11.	Karnataka	150	25458	1030	75454	1180	100912

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala	35	15516	477	52298	512	67814
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0		1	96
14.	Puducherry	6	1352	9	508	15	1860
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	21832	626	62270	686	84102
SUB-TOTAL		340	86524	2635	286270	2975	372794
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17.	A and N Island	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	28	5696	3	80	31	5776
19.	Bihar	34	11433	201	29113	235	40546
20.	Jharkhand	19	4672	89	23592	108	28264
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	928	0	0	8	928
25.	Orissa	26	8464	459	80260	485	88724
26.	Sikkim	1	420	0	0	1	420
27.	Tripura	8	896	0	0	8	896
28.	West Bengal	51	12700	22	1320	73	14020
Sub-Total		194	47450	776	134685	970	182135
<b>Western Region</b>							
29.	Chhattisgarh	87	10144	29	3312	116	13456
30.	D and N Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3232	4	380	14	3612
33.	Gujarat	152	56092	346	20328	498	76420
34.	Madhya Pradesh	150	24590	52	8914	202	33504
35.	Maharashtra	376	80412	261	34228	637	114640
SUB-TOTAL		778	175086	692	67162	1470	242248
GRAND TOTAL		2076	423670	5529	638854	7605	1062524

**Statement-II**

*Data collected from state/UT Governments regarding seating capacity,  
admissions and vacancies*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Instts.			Seating Capacity			On-Roll			Vacant		
		Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total**	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Northern Region</b>													
1.	Chandigarh	2		2	952		952	1060		1060	(- )108		(- )108
2.	Delhi	16	55	71	7866	3720	11,586	6898	3006	9904	968	714	1,682
3.	Haryana	77	43	120	12668	3726	16,394	14592	3171	17763	(- )1924	555	(- )1369
4.	Himachal Pradesh	77	63	140	11652	7200	18,852	11110		11110	542	7200	7742
5.	Punjab	94	123	217	19000	13600	32,600	17100	12900	30000	1900	700	2,600
6.	Uttar Pradesh*	236	271	507	45862	61260	107,122	27968	61000	88968	17894	260	18,154
7.	Uttarakhand	58	24	82	6544	2160	8,704	6604	2514	9118	(- )60	(- )354	(- )414
<b>Southern Region</b>													
8.	Andhra Pradesh	86	596	682	22811	58201	81,012	19154	45411	64565	3657	12790	16,447
9.	Karnataka	158	945	1103	39447	61646	101,093	36204	63708	99912	3243	(- )2062	1,181



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Kerala	34	464	498	12914	37425	50,339	10115	17490	27605	2799	19935	22,734
11.	Lakshadweep	1		1	64		64	56		56	8		8
12.	Puducherry	7	9	16	1570	566	2,136	1598	516	2114	(-)28	50	22
13.	Tamil Nadu	62	605	667	16922	32139	49,061	13878	22366	36244	3044	9773	12,817
<b>Eastern Region</b>													
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	5		5	576		576	239		239	337		337
15.	Jharkhand	13	97	110	6991	3500	10,491				6991	3500	10,491
16.	Manipur	1		1	248		248	221		221	27		27
17.	Nagaland	1		1	176		176	85		85	91		91
18.	Sikkim	1		1	260		260	260		260			
<b>Western Region</b>													
19.	Daman and Diu	2		2	420		420	446		446	(-)26		(-)26
20.	Gujarat	165	428	593	54702	20561	75,263	54702	20561	75263			
21.	Madhya Pradesh	103	50	153	15119	5000	20,119	15884	5657	21541	(-)765	(-)657	(-)1422
22.	Maharashtra	407	260	667	77092	31900	108,992	82557	29502	112059	(-)5465	2398	(-)3067

\* \* States have also included Seats of ITIs/ITCs Affiliated to State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT)

(-) indicates that more admissions have been done than available seats.

### **Raising of funds for road projects**

\*89. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with an ambitious plan to award road projects worth Rs. 2 lakh crores in the next two years on public-private partnership basis, Government is looking at various options to raise funds;

(b) if so, whether in addition to above, Government may allot part of the Rs. 10 thousand crores tax-free bonds raised by India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. directly to National Highways Authority of India for refinancing of road projects; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government has agreed for fund raising options to meet viability gap for road projects and by what time the decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has approved various recommendations made by the Chaturvedi Committee, with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) for further action including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary. The Government has also approved "in-principle" support to the NHAI for various fund-raising options. Which is given in Statement.

### ***Statement***

*Government approval of 'in-principle' support to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for:*

- (i) Issuance of tax exempted bonds.
- (ii) Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
- (iii) Out of the borrowing approval of Rs.30,000 crores earlier provided to IIFCL, Rs.10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per its borrowing requirement.
- (iv) Assistance in negotiating non sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.
- (v) Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

### **Successfully implemented schemes**

\*90. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the successfully implemented schemes of the Ministry introduced in the country, State-wise; and

(b) which schemes were introduced in Jammu and Kashmir and with what success?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The following is the list of successfully implemented schemes of the Ministry throughout the country:

**A. VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES**

**1. Handloom**

- (1) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- (2) Handloom Weaver's comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (3) Millgate Price Scheme
- (4) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (CSS)
- (5) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (CSS)

**2. Sericulture**

- (1) R and D, Training, and IT Initiative
- (2) Seed Organisation and HRD
- (3) Quality certification System
- (4) Catalytic Development Programme (CSS)

**3. Handicrafts**

- (1) Design and Technical Development
- (2) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
- (3) Marketing Support and Services
- (4) Human Resource Development
- (5) Research and Development
- (6) Welfare and Other Scheme

**4. Powerlooms**

- (1) Group Insurance Scheme
- (2) Group Work Scheme and Integrated Powerloom Cluster Devp.

**5. Wool and Woollens**

- (1) Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme
- (2) Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen
- (3) Social Security Scheme

## 6. Development of Mega Clusters

### B. INDUSTRY

7. National Institute of Fashion Technology
8. Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme
9. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park
10. Jute Technology Mission
11. Cotton Technology Mission

The above schemes are being implemented in all the States including Jammu and Kashmir. However, the extent to which a particular State avails the benefits of the various schemes would depend on the parameters of the scheme and its relation to the characteristics of the textiles sector in the State.

(b) Details of the schemes of the Ministry of Textiles being implemented in Jammu and Kashmir are following:

#### 1. HANDLOOMS

##### Status:

As per 1995-96 Census of Handlooms, some of the vital data pertaining to Handloom Sector in Jammu and Kashmir is as under:-

Numbers of units	15,954
Number of Looms	18,154
Number of Weavers	20,773
Number of persons engaged in weaving and allied activities	51,847

##### Schemes:

#### 1. “Integrated Project for Development of Wool and Woollen Design and Development Centre” under the Prime Minister’s Special Package for Jammu and Kashmir:

The Project for Development of Wool and Woollen Design and Development Centre for the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been approved by the Ministry of Textiles under PM’s Special Package for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The cost of the project is Rs.4.93 crore. Under this project, an amount of Rs.4.24 crore has already been released to the implementing agency as a part payment.

The physical progress of the project is as follows:

- (1) The project site available with the State Handloom Development Corporation at Rambagh silk factory at Srinagar has been renovated and
- (2) Wool Design Centre, Textile Testing Laboratory, Computer Aided Design Centre, Weaving shed, Display room and Administrative block has been set up at the Rambagh Silk factory.

2. **Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:**

Details of funds released to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and beneficiaries covered in Phase-II, III and IV during the year 2008-09, are as follows:

**Phase-II**

Name of the Cluster	Amount released (Rs. In lakh)	Beneficiaries covered
Nadihal, Bandipora	17.93	327
Billawar, Kathua	17.93	478
Total	35.86	805

**Phase-III**

Name of the Cluster	Amount released (Rs. In lakh)	Beneficiaries covered
Inder, Pulwama	18.00	478
Billawar, Distt. Kathua	18.00	300
Inder, Distt. Pulwama	18.00	310
Wagoora, Distt. Budgam	17.50	300
Total	71.50	1388

**Phase-IV**

Name of the Cluster	Amount released (Rs. In lakh)	Beneficiaries covered
Samba	17.78	353
Bugam, Kulgam	17.50	324
Total	35.28	677

3. **Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme:**

The scheme envisages developing and promoting the marketing channels in domestic as well as exporting markets and bringing about linkages between the two in a holistic and integrated manner. Components of the scheme are:

- a. Marketing Promotion
- b. Handloom Export Promotion

Under the Marketing Promotion component, funds released to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, are as under:

Year	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals (events) Sanctioned	No. of events organized	Amount released
2005-06	09	03	—	—
2006-07	04	04	—	82.48
2007-08	No proposal has been received till date.			
2008-09	No proposal has been received till date.			

No financial assistance was given to Director of Handloom, Government of Jammu and Kashmir during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 due to pending utilization certificates of Rs.6.00 lakh towards organizing District level events during 1997-98.

Under the Handloom Export Promotion scheme, only one viable proposal was received from the State during the Tenth Plan. A sum of Rs.17.10 lakh was provided in three instalments to M/s Esquire Raffal and Pashmina Handloom Weavers Industrial Cooperative Society, Neelam Chowl, Karan Nagar, Jammu and Kashmir for implementation of Part (Product development) and Part-II (Publicity and Marketing) components of the erstwhile Handloom Export Scheme. During the current financial year, no proposal from Jammu and Kashmir has been received so far.

#### 4. **Mill Gate Price Scheme:**

The Scheme aims at providing all type of yarn to the Handloom weavers' organizations at Mill Gate Price Scheme. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) is the only agency authorized to implement the scheme.

There is a provision for supply of yarn to the individual weavers through the yarn depots approved by the NHDC. The expenditure for operating the yarn depot is to be reimbursed by the NHDC @ 2½% of the value of the yarn. At present, nine yarn depots are being operated in Jammu and Kashmir. The supplies of yarn made by the Corporation during the Tenth Plan and current financial year, is as under:

Year	Quantity (in lakh Kgs.)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
2005-06	0.091	9.98
2006-07	—	—

1	2	3
2007-08	0.108	25.86
2008-09	0.09	43.19
2009-10 (up to Oct.09)	0.014	2.07

**5. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:**

During the Eleventh Plan, the Government of India is implementing a Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme with the components of (i) Health Insurance Scheme and (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.

Under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, 493 weavers have been covered from Jammu and Kashmir during the period April, 2007 to March, 2008.

**HANDICRAFTS**

**Scheme-wise Physical and Financial achievement under Handicraft schemes during Eleventh Five Year Plan in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:**

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Physical			Financial in Rs. Lakh		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Oct. 09	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Oct. 09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Baba Saheb Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	14 Craft Cluster	1 Cluster 1 RMB (Raw Material Bank)	NIL	172.00	254.00	133.18 *
2.	Design and Technical Upgradation	31 Design workshops/ projects	4 Design workshops/ projects	13 Design workshops/ projects	346.40	27.70	145.29
3.	Marketing and Support Services	15 Marketing events	—	—	19.45	19.46	—
4.	Research and Development	1 Research study	2 Research studies	—	2.75	5.91	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Human Resource Development	28 No. of Prog.	9 No. of Prog.	5 No. of Prog.	63.09	42.26	5.45
6.	Welfare (Health Insurance)	15333 artisan families	16580 artisan families	20454 artisan families	**	**	**

\*Amount released for various interventions, sanctioned in previous years.

\*\*Funds are allocated on all India basis, not State-wise.

### SERICULTURE

#### Catalytic Development Programme (CDP):

The Department of Sericulture (DoS), Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir has selected 10 schemes/components under CDP for implementation in the State. During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto Oct. 2009), based on the proposals received from the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir, the Central Silk Board has released/spent its share of Rs.181.85 lakh, Rs.316.07 lakh and Rs.291.83 lakh respectively for Jammu and Kashmir State towards implementation of various components under CDP. The DoS, Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir has furnished 100% Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for the releases made for implementation of CDP during 2007-08. For the year, 2008-09, as against the release of Rs.316.07 lakh, UCs have been received to the extent of Rs.291.30 lakh (92.16%). The CDP schemes have been successfully implemented in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Through CDP, necessary infrastructure facilities like Rearing Houses, Chawki Rearing Centers, Rearing appliances have been provided to the stake holders of Silk industry. The State has established cocoon markets. Hot Air dryers for stifling the cocoons, women sericulturists and their families have been covered under Health Insurance etc.

### WOOL AND WOOLLENS

Following schemes/projects are being implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan:

1. Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)
2. Pashmina Development Scheme:
3. Social Security Scheme for shepherds

The Central Wool Development Board released Rs.143.00 lakh for implementation of the above schemes. Details of projects are as under:



Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Name of Project	Grant released in Eleventh Plan (upto October, 2009)
1.	M/s Sahyog India, R.S. Pura, Jammu	Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme	Rs. 87.00 lakh
2.	Chief Executive Officer, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh (LAHDC)	Pashmina Wool Development programme	Rs. 56.00 lakh
3.	(i) Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. (for Sheep Insurance) and (ii) Life Insurance Co. Ltd. (for Shepherds insurance)	Social Security Scheme for sheep breeders.	Govt. of India contribution towards premium amount given directly to OIC and LIC insurance companies.

**1. Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS):**

The Board is implementing this scheme with the help of one Non-Governmental Organization *i.e.* M/s Sahyog India, R.S. Pura, Jammu in Jammu and Kashmir to cover 1.50 lakh sheep by benefiting 3,245 sheep breeders of 437 villages of Jammu and Kathua districts. The Board has released total 87.00 lakh in the year 2008-09 under this scheme and the implementing agency has utilized Rs.62.37 lakh upto October, 2009.

**2. Pashmina Development scheme:**

- The Board is implementing this programme for the development of Pashmina wool in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State by providing incentives under its various components like-Buck Exchange Programme, Distribution of high quality Pashmina bucks in non-traditional areas to enhance Pashmina production, Establishment of Fodder Bank, Training refreshers to Nomadic Breeders as Paramedics, Health Coverage, Fodder Development, Provision of improved Pashmina Combs for Efficient Harvesting of Pashmina etc.
- Implementing Pashmina Wool Development Programme for providing employment opportunity in Ladakh region by encouraging its farming.
- During the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, the Board has released Rs.56 lakh to implement one Pashmina Wool Development project in Leh-Ladakh region to

benefit 800 pashmina families by providing incentives under its various components.

- Provided training to 150 nomadic breeders as paramedics, organized training camps, established fodder banks in this most remote area of country.

### 3. **Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders**

In the event of death of sheep, sum assured of Rs.1,200/- per sheep will become payable to the concerned sheep breeders. In the event of normal death of the sheep breeder, sum assured of Rs.60,000, in case of partial disability Rs.75000/- will be payable and in case of accidental death/total disability, Rs.1,50,000 will become payable, to the nominee/beneficiary, respectively.

#### **Impact of pashmina development project being implemented in Ladakh region**

**Training to breeders as paramedic:-** The main idea of the scheme was to train some breeders and make them work as paramedics in the inaccessible nomadic areas by paying an honorarium. While as the training part was approved, the provisions for payment of honorarium to the paramedics was not approved under the project. The idea, now, is to make progressive breeders aware of diseases causes treatment and control, and also their role as primary savior of the affected animals till the departmental machinery is able to reach the sites with medi-facilities. The training provided earlier has done tremendous good to some of the breeders and the next training, scheduled to be conducted in December 2009, is expected to benefit 200 breeders or even more. This training need to be made more meaningful and beneficial by going to all important nomadic villages and by involving maximum breeders under the ambit of training in first aid, disease control and management of livestock. The gains accrued as a result of the first batch training can not be qualified but the nomads have all the good words about the programme.

**Breeding Coverage:-** Wool Board has purchased 250 nos. of Pashmina bucks during the year 2009-10 and issued to breeders. The impact will start accruing during next years. However, the enhancement in Pashmina production happens very gradually and the immediate impacts cannot be quantified.

**Health Coverage:-** During the year 2009-10, almost 14000 pashmina goats in Chushul nomadic community was threatened by a disease which was handled effectively with the money provided by the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur under Pashmina Development Project. In addition medicines shall be provided as apart of paramedic kit when the training to the paramedic will be held during December 2009.

**Training to members of Pashmina Growers Cooperative Societies in Changthang (Ladakh):-** There are 20 branches of local level cooperative societies of All Changthang

Pashmina Grower's Marketing Society. All the breeders are members of one of the societies. The people have been given training about the need of Pashmina Cooperative Societies in all the 20 areas and one additional camp was organized at Leh out of the left over funds. The nomads are very seriously following the Cooperative rules these days and the Cooperative has stabilizing the Pashmina Market and also by ensuring equitable price to all the members, eliminating the middle man from the system.

#### POWERLOOMS

All the schemes of powerlooms are open to all States including Jammu and Kashmir. However, in the absence of any sizable Textile industry in Jammu and Kashmir, benefits of the above schemes have not been availed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir except some powerloom workers covered under Group Insurance Scheme. About 200 powerlooms are existing at Kashmir (Srinagar). The range of powerloom products are Jasmine Shawls, Shirting Suitings's, tweeds, surge, Angora Suiting.

#### TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The progress of TUFS - All India and Jammu and Kashmir is given below:

##### Progress under TUFS (01.04.1999 to 30.06.2009) (P)

(Rs. in Crore)

State	Sanctioned			Disbursed	
	No. of applications	Project Cost	Sanction Amount	No. of Applications	Amount Disbursed
All India	25809	179834.48	78294.02	25694	66272.78
Jammu and Kashmir	26	650.77	481.81	26	367.10

##### Sector-wise progress under TUFS in Jammu and Kashmir (01.04.1999 to 30.06.2009) (P)

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Applications Sanctioned			Applications Disbursed	
		No.	Project Cost	Amount	No.	Amount
1.	Non SSI	26	650.77	481.81	26	367.10
2.	SSI	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		26	650.77	481.81	26	367.10

**Segment-wise progress under TUFS in Jammu and Kashmir**  
(01.04.1999 to 30.06.2009) (p)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. Industry Segment No.	Applications Sanctioned			Applications Disbursed	
	No.	Project Cost	Amount	No.	Amount
1. Composite Upgradation	1	110.00	86.98	1	12.98
2. Cotton ginning and pressing	3	73.25	56.01	3	56.01
3. Processing of fibres, yarn fabrics, garments and made-ups	4	4.98	2.69	4	2.69
4. Spinning	4	173.70	82.15	4	82.15
5. Synthetic filament yarn texturising, crimping and twisting	4	4.51	1.42	4	1.42
6. Weaving	10	284.33	252.56	10	211.85
TOTAL	26	650.77	481.81	26	367.10

The names of the major units availing of TUFS in Jammu and Kashmir are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the unit
1.	Sutlej Textiles and Industries Limited
2.	Vinayika Synthetics
3.	Gopal Dyeing Industries
4.	Laxmi Enterprises
5.	Maral Overseas Limited

**SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS (SITP):**

One project under Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) at Zakura-Srinagar has been sanctioned in Jammu and Kashmir which is under implementation. The total project cost is Rs.7.92 crore, the Central share of the project is 6.27 crore and till now Rs.3.88 crore has been released for the project as central share.

#### **JUTE TECHNOLOGY MISSION:**

##### **Scheme for Helping NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) for Development of Jute Diversified Products**

The objective of the scheme is to create domestic demand for Jute Diversified Products through mass awareness, to expand the production base for various JDPs by promoting NGOs and WSHGs especially in rural areas to take up the manufacturing of JDPs by imparting skills, training, financial support for procurement of machineries, raw material supply chain support, marketing support so as to ameliorate the economic status of the rural women and bring them to the level of economic independence.

Two Cluster Development Agencies have been appointed by the National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD) for the benefit of WSHGs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Measures to boost exports**

\*91. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:  
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of traditional items to existing or emerging markets will suffice to meet the export targets of 200 billion during 2010-11;

(b) what is the envisaged annual growth of exports on short-term basis (2011-2015) and long-term planning till 2019-2020; and

(c) whether Government has been able to introduce measures to arrest and reverse the declining trends of exports and providing additional support for recently adversely hard-hit exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Despite steep decline in export growth since October, 2008 in the wake of unprecedented global economic slowdown, a target of US\$ 200 billion has been set for 2010-2011 for merchandise exports. To achieve this target, various supportive measures including incentives for market diversification have been announced by the Government/RBI by way of stimulus packages, and also in the Foreign Trade policy, 2009-14.

(b) Government has set a policy objective of achieving an annual export growth of 15% with an annual export target of US\$ 200 billion by March, 2011. In the remaining three years of this Foreign Trade Policy *i.e.* upto 2014, the country should be able to come back on the high export growth path of around 25% per annum. By 2014, it is expected that India's exports of goods and services will be doubled. The long term policy objective for the Government is to double India's share in global trade by 2020.

(c) To arrest the decline in Indian exports and to provide support, particularly for the sectors affected by the global economic slowdown, the Government/RBI responded by providing carefully designed and calibrated stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 is given in Statement (*See below*). In the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, further measures were announced for supporting market diversification and deepening various incentive schemes like the Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, VKGUY etc. Support was also provided for Status Holders, as well as for technology upgradation by exporters. Details of FTP 2009-14, have been laid before Parliament, and are also available in public domain, on website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

### ***Statement***

#### *Steps taken by Government/RBI to address the concerns arising out of present global economic slow down*

Government announced a number of Stimulus packages, including the measures taken by RBI on the fiscal front since last quarter 2008 and the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10, to address the immediate impact of the global economic slowdown and its impact on Indian economy. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally. Measures taken by the Government constituted substantial counter-cyclical stimulus during the last one year. Broadly the announcements were:

#### **(A) Measures taken by the Government:**

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, has been extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-  
Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Carpets, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;
- (2) Additional funds of Rs. 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY).
- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1.4.09 to 30.09.09;
- (4) Rs. 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme *i.e.*, Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;

- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;
- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.
- (10) Back-up guarantee made available of ECGC to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;
- (11) Additional funds of Rs. 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textiles units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (12) MDA Scheme-allocation increased to Rs.124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (13) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
  - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
  - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (15) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of unit *vis-a-vis* assessee;
- (16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports—resolved. Some of these are:
  - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
    - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;
    - (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
  - (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;

- (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).
- (18) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;
- (19) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;
- (20) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs. 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs.5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December' 08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (22) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks);
- (23) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (25) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (28) Regular monitoring mechanism:-
  - (a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:
    - (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;



- (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission)—to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.
- (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly, monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

**(B) Measures taken by RBI:**

**I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:**

- (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (now restored to 25% in Oct. '09), Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
- (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs.5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;
- (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.

**II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:**

- (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
- (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, *i.e.*, service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.

**III. Easing of Credit Terms:**

- (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;

- (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09, has been extended for one more year;
- (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for exports units.

#### **Increasing attacks by Maoists**

\*92. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxalite attacks are increasing day by day in the country and recently a train was hijacked by the Maoist group;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (c) There has been an increase in naxal activities in 2009. In West Bengal, on 27th October, 2009, at about 14.35 hrs. Train No.2443(A) Up (Bhubaneswar-New Delhi Rajdhani Express) was shown red flags and stopped at Bansthala Railway Station near Jhargram in West Midnapore district by the CPI (Maoist) supported Police-e-Santrash Birodhi Janaganer Committee (PSBJC) activists. They held the driver and the assistant driver captive. They also pelted stones and broke windows of the coaches as a result of which some passengers' sustained injuries. An exchange of fire took place between the security forces and Maoists when the security forces moved towards the train. The Security Forces reached the spot and secured the area, train, passengers and the track. The train left at 22.10 hrs. with police escort.

Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities. State Governments have the primary responsibility to deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government assists their efforts in several ways. On the security side, these include providing Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assistance in community policing and civic actions; and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

**Talks with American establishment on terror**

\*93. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he visited United States of America (USA) to initiate interaction;
- (b) if so, whether issue of perpetrators of Mumbai terror attack and Pakistan's continued support to the terror infrastructure figured in that high level ministerial talks with American establishment;
- (c) if so, what were the other main points discussed with U.S. Government; and
- (d) to what extent U.S.A. has assured India of its help and assistance in checking terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (d) The Union Home Minister led a delegation to the United States of America in September, 2009. During the visit, the Union Home Minister had discussions with senior dignitaries of the US administration on issues relating to co-operation to combat terrorism and, *inter alia*, on areas of human resource development, agency to agency level co-operation, maritime security etc. The US government has expressed its support for the efforts of India to counter terrorism and assured greater co-operation.

**Unmotorable condition of Shriadi Ghat portion of NH-48**

\*94. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent for the upkeep of 37 Kms. of National Highway (NH-48) between Sakleshpur and Gundya which is called 'Shriadi Ghat' during the last five years;
- (b) why even after spending so much of amount the road is not in a motorable condition;
- (c) whether it is a fact that granular sub-base, which is the fundamental requirement of the Highway, is missing in this part of the road; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to ensure that this part of National Highway is constructed according to the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) An amount of Rs.39,35,90,954/- has been spent in the up keep of 37 kms. stretch of 'Shriadi Ghat' on National Highway (NH-48) during the last five years.

(b) The road gets damaged due to inherent deficiency in the original construction, very heavy rainfall in the area and extremely high traffic intensity of 30,000 PCUs/day with a sizeable proportion of overloaded trucks carrying iron ore and forest produce.

(c) The road had been declared as NH in the year 1972. When the existing road was taken over from Public Works Department, adequate granular sub-base was not existing. After declaring as National Highway, only occasional overlays were laid in the form of improvement to riding quality/strengthening.

(d) Government proposes to carry out major rehabilitation by sanctioning during 2009-10 concrete pavement in the entire stretch at a cost of Rs.118.58 crore.

#### **FTA negotiations with EU**

\*95. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Commission has called for an open discussion between India and the European Union on several issues for the successful conclusion of the ongoing India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held between India and EU in the recent past and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the trade negotiations between India and EU are designed to eliminate barriers and not to create new ones; and

(d) if so, the further reaction of Government on Indo-EU deals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement with the European Union (EU).

An India-EU High Level Trade Group (HLTG) between India and EU was established at the 6th India-EU Summit held in New Delhi in September, 2005 to explore ways and means to widen and broaden the economic relationship and explore the possibility of a Trade and Investment Agreement. The HLTG submitted its report to the 7th India-EU Summit held in Helsinki in October, 2006. The Summit decided that the two sides should enter into negotiations for a Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement covering areas of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights. Negotiations commenced in June 2007 covering all these areas. So far, seven rounds of negotiations have been held. The Seventh Round of Negotiations was held in July, 2009 and the next round of Negotiations is scheduled to be held in January, 2010. Legal texts of the proposed agreement in all these areas have been exchanged and are being discussed. Tariff liberalisation offers have also been exchanged on trade in goods. Negotiations are ongoing to eliminating barriers to trade and not to create new ones. Both sides are committed for an early, balanced and successful conclusion of the negotiations.

### Incentives to increase production of sugarcane

\*96. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sugar has become the nation's biggest imported item;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for such import; and
- (d) the steps being taken to increase the production to meet the demands by giving incentives to the sugarcane farmers in each State especially in the southern States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Sugar is not the nation's single largest imported item, Sugar imports constitute only a small fraction of the total imports. Imports are undertaken to increase overall domestic availability of sugar. Import of sugar during the last five years, year-wise, has been as under:-

Quantity : In Lac Tons					
Financial Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Import of Sugar	9.33	5.59	Negligible	Negligible	3.61(P)

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence

(d) The Central Government has taken a number of steps to encourage production of sugarcane as detailed below:

- (i) The Central Government has fixed the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar mills for 2009-10 sugar season. This FRP substantially high over the SMP of 2008-09 sugar season.
- (ii) The Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS) is one of the Component of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) namely Revised Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (RMMA). RMMA is implemented in all States and Union Territories of the country. The main thrust of SUBACS is on the transfer of improved production technology to the farmers through field demonstrations, training of farmers, supply of farm implements enhancing production of planting material, efficient use of water, treatment of planting materials. During 2008-09, in all, 19 States implemented SUBACS.
- (iii) Concessional loans at an interest rate of 4% per annum are given to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernization of plant and machinery, expansion of crushing capacity, utilization of bye-products which baggage for co-generation of power and molasses for production of ethanol, upgradation of

technology and sugarcane development including better irrigation facilities, improved seed variety, ratoon management, etc.

- (iv) A short term scheme has been announced for cane development in the current financial year under which loans of Rs.1-2.5 crores will be available to sugar factories depending upon their crushing capacity, for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. This loan is expected to be passed on to the farmers.

**Donation to a political party by PSUs**

†\*97. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2007-08, State Trading Corporation (STC) and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) gave donations to political parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government companies like STC and MMTC can give public money to political parties as donations;

(d) if so, under what authority; and

(e) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken against guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) MMTC and STC did not give donation during 2007-08 to any political party which figured in the list of Recognised National/State parties or in the list of Registered Unrecognised Parties maintained by the Election Commission of India as available in their compilation "Political Parties and Election Symbols" on their official website. However, National Students Union of India (NSUI) made a request in January, 2007 to both the organisations to contribute for conducting a quiz programme as part of the nation-wide campaign as Centenary Celebrations of Satyagraha. The programme envisaged organizing quiz shows along with cultural performances in various universities across the country. For this, NSUI had identified 44 important universities classified into six different zones and the total number of quiz shows to be organized was indicated to be 52 in number. NSUI had also indicated confirmed participation from some well known social, political, film, academics and media luminaries. They had provided the details of organizing one quiz competition at Rs.2.52 lakhs and requested for suitable contributions from both the organisations. MMTC and STC both provided Rs.1 lakh each of NSUI as part of cost of organising the programme. However, it has been noticed that while filing the return with the Election Commission of India for the year 2007-08, All India Congress Committee has reflected this contribution as a part of the donations received by the party Indian National Congress for the financial year 2007-08 as required under section 29C(1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise as both the organisations did not contribute any donation to any political party and NSUI does not appear in the list of Recognised National/State parties or in the list of Registered Unrecognised Parties maintained by the Election Commission of India as available in their compilation "Political Parties and Election Symbols" on their official website.

#### **Repatriation of Chinese working on business visa**

\*98. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the working of 30,000 Chinese nationals in various power projects in the country on business visas against the norms;

(b) if so, the details of Chinese workers working in various projects, since how long they are working and the reasons for not taking action against such illegal workers till September, 2009;

(c) whether all the illegal Chinese workers have been repatriated, as has been directed by his Ministry before October, 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The presence of large number of Chinese workers in various power projects in the country on business visas has been reported/noted. In the present liberalized economic environment Indian companies/organizations are awarding work for execution of projects/contracts to foreign companies, including Chinese companies. This has resulted in inflow of foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, for execution of projects/contracts in several sectors e.g. steel, power, etc. The project team executing such projects/contracts includes some unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Details of Chinese nationals working in various projects are not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) Review has indicated that a number of foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, coming for execution of projects/contracts in India have come on Business Visa instead of the Employment Visa. It has, therefore, been decided that henceforth Business visa will be issued only to bonafide businessmen who want to visit India to establish an industrial/business venture or to explore possibilities to set up industrial/business venture in India or who want to purchase/sell industrial products or commercial products or consumer durables etc. It has also been decided that all foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India will have to come only on an Employment Visa and that such visa will be granted only to skilled and qualified professionals appointed at senior level, and will not be

granted for jobs for which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instructions/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms. Persons who are already in India had been directed to exit by 31.10.2009 (extendable for a short period in respect of persons engaged in some strategic/sensitive projects) and where permissible, seek re-entry on appropriate visa.

**Transfer of land to an educational institution**

\*99. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal 'No Objection Certificates' were issued to an educational institution for transfer of land near the 33 Corps in Sukna, Darjeeling; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A 'No Objection Certificate' was issued by HQ 33 Corps on 6.2.2009 for constructing an educational institution on land adjoining Army areas. As this was contrary to an earlier decision, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered by HQ Eastern Command to investigate the circumstances in which the NOC was allowed to be given. The Court of Inquiry to investigate the matter is currently in progress.

**Grant of visa to workers from China**

\*100. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers from China are working in various sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) on what grounds, Government has granted visas to Chinese workers to work in various fields/sectors in India;

(d) whether the permission to Chinese workers to work in India is posing serious security concern; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the present liberalized economic environment Indian companies/organisations are awarding work for execution of projects/contracts to foreign companies, including Chinese companies. This has resulted in inflow of foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, for execution of projects/contracts in



several sectors e.g. steel, power, etc. The project team executing such projects/contracts includes some unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Details of foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, working in various sectors in the country are not centrally maintained.

(c) Employment/Business Visas have been granted by the Indian Missions abroad to foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, for executing projects/contracts in India on the basis of the documentation submitted by the visa applicant/foreign company regarding the award of the project/contract to the foreign company.

(d) and (e) It has come to the notice of the Government that a number of foreign nationals, including Chinese nationals, coming for execution of projects/ contracts in India have come on Business Visa instead of the Employment Visa. The matter has, therefore, been reviewed by the Government and it has been decided that henceforth Business Visa will be issued only to *bonafide* businessmen who want to visit India to establish an industrial/business venture or to explore possibilities to set up industrial/business venture in India or who want to purchase/sell industrial products or commercial products or consumer durables etc. It has also been decided that all foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India will have to come only on an Employment Visa and that such visa will be granted only to skilled and qualified professionals appointed at senior level, and will not be granted for jobs for which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instructions/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms. Persons who are already in India had been directed to exit by 31.10.2009 (extendable for a short period in respect of persons engaged in some strategic/sensitive projects) and, where permissible, seek re-entry on appropriate visa.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Adverse effect of FTA with ASEAN

†592. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with ASEAN;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government believes that this agreement will have a negative effect on Indian agriculture sector;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and how Government is going to protect agriculture sector from these negative effects; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has signed Trade in Goods Agreement with ASEAN on 13th August, 2009. This Agreement is envisaged to come into force from 1st January, 2010.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Majority of the agriculture items are protected under the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement by placing them in the Exclusion (Negative) List where no tariff concessions are available to ASEAN countries. A complete list of India's offer is available at [http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international\\_ta\\_indasean.asp](http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international_ta_indasean.asp)

#### **Measures for export growth**

593. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is all for the transparency in process, accountability, simplification of process and correcting anomalies in legislation for exporters;

(b) if so, whether in a meeting of the Federation of Indian Exporters Organisation he had assured that Government will revive exports growth;

(c) whether exports decreased by 26 per cent in July and it is continuing to decrease for the last several months;

(d) if so, whether Government will call inter-State councils meeting; and

(e) the steps taken for import export growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir. Government monitors and reviews the policy and the procedure laid there-under, for simplification and transparency in its operation, on a continuous basis.

(b) and (c) Government is committed to revive the growth in exports. Due to significant impact of global economic slowdown and recession in our traditional export markets in developed countries, rate of growth in exports has been negative since October, 2008. In July, 2009, the decline was 28.4% in Dollar terms.

(d) Yes Sir. The Government proposes to hold a meeting of the Inter State Trade Council.

(e) The Government and RBI have announced stimulus packages including the measures announced in Budget 2009-10, to arrest the decline in exports. These measures are given in enclosed Statement (*See below*). Additional measures have been announced in Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, which is available in the public domain and can be downloaded from the website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

### ***Statement***

*Steps taken by Government/RBI to address the concerns arising out of present global economic slowdown.*

Government announced a number of Stimulus packages, including the measures taken by RBI on the fiscal front since last quarter 2008 and the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10, to address the immediate impact of the Global economic slowdown and its impact on Indian economy. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally. Measures taken by the Government constituted substantial counter-cyclical stimulus during the last one year. Broadly the announcements were:

#### **(A) Measures taken by the Government:**

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, has been extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-  
  
Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;
- (2) Additional funds of Rs. 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY).
- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1.4.09 to 30.09.09;
- (4) Rs. 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme *i.e.*, Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;
- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;
- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.

- (10) Back-up guarantee made available of ECGC to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;
- (11) Additional funds of Rs. 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textiles units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (12) MDA Scheme-allocation increased to Rs.124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (13) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
  - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
  - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (15) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit *vis-a-vis* assessee';
- (16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports-resolved. Some of these are:
  - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
    - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;
    - (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
  - (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
  - (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).
- (18) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of

Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;

- (19) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;
- (20) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs. 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs.5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December' 08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (22) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks);
- (23) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (25) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (28) Regular monitoring mechanism:-
  - (a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:
    - (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
    - (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP),

Secretary (Planning Commission)—to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.

- (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly, monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

**(B) Measures taken by RBI:**

**I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:**

- (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (now restored to 25% in Oct. '09), Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
- (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs.5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;
- (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.

**II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:**

- (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
- (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, *i.e.*, service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.

**III. Easing of Credit Terms:**

- (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;

- (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09, has been extended for one more year.
- (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units.

#### **Sources of FDI in India**

594. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total foreign investment in India from different sources;
- (b) the names of the companies from different countries who have invested in India, sector-wise;
- (c) the reasons for about 40 per cent of total investment enroued from Mauritius; and
- (d) the employment generated by these investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The total foreign direct investment from August 1991 to September 2009 is US\$ 121.85 billion.

(b) A statement on country-wise FDI inflows (including FDI inflows from Mauritius), from August, 1991 to September, 2009, is given in statement (*See below*). Company-wise data on foreign direct investment made by foreign investors is published as the "SIS Newsletter" on a monthly basis and made available on the website of the Department of industrial Policy and Promotion at [http://siadipp.nic.in/publicat/pub\\_mn.htm](http://siadipp.nic.in/publicat/pub_mn.htm). The online data is available since January, 1998. Copies of this publication are also available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investments from Non-resident Indians (NRIs), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based *inter alia* on the overall macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of transnational corporations and other commercial considerations. Residents of Mauritius are not required to pay tax in India on capital gains arising from transfer of shares, in terms of India's Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty with Mauritius. This could be one of the reasons for routing of investments through Mauritius.

(d) There is no centralized data on the employment generated by investments routed from Mauritius.

**Statement**

*Country-Wise FDI inflows from August 1991 to September 2009*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows		% age with total FDI Inflows
		(In Rs)	(In-US\$)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	1.08	0.03	0.00
2.	Australia	15,109.36	347.50	0.29
3.	Austria	3,767.87	88.34	0.07
4.	Bahamas	1,130.48	28.00	0.02
5.	Bahrain	1,862.84	43.54	0.04
6.	Argentina	0.38	0.01	0.00
7.	Belgium	16,501.54	378.09	0.31
8.	Belorussia	497.84	12.42	0.01
9.	Bermuda	23,395.09	527.31	0.44
10.	Bhutan	19.00	0.61	0.00
11.	Brazil	92.41	2.43	0.00
12.	Bahamas	1.00	0.02	0.00
13.	Bulgaria	6.43	0.14	0.00
14.	Canada	13,669.34	316.53	0.26
15.	Cayman Island	27,488.84	665.91	0.52
16.	Channel Island	485.03	11.22	0.01
17.	China	2,443.15	51.00	0.05
18.	Croatia	22.94	0.52	0.00
19.	Czech Republic	910.52	21.37	0.02
20.	Cyprus	140,187.12	3,092.53	2.65
21.	Denmark	8,520.72	203.00	0.16
22.	Estonia	44.76	1.32	0.00



1	2	3	4	5
23.	Finland	7,948.15	172.87	0.15
24.	Chile	1,979.19	41.31	0.04
25.	France	73,749.00	1,691.99	1.40
26.	Greece	132.78	3.43	0.00
27.	Germany	136,998.99	3,219.42	2.59
28.	Hongkong	31,575.38	776.51	0.60
29.	Hungary	13.74	0.35	0.00
30.	Indonesia	3,674.62	78.91	0.07
31.	Ireland	3,453.18	83.14	0.07
32.	Isle of Man	249.16	5.83	0.00
33.	Israel	2,362.57	61.85	0.04
34.	Italy	42,619.60	1,015.62	0.81
35.	Liechtenstein	247.35	5.78	0.00
36.	Japan	183,953.91	4,221.84	3.48
37.	Kazakhstan	811.05	17.42	0.02
38.	Korea (North)	584.46	14.09	0.01
39.	Lebanon	11.16	0.24	0.00
40.	Korea (South)	43,148.04	1,074.46	0.82
41.	Kuwait	767.18	16.67	0.01
42.	Latvia	2.60	0.06	0.00
43.	Luxembourg	6,227.88	142.43	0.12
44.	Malaysia	12,302.64	276.54	0.23
45.	Mauritius	2,063,060.89	46,992.48	39.07
46.	Mexico	3.71	0.08	0.00
47.	Maldives	144.40	3.24	0.00
48.	NRI	192,366.05	4,471.22	3.64
49.	Nepal	73.17	1.57	0.00
50.	Netherlands	208,740.17	4,788.82	3.95
51.	Nevis	1,458.77	33.11	0.03

1	2	3	4	5
52.	New Zealand	770.21	18.49	0.01
53.	Nigeria	302.23	6.39	0.01
54.	Norway	1,592.44	37.46	0.03
55.	Oman	2,813.29	66.56	0.05
56.	Panama	1,333.64	30.73	0.03
57.	Phillipines	1,896.07	52.63	0.04
58.	Poland	1,002.17	21.04	0.02
59.	Portugal	384.05	9.36	0.01
60.	Qatar	4.95	0.11	0.00
61.	Romania	0.76	0.02	0.00
62.	Russia	21,119.52	450.67	0.40
63.	Saudi Arabia	1,745.49	40.06	0.03
64.	Singapore	408,585.64	9,341.70	7.74
65.	Scotland	119.10	2.69	0.00
66.	South Africa	4,507.22	98.13	0.09
67.	Slovakia	190.88	4.43	0.00
68.	Spain	22,482.56	517.54	0.43
69.	Sri Lanka	694.75	16.09	0.01
70.	Sweden	39,212.84	896.90	0.74
71.	Slovenia	390.74	8.24	0.01
72.	Switzerland	50,024.45	1,176.73	0.95
73.	Syria	0.22	0.01	0.00
74.	Taiwan	1,656.17	39.64	0.03
75.	Tatarstan	0.40	0.01	0.00
76.	Thailand	4,136.81	104.31	0.08
77.	Turkey	38.67	0.89	0.00
78.	U.A.E.	63,894.27	1,415.14	1.21
79.	U.K.	265,539.23	6,178.79	5.03
80.	U.S.A.	429,062.66	10,028.72	8.12
81.	Ukraine	35.95	0.84	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
82.	Venezuela	0.01	0.00	0.00
83.	Uruguay	160.54	3.63	0.00
84.	British Virginia	23,274.35	531.69	0.44
85.	West Indies	2,723.86	62.28	0.05
86.	Yugoslavia	11.31	0.24	0.00
87.	Unindicated Country	245,644.50	5,628.57	4.67
88.	Malta	290.44	6.59	0.01
89.	Iran	626.29	19.67	0.01
90.	Tanzania	32.55	0.78	0.00
91.	Georgia	0.10	0.00	0.00
92.	Gibraltar	827.28	19.33	0.02
93.	Sudan	2.41	0.05	0.00
94.	Jordon	49.45	1.01	0.00
95.	Vietnam	5.53	0.13	0.00
96.	Jamica	10.00	0.22	0.00
97.	Ice Land	917.62	20.81	0.02
98.	Kenya	566.80	12.28	0.01
99.	Egypt	20.37	0.54	0.00
100.	Yaman	77.40	1.87	0.00
101.	Cuba	47.32	1.04	0.00
102.	Liberia	578.42	13.09	0.01
103.	Costa Rica	0.10	0.00	0.00
104.	St. Vincent	348.64	8.05	0.01
105.	Mayanmar	357.49	8.96	0.01
106.	Zambia	6.70	0.15	0.00
107.	Moracco	699.77	15.21	0.01
108.	Columbia	41.24	0.94	0.00
109.	British Isles	619.95	13.57	0.01
110.	Vanuatu	40.75	0.87	0.00
111.	Aruba	19.65	0.43	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
112.	Virgin Islands	145.71	3.12	0.00
113.	Peru	2.01	0.04	0.00
114.	Tunisia	198.40	4.31	0.00
115.	Uganda	36.87	0.84	0.00
116.	Seychelles	762.05	16.00	0.01
117.	West Africa	4.56	0.11	0.00
118.	Fil's	2.46	0.06	0.00
119.	Fiji Islands	222.98	5.07	0.00
120.	East Africa	0.06	0.00	0.00
121.	Ghana	135.61	3.08	0.00
122.	Libya	2.56	0.06	0.00
123.	Dgibouti	0.03	0.00	0.00
124.	Congo (DR)	4.40	0.11	0.00
125.	Nicosia	0.30	0.01	0.00
126.	Kyrgyzstan	0.10	0.00	0.00
127.	Mangolia	2.70	0.06	0.00
128.	Island JE 24WA	50.00	1.03	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	4,877,926.55	111,973.34	92.36
129.	Acquisition of Share	72,780.18	1,848.86	1.38
130.	Advance of Inflow	98,689.96	2,178.72	1.87
131.	Stock Swapped	147,418.99	3,341.35	2.79
132.	NRI RBI Schemes	84,269.48	2,509.86	1.60
	GRAND TOTAL	5,281,085.16	121,852.13	100.00

Note: Amount includes the Inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only

#### Meeting with US representative on trade

†595. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a bilateral meeting was held recently between United States trade representative Mr. Ror Krik and Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Anand Sharma to promote trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of the issues taken up during the meeting;

(c) whether it has been agreed that the trading of agricultural and industrial products between both the countries would be encouraged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Sixth Ministerial meeting of the India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF) was held at New Delhi on 26th October, 2009. The meeting was co-chaired by Hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Anand Sharma on the Indian side and United States Trade Representative Ambassador Ronald Kirk on the United States. During the meeting the two Governments decided to continue their bilateral trade policy dialogue under the five Focus Groups: Agriculture, Innovation and Creativity, Investment, Services and Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers. The two Governments agreed to work together on a framework for promoting cooperation in trade and investment.

(c) and (d) The need for greater market access in each other's markets for products from both countries, including agricultural and industrial products, was discussed by both sides.

#### **Trade imbalance between India and China**

†596. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign trade between India and China has reached to 41.60 billion dollar;

(b) if not, the maximum amount of annual trade done so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this trade *i.e.* export from China to India and *vice-versa* is highly imbalanced;

(d) if so, the details of the value of export done by both the countries during the year 2008-09; and

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to balance such imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The bilateral trade between India and China during the year 2008-09 has reached to USD 40.60 billion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) During the year 2008-09 the value of Indian exports to China was USD 9.275 billion and the value of Chinese exports to India was USD 31.333 billion.

(e) Government of India is pursuing with Chinese side for greater market access as well as undertaking trade promotion activities for our products such as agricultural products, basmati rice, pharmaceuticals etc. Indian companies have also participated in trade fairs in China to enhance export of Indian products.

#### **Export of non-Basmati rice**

597. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given orders to export non-Basmati rice between January, 2008 and May, 2009 to countries such as Sierra Leone, Comoros, Mauritius, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the procedure followed for export of rice;

(c) whether it is a fact that private exporters has been given orders for export on non-Basmati rice over MMTC, STC and other PSUs;

(d) whether above exports made as commercial transactions or under food aid programme to above countries; and

(e) the criterion adopted in fixing the price of rice at US \$640 per MT and only US \$10 as margin to MMTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MMTC, STC and PEC followed the procedures as given in Statement (See below).

(c) No Sir.

(d) The above exports were made as commercial transactions.

(e) Since it was a commercial transaction, price was negotiated by Governments of Comoros and Mauritius and MMTC's margin was negotiated by MMTC.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Procedures followed by the PSUs for Export of Non-Basmati Rice*

#### **MMTC**

- Receipt of Government notification for supply of non-basmati rice to Comoros and Mauritius.
- Inviting Expression of Interest for supply of rice by advertisement published in national dailies and also put up on MMTC website.

- Inviting bids from empanelled suppliers.
- Selection of associates for procurement of rice.
- Acceptance/negotiations on the quotations received from suppliers submitted to Mauritius and Comoros.
- Signing of the contract with the foreign buyers.

#### **STC**

- The shipment of Non-basmati rice was made as per DGFT Notifications.
- As regards Bangladesh, Expression of Interest was invited for selection of suppliers.
- As regards Mauritius, limited tender was called for supply of rice.
- Other African countries, Ministry of respective country/their buying agencies selected Indian supplier and all commercial terms mutually agreed between importers and suppliers and business was concluded through STC and also proof of delivery/receipt to the respective countries from the buying agencies.
- Copy of contract as well as shipping documents was sent to the respective High Commissioner/Embassy of India to the respective countries. Full export proceeds received through banking channels.

#### **PEC**

- Government of Sierra Leone nominated its shipper M/s Shiv Nath Rai Harnarain (India) Limited and for financing agreements, M/s Novel Commodities SA, 4/6 Av Industrielle — Case Postale 1851-1227 Carouge — Geneva and accordingly a contract for export of 40,000 MT of Non-Basmati rice to Sierra Leone was signed between PEC, M/s Shiv Nath Rai Harnarain (India) Limited and Ministry of Trade Industry, Government of Sierra Leone represented by M/s Novel Commodities SA, 4/6 Av Industrielle — Case Postale 1851-1227 Carouge — Geneva. Subsequently, an Associateship Agreement was signed between PEC and M/s Shiv Nath Rai Harnarain (India) Limited for export of 40,000 MT of Non-Basmati Rice to Republic of Sierra Leone.

#### **Protest by plantation workers against FTA with ASEAN**

598. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the protest by the plantation workers over the impact of FTA signed with ASEAN countries;

(b) the steps being taken to assuage the concerns of plantation workers and cultivators;  
and

(c) whether Government will consider postponing the implementation of FTA to provide buffer period to domestic producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) To address concerns regarding the plantation sector, the Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to expeditiously recommend appropriate measures including structural reforms in vulnerable areas such as tea, coffee, pepper and plantations.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **FDI proposal from Walmart for Multi-Brand Retail**

599. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any applications or proposal from the giant MNC Walmart to open up foreign investment in Multi-Brand Retail in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Walmart has sought permission to invest in retail shops;

(c) if so, the details of such proposal;

(d) whether Government has done any study on the impact of such MNCs on the Indian retail sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government had instituted a study on the subject "Impact of organized retailing on the unorganized sector" through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Main findings of the ICRIER study are given in Statement.

#### ***Statement***

##### ***Findings and recommendations of ICRIER***

The real GDP is expected to grow at 8-10 per cent per annum in the next five years. As a result, the consuming class with annual household incomes above Rs.90,000 is expected to rise from about 370 million in 2006-07 to 620 million in 2011-12. Consequently, the retail business in India is estimated to grow at 13 per cent annually from US\$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 590 billion in 2011-12. The study shows:

- The unorganized retail sector is expected to grow at about 10 per cent per annum with sales rising from US\$ 309 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 496 billion in 2011-12.



- Given the relatively weak financial state of unorganized retailers, and the physical space constraints on their expansion prospects, this sector alone will not be able to meet the growing demand for retail.
- Hence, organized retail which now constitutes a small four per cent of total retail sector is likely to grow at a much faster pace of 45-50 per cent per annum and quadruple its share in total retail trade to 16 per cent by 2011-12.
- This represents a positive sum game in which both unorganized and organized retail not only coexist but also grow substantially in size.
- The majority of unorganized retailers surveyed in this study, indicated their preference to continue in the business and compete rather than exit.

### **The Empirical Basis**

The study comprised of survey of all segments of the economy that could be affected by the entry of large corporates in the retail business. The findings are based on a survey of 2020 unorganized small retailers across 10 major cities; 1318 consumers shopping at both organized and unorganized retail outlets; 100 intermediaries; and 197 farmers. In addition, a “control sample” survey was done of 805 unorganized retailers who are not in the vicinity of organized retail outlets in four metro cities.

Detailed interviews were also carried out for 12 large manufacturers, 20 small manufacturers and six established modern retailers.

The study contains an extensive review of international retail experience, particularly from the major emerging market economies.

### **Main Findings**

#### **Impact on Unorganized Retailers**

- Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.
- The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.
- There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.
- There is some decline in employment in the North and West regions which, however, also weakens over time.
- The rate of closure of unorganized retail shops in gross terms is found to be 4.2 per cent per annum which is much lower than the international rate of closure of small businesses.
- The rate of closure on account of competition from organized retail is lower still at 1.7 per cent per annum.

- There is competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation.
- A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise.
- Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- However, only 12 per cent of unorganized retailers have access to institutional credit and 37 per cent felt the need for better access to commercial bank credit.
- Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

#### **Impact on Consumers**

- Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.
- Proximity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that include consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

#### **Impact on Intermediaries**

- The study did not find any evidence so far of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- There is, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in response to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

#### **Impact on Farmers**

- Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- Average price realization for cauliflower farmers selling directly to organized retail is about 25 per cent higher than their proceeds from sale to regulated Government *mandi*.
- Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the *mandi*.

- The difference is even larger when the amount charged by the commission agent (usually 10 per cent of sale price) in the *mandi* is taken into account.

#### **Impact on manufacturers**

- Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- Manufacturers have responded through building and reinforcing their brand strength, increasing their own retail presence, 'adopting' small retailers, and setting up dedicated teams to deal with modern retailers.
- Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.
- Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.

#### **Policy Recommendations**

On the basis of the results of the surveys and the review of international retail experience, the study makes the following major recommendations:

1. Modernization of wetmarkets through public-private partnerships.
2. Facilitate *cash-and-carry* outlets, like Metro, for sale to unorganized retail and procurement from farmers, as in China.
3. Encourage co-operatives and associations of unorganized retailers for direct procurement from suppliers and farmers.
4. Ensure better credit availability to unorganized retailers from banks and micro-credit institutions through innovative banking solutions.
5. Facilitate the formation of farmers' co-operatives to directly sell to organized retailers.
6. Encourage formulation of "private codes of conduct" by organized retail for dealing with small suppliers. These may then be incorporated into enforceable legislation.
7. Simplification of the licensing and permit regime for organized retail and move towards a nationwide uniform licensing regime in the States to facilitate modern retail.
8. Strengthening the Competition Commission's role for enforcing rules against collusion and predatory pricing.
9. Modernization of APMC markets as modelled on the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Safal market in Bangalore.

#### **Sorting out problems of small coffee producers**

†600. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:  
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 26 lakh tonne of coffee is produced annually in the country, out of that 80 per cent is exported;

(b) whether Government is aware that coffee producers in the country especially the smaller one's are reeling under Bank debt of Rs. 400 crore; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to sort out the problems of small coffee producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During 2008-09, the coffee production was 2,62,300 metric tonne. On an average, about 70% of the country's production is exported.

(b) and (c) On account of low prices and adverse agro-climatic conditions coupled with infestation of diseases, a number of coffee growers were not in a position to service the accumulated debt. Steps taken by the Government to provide relief to the growers included implementation of various relief packages/schemes like Special Coffee Term Loan, Special Coffee Relief Package, Prime Minister's Relief Package for debt stressed farmers and Agriculture Debt Waiver and Relief Scheme. Besides, Government is implementing a number of plan schemes during the Eleventh Plan period, which, *inter alia*, include extending financial assistance for the benefit of coffee growers.

#### **Foreign Trade Policy**

601. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government released foreign trade policy for five years ending March, 2014 but offered little to the industry reeling under one of worst demand slowdown in key export destinations;

(b) whether the immediate objective of policy is to arrest declining trend of exports and provide additional support especially to those sectors that have been hit badly by recession in developed world; and

(c) if so, the main objects of trade policy and to what extent Government is confident that its implementation will help in improving both industry and also exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government released the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 on 27.8.2009 wherein significant support was provided for market diversification and for incentivizing exports. The immediate objective of this FTP is to arrest and reverse the declining trend in exports due to unprecedented global economic slowdown and to provide additional support especially to those sectors which have been hit badly by recession in

developed world. The long term objective is to double India's share in global trade by 2020. In order to achieve these objectives, FTP 2009-14 included a mix of policy measures including fiscal incentives, procedural rationalization, enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets. The progressive reduction in rate of decline in exports from May, 2009 to September, 2009 significantly indicates that the Stimulus Packages announced by Government and RBI and the measures taken in FTP have started showing their impact.

**Kerala CM's concern on FTA with ASEAN**

602. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) has been signed between India and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN);

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Kerala Chief Minister had met Prime Minister by the end of the last Budget Session and had expressed the concern of the farmers of cash crops over the FTA agreement provisions and the PM has assured the CM that prior discussions will be held before the signing of the agreement; and

(d) if so, why the discussion was not held and what is the Government's response to the concern expressed by the Chief Minister in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and ASEAN have signed a Trade in Goods Agreement on 13th August, 2009 which is envisaged to come into force with effect from 1st January, 2010. The Agreement mainly consists of exchange of tariff concessions by India and ASEAN Countries during 01.01.2010 and 31.12.2024.

(c) A delegation of political representatives from Kerala headed by Chief Minister of Kerala met the Prime Minister on 3rd August, 2009. The delegation was assured that:

(i) the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement completely protects the interests of farmers in Kerala with India insisting on a large Negative List of tariff lines under which no tariff concessions whatsoever would be provided to the ASEAN countries and

(ii) a Group of Ministers (GoM) to expeditiously recommend appropriate measures including structural reforms in vulnerable areas such as tea, coffee, pepper and plantations is being set up.

(d) Domestic consultations were held through various rounds of inter—ministerial meetings and stakeholders dialogues during the India — ASEAN FTA negotiations.

### Measures for replantation of rubber trees in Kerala

603. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about one-sixth of the area under rubber farming in Kerala have either senile or less productive trees which needs to be replanted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are being taken for the replantation of such rubber trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The total rubber area in Kerala which requires replanting in 2010 comes to around 48,000 ha. *i.e.* 10% of the total rubber area in the State. The replantation is being promoted through the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The scheme provides free technical assistance for replanting and financial assistance of Rs.19,500/- per ha. for replanting an area upto 2 ha.

### Indo-US Trade Policy Forum meeting

604. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ministerial level meeting of the India-United States Trade Policy Forum was held at New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held in the meeting and outcome thereof;

(c) whether the United States has urged the Indian Government to check copycat Pharmaceutical drugs, movies and music and also to strengthen its Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government on such views of the United States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Sixth Ministerial meeting of the India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF) was held at New Delhi on 26th October, 2009. The meeting was Co-chaired by Hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry Shri Anand Sharma on the Indian side and United States Trade Representative Ambassador Ronald Kirk on the United States side. During the meeting the two Governments decided to continue their bilateral trade policy dialogue under the five Focus Groups: Agriculture, Innovation and Creativity, Investment, Services and Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers. The two Governments agreed to work together on a framework for promoting cooperation in trade and investment.

(c) and (d) During the Trade Policy Forum meeting details about India's well established regime for protection of intellectual property rights, including in pharmaceutical sector, was conveyed to the US side. India's concerns about piracy of music and movies from India in the US were also conveyed to them.

#### **Trade in Goods Agreement with ASEAN**

605. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:  
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:  
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India entered into Trade in Goods Agreement under Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with ASEAN recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the status of negotiations with regard to Services Agreement with ASEAN; and

(d) the sector-wise details of tariff liberalization benefit that India would get with the signing of Trade in Goods Agreement with ASEAN?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India signed the Trade in Goods Agreement with ASEAN on 13th August, 2009. This Agreement is envisaged to come into force with effect from 1st January, 2010.

(c) Negotiations for Services Agreement with ASEAN are underway and are targeted to be concluded by August, 2010.

(d) Tariff liberalisation under the Agreement would lead to growth in bilateral trade and investment resulting in economic welfare gains to India, Indian exporters of Machinery and Machine Parts, Steel and Steel Products, Oilcake, Wheat, Buffalo Meat, Automobiles and Auto Components, Chemicals, Synthetic Textiles, etc. would gain additional market access into the ASEAN countries. Indian manufacturers would gain additional market access into the ASEAN countries. Indian manufacturers would be able to source intermediate products at competitive prices from the ASEAN markets for further reprocessing and export. Full details of tariff liberalisation offered by ASEAN Countries to India are available at [http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international\\_ta\\_indasean.asp](http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international_ta_indasean.asp).

#### **Convergence of G-22 on modalities at WTO**

606. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:  
DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether WTO's G-22 Group comprising of large developing countries like India, Brazil, China, etc. converge on a well defined modality which could be effectively taken up and

forcefully negotiated to get desired results which earlier WTO meetings in Doha rounds have failed to produce;

(b) if so, what are the perceptible outcomes with regard to safety of interests of farmers in developing countries; and

(c) whether G-22 Group has been able to convince the major players like US or EU in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The G-20<sup>1</sup> is a group of developing countries which came together on 20 August, 2003. The G-20 has been a driving force and works towards ambitious reforms of agriculture in developed countries with some flexibility for developing countries, thus working towards protection of interests of poor farmers.

There is broad convergence within the G-20 on the issue of special flexibilities for developing countries like lower tariff cuts, longer time limits for implementation. Its technical contributions and its political commitment have helped advance the negotiations towards the common goal of eliminating the trade-distorting policies maintained by developed countries.

India, as a member of the G-20, has maintained that promoting the interests of its low income and resource poor farmers is a key priority. India is working intensively with the G-20 to keep pressure up on developed countries to seek effective cuts in Overall Trade-distorting Domestic Support (OTDS), to bring about effective disciplines on green box domestic support; not to allow creation of new tariff rate quotas (TRQs), not to allow expansion of tariff quota on sensitive products, for elimination of the Special Safeguard (SSG) and for 100% tariff simplification and also for tariff capping in developed countries.

#### **Steps taken for growth of exports**

607. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective steps are being taken to give fillip to the growth of exports in view of the shrinkage of exports during the financial year 2008-09 due to global recessionary trends;

(b) if so, will the emphasis be on exploring further markets or introducing new export-items customized to emerging export markets; and

(c) the percentage decline in exports during 2008-09 *vis-a-vis* 2007-08?

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<sup>1</sup> The G-20 Group Comprises 23 member countries: 5 from Africa (Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe), 6 from Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand) and 12 from Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela)



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To arrest decline in exports due to global recessionary trend, and to give fillip to growth of exports, the Government and the RBI, have announced Stimulus packages, the highlights of which are given in Statement (See below). In addition to this, in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, significant emphasis has been laid on exploring new markets for Indian export products, and to introduce new export items customized to emerging export markets. The highlights of these are as given at Annexure. 'B'

(c) The exports from India in 2008-09 have registered growth (in dollar terms) of 13.6% viz-a-viz 2007-08.

#### **Statement**

*Remedial steps taken by the Government of India to arrest decline in exports due to the Global Economic Slow Down*

#### **(A) Measures taken by the Government:**

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:- Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;
- (2) Additional funds of Rs 350 crore provided in December, 2008 for Handicraft items in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY).
- (3) Higher incentive of 2% of Duty Credit Scrip under Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (as against normal incentive of 1.25%) granted to exports of Apparels and Clothing accessories and Leather products and Leather footwear, to USA and EU for the period from 1.4.09 to 30.09.9;
- (4) Rs 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;
- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;
- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (9) Export Obligation Period under Advance Authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.
- (10) Back-up guarantee made available of ECGC to the extent of Rs 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/of difficult products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;

- (11) Additional funds of Rs 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textiles units under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS);
- (12) MDA Scheme—allocation increased to Rs.124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (13) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following labour and employment oriented sectors:
  - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
  - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (15) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit *vis-a-vis* assessee';
- (16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports-resolved. Some of these are:
  - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
    - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;
    - (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
  - (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
  - (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).
- (18) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;
- (19) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;

- (20) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs.5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December' 08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (22) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks);
- (23) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (25) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (28) Regular monitoring mechanism:—
- (a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:
- (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
- (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission)—to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.
- (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly, monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

**(B) Measures taken by RBI:**

- I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:
  - (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (now restored to 25% in Oct. '09), Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
  - (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs.5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;
  - (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.
- II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:
  - (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
  - (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, *i.e.*, service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.
- III. Easing of Credit Terms:
  - (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;
  - (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09, has been extended for one more year.
  - (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for exports units.

**(C) Measures taken in the FTP, 2009-14 announced on 27.8.09**

Measures in the FTP 2009-14, announced on 27.8.2009, have been laid down before the Parliament, and are available in public domain, which can be viewed/down loaded from the website <http://dgft.gov.in>

**Annexure 'B' referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.607**

(for answer on 25.11.2009)

The following significant measures have been taken in the foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, announced on 27.8.2009, with an emphasis on exploring new markets and to introduce new export-items customized to emerging export markets:

- (1) Twenty six (26) new markets in Latin American and Asia-Oceania Blocks have been included under the Focus Market Scheme, in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 (announced on 27.8.2009), in addition to the existing 83 markets, with an emphasis on exploring and developing new market base for Indian exports, and to reduce their dependence on EU and USA. With this measure, exports to these 109 markets have become eligible for duty credit scrip at the rate of 3% of F.O.B. value of exports.
- (2) Further, 13 new major emerging export markets, viz., Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Ukraine, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Cambodia and Vietnam have been added in the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, and exports of over 1400 new products (at 8 digit ITC HS codes level) to these markets are eligible for duty credit scrip incentive at the rate of 2% of F.O.B. value of exports.
- (3) Also, over 500 new focus products (at 8 digit ITC HS codes level) have been included in the Focus Product Scheme, which are eligible for duty credit scrip at the rate of 2% of the F.O.B. value of exports.

The details of all the measures taken in the FTP 2009-14, (announced on 27.8.2009), are available in public domain, full details can be viewed/down loaded from the website <http://dgft.gov.in>

#### **Ban on import of Indian Basmati rice by Iran**

608. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the import of Basmati rice from India was recently held up at Iranian ports, following analysis report by Iranian testing authorities certifying Indian rice cargo contained traces of toxic chemicals;
- (b) whether there has been a demand in Iranian Parliament for a probe followed by an unofficial ban on Indian Basmati imports;
- (c) whether a high-level Iranian delegation was expected to visit India to inspect Basmati processing units in India; and
- (d) whether India has since sorted out the issue with Iran and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government is not aware of any consignment of Indian rice being held up at Iranian ports due to contamination with toxic chemicals. It had been reported in the Iranian media that the Iranian Parliament would be

examining reports alleging that there has been some contamination detected in some Indian rice consignments to Iran. The Iranian Health Ministry has also been quoted as saying that all samples etc. tested by them have been proved to be satisfactory for consumption.

(c) and (d) An Iranian delegation has been invited to visit India at their earliest convenience to inspect the high standards of health and hygiene observed in the growing, processing and packaging of Indian rice exports to remove any misunderstanding in the future. All necessary information regarding the observance of the highest health and hygiene standards has been shared with the Iranian Ministry of Health which is the nodal authority for determining health and hygiene standards of food imports into Iran including rice.

#### **Import of commodities to meet demand**

609. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the impending drought condition in large parts of country, Government decided to import commodities to meet the demands;

(b) if so, the extent of commodities imported and to be imported; and

(c) the cost of imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the deficiency the Government had decided to import pulses, sugar and edible oils to meet the demands. During the current financial year 469500 tons of pulses have been contracted for imports by PSUs out of which 160282 tons of pulses have already been arrived in the country as on 9th November, 2009. The Government has decided to open the imports for private traders also subject to the registration with APEDA. As on 18th November 2009, the quantity of white sugar registered with APEDA for imports during current financial year are about 9.19 lac tons, while the quantity of raw sugar registered for imports is 25.58 lac tons for the same period. A total of 75.68 lac tons of edible oils has been imported during the period of November 2008 to September 2009.

(c) PEC has incurred Rs. 718.3 crores on import of pulses during the current financial year. The expenditure on imports of sugar and edible oils by the PEC is Rs. 450 crores and Rs. 42 crores respectively. The STC has incurred Rs. 684 crores on import of edible oils. The contracts made by STC for imports of sugar and pulses worth Rs. 129 crores and Rs. 277 crores respectively.

#### **Common agricultural produces excluded from FTA with ASEAN**

610. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Free Trade Agreement have been signed with the ASEAN countries;
- (b) if so, salient features of the agreement thereto;
- (c) whether common agricultural produces are excluded in the list of imports under the agreement;
- (d) if so, the details of such produces; and
- (e) if not, the details of the measures taken by Government to protect the indigenous produces and the interest of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India and ASEAN have signed the Trade in Goods Agreement on 13th August, 2009 which is envisaged to come into force with effect from 1st January, 2010. The Agreement provides for exchange of tariff concessions by India and ASEAN Countries during 01.01.2010 and 31.12.2004.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Majority of the agricultural products are protected under the Agreement by placing them in the Exclusion (Negative) List where no tariff concessions are available of ASEAN countries. A complete list of India's offer is available at [http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international\\_ta\\_indasean.asp](http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international_ta_indasean.asp)

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Keeping production of Darjeeling tea profitable**

†611. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of steps proposed to be taken to keep the production of Darjeeling tea profitable and viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The quality, reputation and characteristics of Darjeeling tea are essentially attributable to its geographical origin, It possesses a flavour and quality which sets it apart from other teas. Pioneering work has been done to protect Darjeeling tea as a geographical indication aimed at preventing non-Darjeeling tea from being passed off as Darjeeling tea. The DARJEELING word and logo were the first Geographical Indications to be registered in India under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Over Rs.60 lakhs are spent per annum on the legal requirements to protect Darjeeling word and logo globally,

Government is promoting Darjeeling Tea thorough Tea Board by supporting its promotional campaigns, Buyer Seller Meets, Tea Tasting Sessions, Trade Fairs and International Conventions, Darjeeling Tea has also been promoted in domestic markets. Tea Board spends a substantial amount of its Market Promotion Scheme budget on promotion of Darjeeling Tea both within the country and outside. Apart from extending

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

financial assistance under regular plan schemes of the Tea Board for field and factory modernization, the Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.5.68 crore in the Eleventh Plan to upgrade the Darjeeling Tea Research and Development Centre as a Centre of Excellence.

**Boosting measures to the development of retail market**

612. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the 39th most preferred retail market in the world up from 44th position last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentive and boosting measures being given to the retail market development in the country and to place India in the No. 1 position in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) M/s CB Richard Ellis, a global real estate services company, in its Special Report 2009 Edition titled 'How Global in the Business of Retail', has ranked Indian as 39th among the countries which attract the most international retailers. The ranking has been done on the basis of percentage calculation of all possible overseas retailers (excluding the domicile retailers).

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has issued revised guidelines on lending to priority sector on April 30, 2007. According to these guidelines, retail trade lending includes advances granted to retail traders dealing in essential commodities (fair price shops), consumer cooperative stores and advances granted to private retail traders with credit limits not exceeding Rs.20.00 lakh. The target of total priority sector advances for domestic commercial banks was set at 40% of adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure, whichever is higher, while for foreign banks it was set at 32%.

**Protecting Indian market from foreign goods**

613. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign super market chains will break the Indian market;

(b) if so, the comments of the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the Indian market from foreign goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade except in "Single Brand" product retailing, where FDI upto 51% is permitted, with prior Government approval and subject to the following conditions:-



- (i) Products to be sold should be of 'Single' brand only;
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally; and
- (iii) 'Single' brand product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

Government has permitted only 52 approvals for Single Brand Retailing until date, since the Policy was approved in February, 2006. The present policy addresses the needs of the brand conscious middle class and young population which is a niche distinct from that catered by the small retailers. The policy is expected to encourage sourcing from India and provide market access to domestic suppliers. The single brand retail outlets are expected to be located in the high street shopping areas or inside shopping malls and attract brand loyal clientele which often has pre-set positive disposition towards the brand. It is therefore not expected to affect the existing small retailers.

Government had further instituted a study on the subject "Impact of large domestic retailers on unorganized retail" through Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Main findings of the ICRIER study are given in Statement (*See below*).

Import of foreign goods is governed as per Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, the text of which is available on the website of the Department of Commerce: <http://www.commerce.nic.in>.

### ***Statement***

#### *Findings and recommendations of ICRIER*

The real GDP is expected to grow at 8-10 per cent per annum in the next five years. As a result, the consuming class with annual household incomes above Rs.90,000 is expected to rise from about 370 million in 2006-07 to 620 million in 2011-12. Consequently, the retail business in India is estimated to grow at 13 per cent annually from US\$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 590 billion in 2011-12. The study shows:

- The unorganized retail sector is expected to grow at about 10 per cent per annum with sales rising from US\$ 309 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 496 billion in 2011-12.
- Given the relatively weak financial state of unorganized retailers, and the physical space constraints on their expansion prospects, this sector alone will not be able to meet the growing demand for retail.
- Hence, organized retail which now constitutes a small four per cent of total retail sector is likely to grow at a much faster pace of 45-50 per cent per annum and quadruple its share in total retail trade to 16 per cent by 2011-12.
- This represents a positive sum game in which both unorganized and organized retail not only coexist but also grow substantially in size.

- The majority of unorganized retailers surveyed in this study, indicated their preference to continue in the business and compete rather than exit.

### **The Empirical Basis**

The study comprised of survey of all segments of the economy that could be affected by the entry of large corporates in the retail business. The findings are based on a survey of 2020 unorganized small retailers across 10 major cities; 1318 consumers shopping at both organized and unorganized retail outlets; 100 inter-mediaries; and 197 farmers. In addition, a “control sample” survey was done of 805 unorganized retailers who are not in the vicinity of organized retail outlets in four metro cities.

Detailed interviews were also carried out for 12 large manufacturers, 20 small manufacturers and six established modern retailers.

The study contains an extensive review of international retail experience, particularly from the major emerging market economies.

### **Main Findings**

#### **Impact on Unorganized Retailers**

- Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.
- The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.
- There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.
- There is some decline in employment in the North and West regions which, however, also weakens over time.
- The rate of closure of unorganized retail shops in gross terms is found to be 4.2 per cent per annum which is much lower than the international rate of closure of small businesses.
- The rate of closure on account of competition from organized retail is lower still at 1.7 per cent per annum.
- There is competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation.
- A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise.
- Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- However, only 12 per cent of unorganized retailers have access to institutional credit and 37 per cent felt the need for better access to commercial bank credit.

- Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

#### **Impact on Consumers**

- Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.
- Proximity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that include consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

#### **Impact on Intermediaries**

- The study did not find any evidence so far of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- There is, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in response to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

#### **Impact on Farmers**

- Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- Average price realization for cauliflower farmers selling directly to organized retail is about 25 per cent higher than their proceeds from sale to regulated government *mandi*.
- Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the *mandi*.
- The difference is even larger when the amount charged by the commission agent (usually 10 per cent of sale price) in the *mandi* is taken into account.

#### **Impact on manufacturers**

- Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- Manufacturers have responded through building and reinforcing their brand strength, increasing their own retail presence, 'adopting' small retailers, and setting up dedicated teams to deal with modern retailers.

- Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.
- Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.

#### **Policy Recommendations**

On the basis of the results of the surveys and the review of international retail experience, the study makes the following major recommendations:

1. Modernization of wetmarkets through public-private partnerships.
2. Facilitate *cash-and-carry* outlets, like Metro, for sale to unorganized retail and procurement from farmers, as in China.
3. Encourage co-operatives and associations of unorganized retailers for direct procurement from suppliers and farmers.
4. Ensure better credit availability to unorganized retailers from banks and micro-credit institutions through innovative banking solutions.
5. Facilitate the formation of farmers' co-operatives to directly sell to organized retailers.
6. Encourage formulation of "private codes of conduct" by organized retail for dealing with small suppliers. These may then be incorporated into enforceable legislation.
7. Simplification of the licensing and permit regime for organized retail and move towards a nationwide uniform licensing regime in the States to facilitate modern retail.
8. Strengthening the Competition Commission's role for enforcing rules against collusion and predatory pricing.
9. Modernization of APMC markets as modelled on the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Safal market in Bangalore.

#### **Making public the terms of agreement with the ASEAN**

614. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to sign a Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN;
- (b) if so, the terms of the Agreement and what interest it will serve India by bringing down tariffs on a range of commodities produced in Kerala; and
- (c) why Government is not willing to adhere to the demands of healthy democratic practice to make public the terms of the agreement before it is signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India has already signed the Trade in Goods Agreement with ASEAN on 13th August, 2009.

(b) The India—ASEAN Free Trade Agreement is envisaged to come into force with effect from 1st January, 2010. Majority of the agriculture and fisheries items are protected under the Agreement by placing them in the Exclusion (Negative) List where no tariff concessions are available to ASEAN countries. A complete list of India's offer is available at [http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international\\_ta\\_indasean.asp](http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international_ta_indasean.asp)

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer at (a) above.

#### **FDI in different sectors in Maharashtra**

615. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in different sectors, especially in Maharashtra since last three years; and

(b) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to enhance foreign direct investment (FDI) in different sectors such as basic infrastructure, high technology etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Details of sector-wise FDI inflows in India and in Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu region, as reported by RBI, from April, 2006 to September, 2009, are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investments from Non-resident Indians (NRIs), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route, including basic infrastructure and Research and Development. The Government's decisions on FDI policy are notified by way of Press Notes which are available at the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion: <http://dipp.gov.in>.

Government has also announced a number of measures to accelerate the demand in the economy, which would enable India to continue as an attractive investment destination. It continues to make efforts to increase economic cooperation with the developing, as well as developed, countries, through different fora, such as Joint Commissions/Joint Committees, other bilateral channels like interaction with the delegations visiting the country, as well as by organizing visits abroad for discussions on issues of mutual interest and business/investment meets between Indian and foreign entrepreneurs to stimulate foreign investment into India. The Department of industrial Policy and Promotion also participates in discussions covering industrial cooperation, organized by other Ministries and Departments of Government of India and various Business meetings.

The Government also undertakes investment promotion activities by organizing events such as 'Destination India' and 'Invest India', in various countries with FDI potential, to create awareness about the investment climate and opportunities in India, as well as to provide support to potential investors. The Government, in partnership with various State Government and Business Associations, is making concerted efforts to make regulations conducive for business. In addition, it has initiated the implementation of the e-Biz Project, a Mission Mode Project under

the National e-Governance Project, to provide online registration, filling payment services to investors and business houses. It has also announced the setting up of 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

**Statement-I**

*Financial year-wise FDI inflows from April, 2006 to September, 2009*

(Amount in US\$ million)						
Sl No.	Sector	2006-07 Apr-Mar	2007-08 Apr-Mar	2008-09 Apr-Mar	2009-10 Apr-Mar	Cumulative Total (from April 2006 to September 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Industries	172.85	1,176.89	960.85	263.44	2,574.03
2.	Mining	6.62	444.26	34.22	86.63	571.73
3.	Power	157.47	968.00	984.80	1,197.14	3,307.41
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	2.11	43.15	85.27	65.72	196.25
5.	Coal Production	1.30	14.08	0.22	0.00	15.60
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	89.37	1,426.78	412.27	204.78	2,133.20
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	3.31	1.51	0.00	0.00	4.82
8.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	0.00	0.28	3.38	0.00	3.67
9.	Electrical Equipments	76.85	639.67	386.85	429.54	1,532.91
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	2,614.43	1,409.64	1,676.54	434.05	6,134.27
11.	Electronics	41.45	108.65	76.50	33.25	259.84
12.	Telecommunications	477.74	1,261.46	2,558.39	2,009.68	6,307.27
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	43.56	321.46	762.32	284.32	1,411.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Automobile Industry	275.73	674.76	1,151.74	833.39	2,935.63
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	62.29	99.08	35.15	8.46	337.46
16.	Sea Transport	72.52	128.36	50.21	86.36	337.46
17.	Ports	0.00	918.18	493.15	0.05	1,411.39
18.	Railways Related Components	25.82	12.36	18.01	2.15	58.34
19.	Industrial Machinery	19.27	119.00	82.77	94.32	315.36
20.	Machine Tools	37.34	56.87	45.66	95.63	235.50
21.	Agriculture Machinery	25.19	6.72	5.57	0.00	37.47
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.99	66.09	2.27	0.00	69.36
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	64.32	210.76	142.24	125.73	543.05
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	44.88	9.83	12.58	19.01	86.31
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	13.43	13.17	75.42	52.19	154.21
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.00	2.23	17.48	7.60	27.31
27.	Scientific Instruments	0.07	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.91
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing instruments	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.27
29.	Fertilizers	5.01	1.95	38.53	1.36	46.85
30.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	205.43	228.45	789.20	127.12	1,310.19
31.	Photographic Raw Film And Paper	2.81	52.84	1.05	0.00	56.71
32.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	5.51	1.17	4.02	10.70
33.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	214.84	334.09	181.61	86.85	817.39
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	125.26	185.98	157.44	78.98	547.65
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	5.08	31.24	272.51	5.55	314.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Sugar	16.54	10.07	5.01	0.00	31.62
37.	Fermentation Industries	27.58	270.05	144.70	98.95	541.28
38.	Food Processing Industries	98.24	69.08	102.64	115.82	385.78
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	16.22	1.53	42.88	46.10	106.73
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	6.04	10.01	22.03	23.49	61.58
41.	Rubber Goods	18.75	15.12	84.88	12.39	131.14
42.	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	8.26	7.46	3.32	1.63	20.68
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.12	2.40
44.	Glass	1.43	11.04	20.82	0.57	33.86
45.	Ceramics	57.46	115.11	198.53	1.44	372.54
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	242.69	16.89	724.80	17.83	1,002.31
47.	Timber Products	0.00	0.39	11.27	1.44	13.10
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
49.	Consultancy Services	115.36	340.91	314.72	201.69	972.67
50.	Services Sector	4,693.72	6,615.41	6,137.62	2,627.21	20,073.96
51.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	38.14	249.23	241.22	53.47	582.07
52.	Education	47.29	43.62	214.18	24.93	330.02
53.	Hotel and Tourism	194.83	421.44	449.83	371.58	1,437.68
54.	Trading	115.42	621.02	631.69	351.96	1,720.09
55.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	0.00	1.98	30.19	15.26	47.43
56.	Agriculture Services	15.11	113.22	5.26	1,304.28	1,437.86
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	61.78	59.15	83.50	10.27	214.70
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	6.20	18.94	37.08	0.79	63.01



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	51.19	20.09	36.54	57.06	164.87
60.	Coir	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.12
61.	Construction Activities	985.36	1,742.54	2,028.11	990.55	5,746.57
62.	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)	467.34	2,179.13	2,801.17	1,894.40	7,342.03
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	319.40	645.12	1,482.56	411.33	2,858.42
GRAND TOTAL		12,491.77	24,575.43	27,330.82	15,272.04	79,670.06

Note : Amount includes the Inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

#### ***Statement-II***

*Sector-wise (Financial year-wise) FDI inflows from April, 2006 to September, 2009*

*RBI's Regional Office Mumbai (with States covered: Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli,  
Daman and Diu)*

(Amount in US\$ million)

Sl No.	Sector	2006-07 Apr-Mar	2007-08 Apr-Mar	2008-09 Apr-Mar	2009-10 Apr-Sep	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Industries	36.85	1,037.44	257.71	43.52	1,375.52
2.	Mining	0.40	35.59	7.07	14.54	57.60
3.	Power	11.06	194.28	354.86	5.03	565.24
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	0.82	32.20	11.65	0.00	44.68
5.	Coal Production	1.11	14.08	0.00	0.00	15.19
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	28.69	710.22	170.46	111.49	1,020.85
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31
8.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	0.00	0.28	0.07	0.00	0.36
9.	Electrical Equipments	2.52	69.17	54.62	37.93	164.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	185.36	298.12	495.86	70.62	1,049.96
11.	Electronics	2.48	3.15	1.06	0.00	6.69
12.	Telecommunications	57.73	297.44	245.57	1,231.37	1,832.10
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	21.51	275.43	697.72	100.02	1,094.67
14.	Automobile Industry	126.93	236.91	670.20	173.03	1,207.07
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	16.83	12.66	18.35	0.38	48.21
16.	Sea Transport	32.48	31.22	4.54	1.54	69.78
17.	Ports	0.00	0.00	29.75	0.05	29.80
18.	Railways Related Components	0.62	0.00	8.96	0.94	10.52
19.	Industrial Machinery	8.57	68.91	44.84	20.43	142.74
20.	Machine Tools	15.18	6.67	20.35	8.83	51.04
21.	Agricultural Machinery	0.00	6.72	4.13	0.00	10.84
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	4.22	25.19	87.45	2.78	119.65
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	3.75	6.69	4.09	0.00	14.53
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	0.33	8.83	8.81	3.46	21.44
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.00	2.23	15.87	0.00	18.10
27.	Scientific Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.83
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing instruments	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.26
29.	Fertilizers	4.62	0.17	4.27	0.00	9.06
30.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	91.90	97.58	440.08	58.25	687.81
31.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	64.53	105.60	47.81	21.65	239.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	88.99	126.22	120.50	30.07	365.79
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	2.28	8.71	0.10	5.17	16.27
34.	Sugar	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	4.76
35.	Fermentation Industries	2.14	214.40	122.15	0.10	388.80
36.	Food Processing Industries	2.88	4.36	24.37	15.35	46.96
37.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	0.00	0.26	0.00	36.35	36.61
38.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	6.04	0.23	20.25	4.06	30.58
39.	Rubber Goods	0.00	7.26	80.05	1.34	88.65
40.	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	2.13
41.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.57
42.	Glass	0.45	3.91	8.87	0.00	13.23
43.	Ceramics	12.12	34.46	20.58	0.00	67.16
44.	Cement And Gypsum Products	0.19	7.25	203.10	0.43	210.97
45.	Timber Products	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23
46.	Consultancy Services	1.75	212.74	88.37	49.93	352.79
47.	Services Sector	2,499.72	4,339.36	5,062.49	1,449.02	13,350.58
48.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	1.38	21.99	4.03	4.09	31.48
49.	Education	0.01	12.42	6.83	6.44	25.69
50.	Hotel and Tourism	21.17	185.55	166.56	143.44	516.72
51.	Trading	22.93	188.66	364.07	125.33	700.98
52.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	0.00	1.97	13.01	0.13	15.11
53.	Agriculture Services	7.74	6.32	0.61	0.36	15.03
54.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	10.97	54.94	63.59	7.52	137.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23
56.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	16.91	4.21	11.39	0.98	33.49
57.	Construction Activities	82.99	449.89	480.27	189.10	1,202.26
58.	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)	19.94	658.40	1,084.11	870.12	2,632.57
59.	Miscellaneous Industries	76.73	258.84	773.08	18.65	1,127.30
GRAND TOTAL		3,599.13	10,383.07	12,430.57	4,863.85	31,276.63

**Trade with countries in Africa**

†616. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas and the countries in Africa where Indian trade has grown at an accelerated pace during last five years;

(b) the contribution of businessmen of Indian origin already living there in this regard; and

(c) the possibilities in this regard in comparison to other continents and big nations in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per DGCIS database, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Namibia, Sao Tome, Comoros, Seychelles, Algeria, Egypt, Peoples' Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Botswana, Reunion, Tunisia, Zambia, Central African Republic, Guinea, Libya and Tanzania are the nineteen African countries with whom India's bilateral trade has grown more rapidly over the last five years (2004-2009). Data upto 2008-09 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Businessmen of Indian origin are involved in trading activities at various levels in different foreign trade sectors and have made positive contribution to growth of bilateral trade.

(c) India's economic engagement with Africa is growing faster and Africa is a front runner in the list of potential markets globally in comparison to other continents.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*India's Trade with Africa-2004-2009-in US\$ million*

Sl. No.	Country	Exports 2004-05	Exports 2008-09	Imports 2004-05	Imports 2008-09	Trade Bal 2004-05	Trade Bal 2008-09	Total Trade 2004-05	Total Trade 2008-09	Total Growth%	CAGR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Angola	72.89	369.93	0.91	1421.73	71.99	-1051.8	73.8	1791.66	2328	89
2.	Congo D. REP.	2.82	15.08	2.54	102.73	0.29	-87.9	5.36	118.06	2103	86
3.	Nigeria	644.68	1527.81	48.4	8695.92	596.28	-7168.11	693.08	10223.73	1375	71
4.	Namibia	7.22	91.02	0.05	3.24	7.17	87.78	7.27	94.26	1197	67
5.	Sao Tome	0.1	1	0	0.06	0.1	0.94	0.1	1.06	960	60
6.	Comoros	2.44	25.51	0.15	0.31	2.29	25.2	2.59	25.82	897	58
7.	Seychelles	10.62	89.91	0.58	1.17	10.04	88.75	11.2	91.08	713	52
8.	Algeria	231.22	650.5	6.31	982.22	224.9	-331.72	237.53	1632.72	587	47
9.	Egypt A RP	444.73	1,631.41	152.64	2,123.13	292.09	-491.72	597.37	3754.54	529	44
10.	Congo P REP	93.26	209.44	21.97	474.97	71.28	-265.53	115.23	684.41	494	43
11.	Madagascar	36.12	242.39	7.97	18.17	28.16	224.21	44.09	260.56	491	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Botswana	7.91	25.36	0.42	21.26	7.49	4.1	8.33	46.62	460	41
13.	Reunion	9.2	38.02	3.44	24.69	5.75	13.33	12.64	62.71	396	38
14.	Tunisia	74.46	210.32	94.94	600.46	-20.48	-390.14	169.4	810.78	379	37
15.	Zambia	50.4	106.52	22.96	215.5	27.44	-108.99	73.36	322.02	339	34
16.	C Afri REP	0.87	2.44	0.26	2.5	0.62	-0.06	1.13	4.94	337	34
17.	Guinea	51.31	77.07	27.59	263.07	23.72	-186	78.9	340.14	331	34
18.	Libya	173.53	129.91	13.6	667.95	159.93	-538.05	187.13	797.86	326	34
	<b>All Africa</b>							2318.5	21063	306	32
19.	Tanzania REP	173.88	1028.32	131.65	199.41	42.23	828.91	305.53	1227.73	302	32
20.	Ethiopia	55.51	246.78	10.26	11.15	45.25	235.63	65.77	257.93	292	31
21.	Chad	3.52	15.62	1.56	4.1	1.96	11.53	5.08	19.72	288	31
22.	Mauritius	258.2	956.25	7.19	13.93	251.01	942.33	265.39	970.18	266	30
23.	Mozambique	81.3	416.89	41.56	32.23	39.74	384.66	122.86	449.12	266	30
24.	Sierra Leone	13.12	47.49	2.27	7.8	10.85	39.68	15.39	55.29	259	29
25.	Gabon	10.36	21.57	42.8	167.32	-32.45	-145.75	53.16	188.89	255	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Rwanda	8.36	29.31	0.72	2.35	7.64	26.96	9.08	31.66	249	28
27.	Cameroon	26.7	92	11.71	31.29	14.98	60.71	34.41	123.29	221	26
28.	Ghana	183.08	542.92	51.28	169.28	131.81	373.64	234.36	712.2	204	25
29.	Burkina Faso	21.1	47.69	8.44	41.07	12.66	6.61	29.54	88.76	200	25
30.	Kenya	426.64	1335.13	46.73	81.38	379.91	1253.74	473.37	1416.51	199	25
31.	Swaziland	22.27	44.76	3.14	29.31	19.13	15.45	25.41	74.07	191	24
32.	Uganda	75.98	217.9	6.6	19.14	69.38	198.76	82.58	237.04	187	23
33.	Djibouti	128.63	349.63	3.12	3.66	125.51	345.97	131.75	353.29	168	22
34.	Lesotho	18.3	29.32	45.02	138.13	-26.71	-108.82	63.32	167.45	164	21
35.	Sudan	317.45	481.91	22.88	399.96	294.57	81.95	340.33	881.87	159	21
36.	Lesotho	13.41	34.2	0	0.26	13.41	33.94	13.41	34.46	157	21
37.	Morocco	112.48	240.35	362.16	933.27	-249.68	-692.92	474.64	1173.72	147	20
38.	Benin	47.12	203.68	79.79	106.8	-32.66	96.88	126.91	310.48	145	20
39.	South Africa	984.04	1966.15	2197.67	5440.36	-1213.63	-3474.21	3181.71	7406.51	133	18
40.	Gambia	14.89	30.59	11.52	27.16	3.37	3.42	26.41	57.75	119	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Guinea Bissau	0.93	35.85	70.87	101.31	-69.94	-65.46	71.8	137.16	91	14
42.	Burundi	7.24	13.8	0.43	0.7	6.81	13.1	7.67	14.5	89	14
43.	Cote D' Ivoire	101.03	93.33	160.09	315.69	-59.06	-222.36	261.12	409.02	57	9
44.	Mauritania	24.71	35.56	1.28	4.43	23.43	31.12	25.99	39.99	54	9
45.	Malawi	58.26	88.84	5.08	7.3	53.18	81.55	63.34	96.14	52	9
46.	ST Helena	0.1	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.16	0.14	0.21	50	8
47.	Zimbabwe	23.45	60.02	27.15	14.41	-3.69	45.61	50.6	74.43	47	8
48.	Equitl Guinea	3.84	6.46	0.72	0.19	3.11	6.26	4.56	6.65	46	8
49.	Senegal	69.24	143.65	181.2	216.23	-111.96	-72.58	250.44	259.88	44	8
50.	Mali	21.69	38.93	13.07	9.36	8.62	29.58	34.76	48.29	39	7
51.	Somalia	47.11	67.25	7.47	5.96	39.64	61.19	54.58	73.11	34	6
52.	Cape Verde IS	0.6	0.38	0	0.35	0.6	0.03	0.6	0.73	22	4
53.	Togo	263.37	142.67	46.03	137.86	217.34	4.82	309.4	280.53	-9	-2
54.	Niger	40.29	25.56	0.72	0.16	39.57	25.4	41.01	25.72	-37	-9
55.	Canary IS	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	-100	-100



### Rise in silk export

617. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the silk export has risen;
- (b) if so, the year-wise details thereof of the last five years;
- (c) the amount earned by the Government; and
- (d) the export policy prepared for the current Five Year Plan to each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Exports of ready made garments of silk have grown steadily during the last five years. However exports of natural silk yarn, fabrics and made-ups and silk waste have shown a declining trend during the last five years as may be seen from the table below. The earning of exports for the silk products is also indicated in the table in US\$ million.

	2004-05 US\$ Mn	2005-06 US\$ Mn	2006-07 US\$ Mn	2007-08 US\$ Mn	2008-09 US\$ Mn
Readymade Garment of Silk	189.54	260.72	264.37	271.78	312.59
Natural Silk yarn, fabrics and made-ups	404.69	428.06	436.55	382.93	361.80
Silk Waste	03.3	4.50	5.03	3.02	1.14
TOTAL	594.56	693.28	705.95	657.72	675.53

Source : DGCI and S Kolkata (Provisional Figures)

(d) The Foreign Trade Policy for 2009-14 was announced on 27th August, 2009, which *inter alia* covers various schemes viz. Focus Market Scheme and Focus Product Scheme. The complete text of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 is available on web-site of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade viz. <http://dgft.gov.in>.

### FDI in Defence Sector

†618. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government believes that the technical and management efficiency of Indian companies involved in production of military items can be enhanced by foreign assistance;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that in the absence of necessary incentives foreign companies are withdrawing their support;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to encourage the foreign investment in defence sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) Yes, Sir. FDI in its wake would enhance the technical and management efficiency of Indian companies.

(b) to (d) FDI in Defence Industry Sector is permissible, upto 26% of equity, subject to approval of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), Ministry of Finance. As per our records there is no instance of foreign companies withdrawing their support on account of lack of incentives.

#### **Delay in implementation of Coastal Security Schemes**

619. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the country's coastline still far from being secure even a year after terrorists struck Mumbai from the sea;

(b) if so, whether the various schemes announced by Government to beef up coastal security have not even been commenced;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the schemes announced for coastal security in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Government has accorded top priority to coastal security and for this purpose an integrated approach has been put in place to counter such incidents in future. The intelligence — sharing mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi agency coordination mechanism. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems. Further strengthening of ships, air assets, manpower and other equipment like radars is an on-going process keeping in view the threat perception.

#### **Rise in stress level of soldiers due to continuous deployment**

620. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that continuous deployment has resulted in a sharp rise in the stress level of soldiers, as evident from a large number of stress-related diseases like hypertension, heart ailments and psychiatric problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Army, Air Force and Navy divisions; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) As far as continuous deployment of soldiers is concerned, rotation of personnel deployed in sensitive/stressful situations is ensured. No sharp increase in diseases like hypertension, heart disease and psychiatric illness, amongst Armed Forces personnel has been noticed in the recent past. Further, such diseases are not solely attributable to their deployment.

However, the Government has been continuously taking measures for reducing stress among the Armed Forces personnel. Some of the steps taken are:-

- (i) Counselling on stress management by trained and qualified Psychiatrists and Psychiatric Nursing Assistants.
- (ii) State Governments have been requested to make the civil administration more responsive to the problems of serving soldiers and their families.
- (iii) Stress related issues are addressed by the Commanders through Group discussions/ workshops/ counselling session/ stress management courses.
- (iv) Utilization of religious teachers to counsel troops.
- (v) Leave policy has been liberalized.
- (vi) All personnel returning to unit after leave are interviewed and medically examined by the Regimental Medical Officer. Any stress marker is looked for and motivational talk is rendered.
- (vii) The training capsules on relaxation techniques including Yoga and Pranayam have been introduced.

#### **Arms acquisition proposals cleared by DAC**

621. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:  
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) of Ministry of Defence met in August to have discussion on several acquisitions for armed forces such as proposed acquisition of six more submarines for Indian Navy as well as air defence missiles and guns for Army;
- (b) if so, following this civil aviation and Indian Air Force authorities had earlier formed a joint strategy to ensure comprehensive air defence security besides to have beefing up security at airports; and
- (c) if so, to what extent acquisition have been cleared and completed and to what extent Navy and Air Force and Army are combining to meet threat posed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Meeting of the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) was held in August, 2009 to consider various capital acquisition

proposals of the Services. Acquisition of items approved by the DAC is undertaken as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

A joint strategy exists with civil aviation regarding sharing and monitoring of airspace round the clock for combating any threat/ suspected air intrusion threat thereof before it can manifest.

Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS) is entrusted with the task of formulating a Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) to meet the requirements of the three Services based on their threat perceptions and operational challenges.

#### **Strengthening of Coastal Security System**

622. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:  
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 453 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th July, 2009 and state:

- (a) the details of appropriate steps taken or proposed to take to strengthen the coastal surveillance and security in the country;
- (b) whether any stations or areas have been identified for installation of radars along the coastal line, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Government has accorded top priority to coastal security and for this purpose an integrated approach has been put in place. The intelligence-sharing mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi agency coordination mechanism. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems.

(b) and (c) Installation of radars at different places including Andhra Pradesh is part of coastal surveillance mechanism is an on-going process.

#### **Crashes of MIG-21 planes**

†623. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to frequent mishaps, out of 450 single engine Mig-21 planes only 150 to 160 planes are left with Indian Air Force now;
- (b) if so, the details of technical status of these planes;
- (c) whether Government is taking any steps to improve the condition of these planes;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the details whether Government is providing new planes in place of these planes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) The technical condition of the existing aircrafts and requirement for new aircrafts are reviewed by the Government from time to time and necessary measures are taken thereon. This is a continuous process.

#### **Permission to IAF to open fire against Naxalites**

624. DR. K. MALAISAMY:

SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether IAF has sought permission to open fire against Naxalites in self defence in the event of its Helicopter and crew coming under attack and threat, citing instances of IAF personnel killed on earlier occasions;

(b) whether a specific permission is required when one is entitled to use force for the sake of self defence as per IPC in force; and

(c) what is the real purpose of asking for permission, how long it will take to issue due instruction on this?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) While permission is not required to exercise the right to self-defence, based upon past experience and intelligence input the Indian Air Force has sought approval of the Government for 'Rules of Engagement' for self-defence. These have been proposed to avoid any ambiguity and damage/injury to the helicopter and to the occupants.

#### **Development of medium light helicopters by HAL**

†625. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has dropped its projects for development of medium light helicopters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of the project started in 2006 for development of light combat helicopters;

(d) whether there is any proposal for export of indigenously developed helicopters; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

(c) The design and development programme for Light Combat Helicopter was approved in October, 2006. The first prototype (technology demonstrator) is expected to get the initial operation clearance by around mid 2011.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) HAL has exported five numbers of the indigenously developed Helicopter Dhruv to Ecuador, and one to Mauritius.

#### **Irregularities in Army recruitment**

626. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army opened fire on angry aspirants who went on a rampage during an army recruitment drive alleging irregularities in the process in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh on 20 July, 2009, resulting in two deaths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Army recruitment scam was unearthed in Ajmer, where six Army men, including three Majors have been arrested for brokering recruitment at a camp in Jodhpur; if so, the details thereof;

(d) how many similar recruitments scams have come to notice, during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken to stem such rot in recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) An inquiry has been ordered into the alleged firing by Army during a Army recruitment rally in District Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh on 19th July 2009.

(c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the allegations relating to corrupt practices during the recruitment rally held at Ajmer in July, 2009.

(d) and (e) No such other incident relating to recruitment in the Army has come to notice during the last three years. The recruiting procedure is constantly reviewed aimed at ensuring transparency and fairness.

#### **Technical audit of various projects of DRDO**

627. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the conflicting reports about delay in acquisition of Weapon-Locating-Radars, caused by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the success of Pokhran-II about its thermo-nuclear yield, coming from the concerned scientist and

the former Chief of the Army, Government has instituted any technical audit about the various projects undertaken by the DRDO;

- (b) if so, the outcome of such technical audit; and
- (c) the Government reaction thereto for upgrading the DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) All projects of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are being periodically reviewed by duly constituted Committees/Boards by the Government. In addition, Government had constituted an Independent Review Committee headed by Dr. P. Rama Rao on 8th February 2007 to suggest measures for improving the functioning of Defence R and D Organisation *inter alia* Ministry of Defence and Services. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 5th March 2008. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination by the Government.

#### **Purchase of land by a company on Pakistan border**

†628. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hundred bighas of land of Barmer adjoining Pakistan border have been purchased by a domestic or foreign company;
- (b) if so, the year-wise, place-wise and quantum-wise details of the land purchased alongwith the names of the companies thereof; and
- (c) whether purchasing of such vast tract of land near the Pakistan border by any company is consistent in view of security of India; and
- (d) the details of purpose for which this land was purchased?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A private domestic company namely Pearl Agrotech Corporation Limited (PACL) has reportedly purchased 20311 bighas of land in 681 deals spread over several years beginning 2002-2003. These lands are located in Sheo and Chohtan Police Station limits which fall under the notified area of Barmer District.

(c) and (d) The principal business activity of this company appears to be sale and purchase of agricultural land which includes buying agricultural land, developing it and then selling it to individual buyers. However, a detailed enquiry has been ordered into these land transactions. Ministry of Home Affairs is closely monitoring the investigations in coordination with the State Government of Rajasthan.

#### **IAF air crashes**

629. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of IAF aircrafts crashed since January this year with their make;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the IAF has ordered any enquiry; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The details of crash of Indian Air Force aircrafts since January, 2009, are as follows:

Sl.No.	Date of Accident	Aircraft Type
1.	21st January 2009	Kiran MK II
2.	7th March 2009	MIG 27 ML
3.	30th April, 2009	SU 30 MKI
4.	1st May 2009	MI 8
5.	15th May 2009	MIG 27 UPG
6.	27th May 2009	MIG 21 Bison
7.	9th June 2009	AN 32
8.	18th June 2009	MIG 21 FL
9.	31st July 2009	HPT 32
10.	10th September 2009	MIG 27M
11.	23rd October 2009	MIG 27 ML
12.	30th October 2009	Mi 17

(b) and (c) Each crash of Defence aircraft is investigated through a Court of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly.

#### **Monitoring on illegal infiltration through Southern Coastal areas**

630. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed Navy and Coast Guard for regular monitoring and vigilance over illegal infiltration in Southern Coastal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Indian Navy and Coast Guard units have been regularly patrolling the coastline including Southern Coastal States, for Coastal Security, including prevention of illegal infiltration. Surface and air surveillance has been enhanced by Indian Navy and Coast Guard ships and aircraft all along the coast and in all offshore development areas. Further, Joint and operational exercises are taking place between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs and other agencies in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems.



### **Safeguarding of India's vast coast line**

631. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps Government has adopted to adequately safeguard our vast oceans from the growing cases of perpetration of terrorism, gun-running, piracy and robbery which are now well organized and well-funded transnational crime syndicates;

(b) whether a co-operative venture of littoral states to tackle such threats like terrorism at sea and environmental disasters, etc. could be a beginning towards finding a reliable mechanism as a long-term solution; and

(c) if so, the initiative being taken to achieve this objective?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Government has initiated several measures to strengthen its Coastal Security and surveillance to protect our coastline from infiltration of terrorists and others. Further joint exercises of Navy and Coast Guard in conjunction with marine police, Customs and others is taking place regularly.

Government recognizes the important role of cooperation with other littoral states in tackling such threats. India is participating in various fora of regional cooperation including Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia. Further coordinated patrolling is also carried out with certain navies including holding of Milan exercise with a large number of neighbouring navies.

### **Meeting of top commanders of three armed forces**

632. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a meeting of top commanders of three armed forces was held to find out measures to fill up 35,227 vacancies of officers in Army, improve medical facilities in defence hospitals, remove complications in defence procurement policies and modernize armed forces and to promote welfare of soldiers;

(b) if so, the details of the conclusion derived therein; and

(c) the action plan of the Government on the suggestions made in above said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Combined Commanders' Conference of the three services was held on 20th October, 2009, the minutes of which have yet to be received by the Government.

### **Decline in recruitment of women in defence**

†633. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that number of women has declined in defence recruitments during last many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There is no overall decline in recruitment of women officers in the Defence Services. Measures to improve the intake of officers, including women, in the Defence Services is a continuous process.

#### **Armed Forces Tribunal**

634. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court observed 27 years ago the lacunae in justice delivery system for the service personnel ridden with archaic provisions owing to the colonial legacy;

(b) whether the much delayed Armed Forces Tribunal has now been put in place for speedier and transparent dispensation of justice for the service personnel; and

(c) how many courts will be set up under the AFT and the locations thereof including the strength of both judicial and administrative members functioning under the Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court had held in 1982, that the absence of even one appeal with power to review evidence, legal formulation, conclusion and adequacy or other wise of punishment in the laws relating to the armed forces was a distressing and glaring lacuna and urged the Government to take steps to provide for at least one judicial review in service matters.

The Armed Forces Tribunal has been set up for the adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints with respect to the service matters and also to provide for appeals arising out of verdicts of the Courts Martial in respect of personnel of the Armed Forces.

The Armed Forces Tribunal has a sanctioned strength of a Chairperson, fourteen Judicial Members and fifteen Administrative Members. At present, Chairperson, nine Judicial Members and fifteen Administrative Members are in position. Principal Bench of the AFT is located at Delhi. It has three courts. It has been decided to establish Regional Benches at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Jaipur, Mumbai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Chennai and Kochi; while the Regional Benches at Lucknow and Chandigarh will have three courts each, all other Regional Benches will have one court each.

#### **Obsolete hand grenades used by soldiers guarding our border**

635. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey of weaponry being used by our soldiers guarding our borders reveals that about 30% of the hand-grenades used by the jawans do not explode; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India still uses World War II vintage hand grenades whose detonators are susceptible to chemical degradation whereas the terrorists have far superior Belgian grenades that explode in 2.5 seconds compared to 4 seconds time taken by Indian grenades; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No such survey has been carried out. As per records available for the period from 2005-2009 out of total grenades used in training only 0.002 percent defects reports were raised.

Certain defects were reported in 1994-1995 and in the subsequent years. Thereafter, product improvements were carried out with the result that the defects reports in subsequent years were considerably lower in number.

Four Second delay for exploding the hand grenade is considered desirable to ensure safety of troops and adequate to have the desired effect on the enemy.

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA), have developed Multi Mode Grenade which has been cleared for bulk production.

#### **Central assistance to Deolali Cantonment Board**

636. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocation to Deolali Cantonment Board, Nasik;

(b) the steps taken by the Cantonment Board for augmenting the infrastructure for the increasing population;

(c) whether the Cantonment Boards can seek Central assistance under schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(d) if so, the details of fund sought by the Deolali Cantonment Board, Nasik?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Deolali Cantonment Board is a self sufficient board, hence no Grant-in-Aid is allocated.

(b) As per the directions of Ministry of Urban Development, the cities where cantonments are co-located should prepare comprehensive development plan taking into account the requirements of cantonment areas. Accordingly, Deolali Cantonment is also preparing a Plan for its infrastructure requirements covering water supply, sewage, solid waste management, etc.

(c) The Ministry of Urban Development has taken a stand that the cost of the infrastructure development falling within the Cantonment areas will have to borne by the respective Cantonment Boards.

- (d) No funds have been sought by the Board under this scheme.

**Maritime security challenges for India**

637. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether maritime security challenges including anti piracy operations in Indian ocean region is a matter to be taken with priority;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to augment coastal maritime security during the last three years, year-wise, category-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of various initiatives for States having substantial marine borders to meet marine security challenges;

(d) whether States with maritime boundaries were provided the same status and amenities as that of States with international land borders;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) Government has accorded top priority to coastal security and for this an integrated approach has been put in place. The intelligence-sharing mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of joint operation centres and multi agency coordination mechanism. Surface and air surveillance has been enhanced by Indian Navy and Coast Guard ships and aircraft all along the coast and in all offshore development areas.

Further, Joint and operational exercises are taking place between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems.

Central Government is funding coastal States/Union Territories through coastal security scheme for operationalisation of Coastal Police stations, patrol boats etc. for coastal security. Indian Coast Guard has also trained 1515 state police personnel.

**Government's offer of dialogue to Maoists**

638. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently made a surprise offer to Maoists to come and have dialogue on their issues;

(b) if so, the response received by Government on such surprise offer to Maoists;

(c) whether the anti naxalite policy of Government has been totally changed or withdrawn; and

(d) if so, the latest stand of Government in view of spurt in violence by Maoists in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (d) State Governments have, from time to time, appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government on any issues that are of concern to them. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it will welcome such talks between State Governments and Left Wing Extremists provided Left Wing Extremists abjure violence and give up their so-called "armed struggle." There is no proposal for the Central Government to hold talks directly with the Left Wing Extremists.

Governments continues to pursue a policy to deal with the naxalite activities in a holistic manner in the areas of security and development.

State Government deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. These include modernization and upgradation of the State Police forces under various schemes; sharing of intelligence and facilitating inter-State coordination and assistance for integrated development of naxal affected areas through a range of schemes.

#### **Empowering BSF in border areas**

639. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force (BSF) has asked the Union Government to provide them more powers and also to allow them to make arrests as well as conduct search and seizure operations in border areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of increase in crime at borders, the BSF want adequate powers under various provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code; and

(d) if so, the further reaction of Government in providing more powers to BSF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. BSF has already been conferred certain legal powers in the border areas under Criminal Procedure Code.

#### **Institutions in northern India on LET hit list**

640. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:  
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:  
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prestigious National Defence College in New Delhi, two other leading boarding schools in North India, and other institutions have been on the hitlist of Pakistan based terror outfit Lashkar-e-Taiba;

(b) whether the US's FBI had confirmed such plans of the Pak based terrorists; and

(c) the Government's response and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (c) The intelligence and security agencies are aware of the threats posed by terrorist elements and their nefarious designs. The Government and its agencies also exchange information with their counterparts in other countries to combat terrorism through the established mechanisms. The Central and State Security/Intelligence Agencies also work in tandem, which has resulted in a number of possible terrorist strikes having been averted.

#### **Areas in Delhi prone to traffic jams**

641. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Delhi which are prone to traffic jams;

(b) whether traffic jams are also taking place in Jamia Nagar in Okhla; and

(c) if so, what remedial action is being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The following areas in Delhi have been identified which are prone to slow discharge of traffic:-

1. Badarpur Border due to construction of six lane grade separator.
2. Kalindi Kunj Border due to narrow bridge on Agra Canal between Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.
3. Apsara Border due to construction of grade separator.
4. ISBT Anand Vihar due to construction of grade separator.
5. Karkari More and Vikas Marg due to poor road condition after construction of Metro.
6. NH-8 between Dhaula Kuan to Parade Road due to construction of Metro.
7. Ring Road at Naraina due to construction of Flyover.
8. Ring Road Azadpur due to construction of Flyover.
9. NH-24-Gazipur crossing due to construction of Flyover.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, there is congestion due to increase in vehicles plying on the road leading to Jamia in Okhla.

Traffic congestion so created by increased inflow is tackled and cleared by the Delhi Police personnel deployed in the area by regulating the traffic.

#### Prison modernization

642. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first phase of modernization of prisons has been ended recently *i.e.* in March, 2009;

(b) if so, the details of works/projects undertaken under the above scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh and completed;

(c) the amount allocated, sanctioned and spent in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the above scheme;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to start second phase of the scheme from next year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of work undertaken and completed under the scheme by the State Government in Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Sl. No.	Component	Work to be undertaken	Work Completed
1.	Construction of new jails	4	2
2.	Construction of additional barracks/cells	141	132
3.	Construction of Staff Quarters	605	603
4.	Water and Sanitation	In 64 Jails	All works completed in these 64 jails

(c) Details of amount allocated, released and expenditure incurred by the State Government is as under:-

(Figure Rs. In crore)

Total Allocation	Central Share	State Share	Utilization
108.31	81.23	27.08	83.93

(d) and (e) Considering the demand of various States for granting further financial assistance for construction of new jails/additional barracks so as to address the problem of

overcrowding, proposal for 2nd phase of scheme of modernization of prisons was formulated by Ministry of Home Affairs. The proposal was, however, not approved by the Ministry of Finance due to commitment of Government of India in other important sectors. Accordingly, it was decided that the State Government may approach the Planning Commission for seeking more funds for the Modernisation of Prisons.

#### **Damage to life and property due to naxalism**

†643. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the naxalism has become a big problem in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the districts affected with this problem;
- (c) the details of the loss of lives and property due to naxalism during last three years; and
- (d) the steps likely to be taken by Government to solve naxal problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (c) The naxal movement, which is about 40 years old, has undergone considerable metamorphosis in 2004 with the merger of various groups and formation of CPI (Maoist). Presently, 83 districts in nine States are included under Security Related Expenditure Scheme of the Ministry for which expenditure on account of anti naxal operations are reimbursed to the States. During 2007, 2008 and 2009 (upto 31.10.2009), there have been 1405 casualties of civilians. 754 Security personnel laid down their lives. Naxals continue to target economic and social infrastructure as well as public utility buildings.

(d) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States, These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernisation and upgradation of the State Police Forces and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

#### **Detainees under POTA in various jails**

644. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the detainees under the repealed POTA in various jails in the country who have not been chargesheeted;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) since when they are in jails and for how long they can be kept in jails without being chargesheeted; and

(c) under what provision they are being kept in jails and what are the reasons for not releasing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) to (c) [Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, the implementation of the provisions of POTA fall primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The information regarding details of detainees under the repealed POTA in various jails in the country etc. are not Centrally maintained by this Ministry.

#### **CISF personnel hired out to private companies**

645. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel are being hired out to private companies in large numbers;

(b) if so, the number of CISF personnel presently out-sourced to private companies;

(c) what are the reasons for such a policy;

(d) whether such commercial activity by CISF dilutes and disturbs the needed focus for duties at sensitive places like airports; and

(e) the steps proposed to review this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):  
(a) Yes, Sir but not in large number.

(b) So far 169 CISF personnel have been sanctioned for deployment in two establishments of Private Sector viz. Infosys Technologies Limited, Bangalore (101 personnel) and Electronics City, Bangalore (68 personnel).

(c) In the wake of increasing terrorist attacks in different parts of the country particularly the terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26.11.2008, an ordinance was promulgated on 10.1.2009 to amend CISF Act to provide CISF security to the critical installations of national importance in Private/Joint Sector also. CISF (Amendment) Act-2009 has been passed by the Parliament and notified on 16.3.2009.

Accordingly a policy has been approved to provide CISF security to the critical/vulnerable establishments in Private/Joint sector on cost reimbursement basis.

(d) While agreeing for deployment of CISF in Private Sector establishments, it is ensured that it will not compromise the security of the other sensitive establishments in Public Sector.

(e) No proposal for review this policy is under consideration of the Government at present.

### **Performance of States on internal security**

646. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:  
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:  
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently expressed unhappiness over the performance of several State Governments on internal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several State Governments are not even bothering to implement or follow the directions of the Union Government on internal security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether other strategies would be formulated to strengthen internal security in view of threat perception from terrorist organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (d) As per the Constitution, “Public Order” is a State subject, and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take action to maintain law and order in their states. However, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Central Government to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance. In pursuance of these obligations, the Central Government reviews internal security situation in the country from time to time, by mechanisms such as DsGP Conference, CMs’ Conference etc. and in the process, maintains close contact with State Governments, besides sharing information with them.

As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen security and intelligence apparatus in the country. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Force; amendment in the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; granting legal powers to DG, NSG for requisitioning aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre in the intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24/7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories; amendment in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism; constitution of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts in the Schedule; etc.

Steps have also been taken to establish secure online connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches.

### **Proposal to increase number of NSG centres**

†647. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of number of regional centres of National Security Guard (NSG) proposed to be set up by Government in the country;

(b) by when such centres are likely to be set up;

(c) whether Government proposes to further increase the number of NSG centres in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) The Government has established four Regional Hubs of National Security Guard (NSG) at Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. These hubs have been operationalised on 30th June, 2009/1st July, 2009. Government has also approved setting up of two Regional Centers of National Security Guard at Kolkata and Hyderabad.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to further increase the number of NSG centres.

**Steps taken to prevent naxalites from entering Chhattisgarh**

†648. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply to supplementary to Starred Question 125 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25 February, 2009 wherein it had been stated that Chhattisgarh is surrounded by a number of naxal affected States and state the steps taken to prevent naxalites of these States from entering Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

A number of steps have been taken to further strengthen the security apparatus of the State. Additional battalions of Central Para Military Forces have been provided to Chhattisgarh.

Union Home Minister held meeting of Chief Ministers of seven naxal affected States of Andhra Pradesh Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal on 17.8.2009. There was consensus to launch coordinated anti-naxal operations and to focus on developmental activities.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of naxal violence, has been included in the schedule of terrorist organizations along with all its formations and front organizations on 22nd June, 2009, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

#### Human trafficking *via* Delhi

†649. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:  
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that human trafficking is happening mainly from Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Chennai and Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that trafficking of girls is also happening from Bangladesh and Nepal *via* Delhi and involved individuals are immediately provided with fake documents from Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop human trafficking and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) Over the years, India has emerged as a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking for varied purposes such as for commercial sexual exploitation and labour. While intra-country trafficking forms the bulk of the trafficked victims, cross border trafficking also takes place, especially from Nepal and Bangladesh.

As per the statistics compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the number of cases registered under Human Trafficking during 2005 to 2007 in Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are as follows:

State	2005	2006	2007
Chhattisgarh	9	19	21
Delhi	161	114	65
Tamil Nadu	2781	1739	1203
Kerala	249	225	224

Government has no specific information regarding provision of fake documents from Delhi to the individuals involved.

(c) The Union Government has advised all the State Governments to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects and the primarily responsible for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking. However, the Government of India has taken following steps to prevent and combat human trafficking:-

1. Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell has been set up in Ministry of Home Affairs to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments. It also interfaces with other Ministries and NCRB in the collation and dissemination of information.
2. One National Level Training of Trainers Workshop, one International Level for the officers of SAARC member countries and five regional level TOT workshops have been organized recently in 2009 through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D).
3. At the behest of MHA, the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) has prepared a training manual on “Human Trafficking-Handbook for Investigators” for use in the police training institutes.
4. A Regional Task Force has been set up for implementation of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) has been adopted by all SAARC Member States.
5. A new scheme - Ujjawala - a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation has been launched on 04.12.2007.
6. The MWCD runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances which include victims of Trafficking. The Schemes provides for shelter, food, clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.

#### **Jawans killed while fighting insurgent/naxalite groups**

650. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Jawans have been killed in last three years and current year on border security while fighting various insurgent groups/naxalites particularly in West Bengal, Assam, other North Eastern States as well as Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the amount and other facilities given to the families of Jawans towards compensation by the State Governments and Central Government during the last three years; and

(c) whether the compensation amount differs from State to State or amount is fixed by Central Government for such Jawans killed anywhere in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Coastal security

651. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is well aware that even after one year's time since the 26/11 incident in Mumbai, our sea coasts are not safe and secured; and

(b) if so, how much time it will take for full coastal security?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Government has accorded top priority to coastal security to keep our coasts safe and secure. A number of steps have been taken and an integrated approach has been put in place. The intelligence-sharing mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi agency coordination mechanism. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police and Customs in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems. The increase of manpower, assets and other infrastructure for further strengthening coastal security is an ongoing process.

### Crimes in Delhi

652. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Delhi has become a den of violence and crimes and making it unsafe for women;

(b) whether Government is also aware that frequency of the recurrence of crimes such as murders, rapes, gangrapes, molestations have insensitised the minds of the police; and

(c) if so, what preventive measures are being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The crime against women under several important heads such as rape, molestation of women etc. has registered a decrease in the year 2009 as compared to the year 2008, the details of which are given below:

Crime Head	Upto 15th November	
	2008	2009
1. Molestation of women	558	492
2. Eve teasing	296	222
3. Rape cases with one accused	380	357
Rape case with more than one accused	60	57
TOTAL	440	414
4. Murder of women	108	112

The Police in Delhi is well sensitized, and as and when any such crime is reported, appropriate action is taken as per law. Various initiatives have been undertaken to curb the incidence of crimes against women which are as follow :

- (i) Parivartan scheme involving door step contact with vulnerable women by women Constables.
- (ii) Anti Obscene Calls Cell with a dedicated help line and toll free No. 1098.
- (iii) Gender Sensitization of Police personnel.
- (iv) Self-Defence Training.
- (v) Rape Crisis Intervention Centres.

**Financial and moral support to Maoists and other extremist groups**

653. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any data for the number of violent incidents occurred in the past one year in various States in India;
- (b) out of this how many were incidents of communal riots and how many Maoists or other naxalite attacks;
- (c) whether Government has any data regarding the financial and moral support to the Maoist/other extremist groups from both inside and outside India;
- (d) the factors leading to the people those who are engaged in extremist activities especially in tribal areas;
- (e) whether Government has taken comprehensive measures to end the activities of such outfits; and
- (f) if so, the details of the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) and (b) While the Central Government maintains data about the number of violent incidents in the States affected by Left Wing Extremism and militancy/insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States, data about all violent incidents occurring in various States is not Centrally maintained. In the current year upto 31 Oct 2009, there were 1817 incidents of naxalite violence and 726 communal incidents.

(c) Government is aware that naxalites raise resources by way of extortions and so called “levies” from contractors and other in certain areas.

(d) The naxalites try to exploit the perceived grievances of the people particularly in the backward and remote regions. They attack the police forces and other institutions of governance as well as key economic and social infrastructure and do not allow development activities to take place to create support base for themselves.

(e) and (f) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organization and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of naxal violence has been included in the schedule of terrorist organizations along with all its formations and front organizations on 22nd June, 2009, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

#### **North-east militant outfits using Chinese arms**

654. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various northeast militant outfits are using Chinese arms and ammunition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) There is no specific inputs in this regard. However, some inputs suggest that insurgents outfits operating in North Eastern States of India have procured weapons through arms smugglers located in South East Asia and in Yunnan Province of China.

(c) The border guarding forces have been suitably sensitized from time to time. Our concerns over reports of smuggling of arms through the territory of Bangladesh and Myanmar are regularly taken up in various bilateral forum.

#### **Phasing out CRPF from key positions in J & K**

655. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the top officials have expressed their reservation to Government proposal to phase out the CRPF from key positions in Jammu and Kashmir and handover the primary duty to the State police; and
- (b) if so, whether Government is falling in the trap of anti-India forces working hard to reduce the vigil in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) There is no proposal to phase out the CRPF from Jammu and Kashmir. The process of relocation of forces is linked with prevailing security situation in the State.



- (b) Does not arise.

**Talks with terrorist outfits in J and K**

656. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has offered to talk to all terrorist and militant outfits in Kashmir and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether any specific issues have been spell out for talks by these outfits; and
- (c) the issues so far spell out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :  
(a) to (c) The Government is committed to carrying forward the dialogue with all groups and different shades of opinion in the country including J & K, in consultation with the democratically elected State Governments.

**Foreign funds to NGOs diverted to extremist organisations**

657. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the reports that funds from abroad received by NGOs is being diverted to extremist organisations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported; and
- (c) the details of action taken by Government to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) There is no input to suggest that the foreign contribution received by any association registered or granted prior permission under FCRA have been diverted to extremist organisations in the country.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act [FCRA], 1976, administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, regulates the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution by associations (NGOs) having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme. The registration or prior permission for acceptance of contribution is granted to any association under FCRA, 1976 only after due verification of the activities and antecedents the association and its office bearers.

Monitoring of receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by associations is an ongoing process and is done through a scrutiny of the annual audited returns on receipt and utilization of foreign contribution filed by the associations as well as through the inspection of books of the accounts and records of the associations. If any association is found involved in

misutilisation/diversion of foreign contribution, action is initiated against the association. Moreover, as and when, any specific complaint against an association relating to the violation of the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 is received by the Government, appropriate action is taken against such associations under the relevant provisions of the Act. Such actions include (i) placing the Association in prior permission category, (ii) prohibiting it from receiving foreign contribution, (iii) prosecuting it in a court of law and (iv) freezing its bank accounts. Furthermore, in case serious violations, where it is found that the foreign contribution is being misused/diverted for purposes other than the stated objectives of the association, the matter is referred to Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) for a detailed investigation and prosecution, if necessary.

#### **Reforms in police establishments**

658. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister expressed deep concern over the poor strength of cops at the grassroot level, huge vacancies and lack of basic amenities to the police personnel across the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacancies at grassroot level and make reforms in police establishments as our country needs new age police-men who are more professional, better motivated and well trained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) In the conference of Directors General of police held on 23.11.2009, Prime Minister stated that there are far too many vacancies and much larger numbers need to be recruited into the civil police. "Police" is a State subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution and as such, the State Government have been advised from time to time in various forums in the Ministry to fill up the existing vacancies in police forces. In the conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security held on 17.08.2009 it was noted that the vacancies position as on 01.01.2008 of 2,30,567 posts in all ranks, has declined to about 1,50,000. It was decided that the State Governments would make every effort to recruit and begin training of police personnel at least to the extent of 1,50,000 vacancies before 31.03.2010.

#### **Maoists menace in Manipur**

659. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of police stations functioning in the State of Manipur;

(b) the number of police stations captured by Maoists; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to discourage the menace of the Maoists in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per the information available, 60 police stations are functioning in the State of Manipur.

(b) There are no reports of violent activities perpetrated by the Maoists in Manipur. None of the police stations in the State of Manipur has been captured by Maoists.

(c) Some inputs indicate that few banned outfits are trying to forge linkage with Maoists. Efforts of the State Government are being supplemented by the Central Government through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernisation Scheme, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; assistance to the States for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc.

#### **CISF personnel to guard biometric machines**

660. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CISF personnel have been instructed to guard biometric machines at offices of the Ministry to prevent any possible attempt at tampering;

(b) if so, whether attempt has been made earlier without CISF guards to keep records of attendance of officers and other staff in Government offices;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) if not, on what basis Government is apprehending tampering of machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The Government Building Security (GBS) Unit of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) which looks after security of the Government buildings, has been instructed to ensure security of the biometric attendance control machines installed by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in its offices, in which MHA is housed, namely, North Block, Jaisalmer House and Lok Nayak Bhawan. This has been done to ensure that the system is not tampered with.

(b) to (d) Prior to the introduction of the Biometric Attendance Control System, the attendance of the employees was maintained through Attendance Registers for which there was no requirement of any kind of guarding by the CISF. Since the Attendance Machines have now been installed, as a measure of caution, the GBS unit of CISF, which is already providing security to MHA, has been asked to guard the Machines from tampering.

#### **Maoist activities spreading in West Bengal**

†661. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maoist activities are increasing rapidly in some areas of West Bengal;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sought the help of Central Government to tackle the naxal menace;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (d) There has been an increase in the incidents in naxal violence in West Bengal during the current year. Following the violence in Lalgah, 17 companies (Coys) of CRPF, 7 Coys of BSF and 4 teams of CoBRA have been additionally provided to the Government of West Bengal to assist in their anti-naxal operations. During 2008-09, Rs.32.18 crore was released as Central share under the Scheme for Modernization of Police Forces (MPF).

The Central Government also provides assistance to the State Governments, *Inter alia* through sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development and sharing of intelligence. The Central Government also assists the State Government development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of naxal violence in the country has been included in the schedule of terrorist organizations along with all its formations and front organizations on 22nd June, 2009, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

#### **Demand from Russia for relaxing visa rules**

†662. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has directed to strictly abide by the visa rules to check the arrival of disguised extremists and terrorists on business and professional visa;

(b) whether this has created a hurdle for arrival of such people who were engaged in special works and projects or who are coming in near future;

(c) whether Government of Russia has demanded for relaxation in these rules; and

(d) whether any action is under consideration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) It has come to the notice of the Government that a number of foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India have come on Business Visa instead of the Employment Visa. The matter has, therefore, been reviewed by the Government and has been decided that

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

henceforth Business Visa will be issued only to bonafide businessmen who want to visit India to establish or to explore possibilities to set up an industrial/business venture in India or who want to purchase/sell industrial products or commercial products or consumer durables etc. It has also been decided that all foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India will have to come only on an Employment Visa and that such visa will be granted only to skilled and qualified professional appointed at senior level, skilled position such as technical expert, senior executive or in a managerial position etc. and will not be granted for jobs for which a large number of qualified Indians are available. Suitable instruction/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Employment and Business Visa regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms. Foreign nationals who are not on appropriate visa in the country have been directed to exit by 31.10.2009 (extendable for a short period in respect of some foreign nationals engaged in some strategic/sensitive projects) and where permissible, seek re-entry on appropriate visa.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Foreign nationals, including Russian nationals, who are on Business Visas and engaged in some strategic/sensitive projects have been granted extension on their Business Visas till 30.11.2009. It has also been decided to convert their Business Visas into Employment Visas as a special case.

#### **Damage due to floods in Goa**

663. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were sudden floods in Goa in the month of October with water rising to 5 to 6 metres in several parts of Canacona Taluka in South Goa District;

(b) whether exact cause of these floods have been identified by any scientific body;

(c) if so, the details of the cause or causes so identified;

(d) the total loss caused to human life, to the agricultural properties, dwelling houses, other properties etc.;

(e) the quantum of compensation paid so far;

(f) the percentage of quantum *vis-a-vis* the actual damage caused to the victims; and

(g) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (g) There were flash floods in the Canacona taluk in South Goa district on 2nd October 2009. In order to identify the causes behind the said flood, the Government of Goa constituted a Canacona Flash Floods Study Committee. The Committee carried out a study with the help of a team set up at the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO). The Committee inferred that the flash floods in Canacona were directly related to about

271 mm of precipitation that fell between approximately 9.30 A.M. and 4.30 PM on 2nd October 2009. There were indirect causes also that set the stage for the flash floods which include high amount of moisture, river channel full of water and location of catchment areas of rivers on mountain slopes.

According to the information received from the State Government 03 human lives were lost and 265 cattle head perished besides damage to 3400 hectares cropped area and 1053 houses.

The State of Goa has been allocated an amount of Rs.2.56 crore in the Calamity Relief Fund [CRF] account for the year 2009-10, comprising Rs.1.92 crore as Central contribution and Rs.0.64 crore as State contribution. Entire Central share of Rs.1.92 crore has already been released. In addition, an amount of Rs.4.04 crore has also been released from National Calamity Contingency Fund [NCCF] on an 'on account' basis, pending the processing of the memorandum of the State Government on floods of October 2009.

Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. Upon receipt of a memorandum from the Government of Goa, seeking financial assistance of Rs.130.56 crore for floods of October 2009, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas for an on-the-spot assessment on 15th-17th October, 2009. The report of the Central Team is to be first placed before the Inter-Ministerial Group and thereafter High Level Committee (HLC) for approval of assistance from NCCF.

#### **Central relief for cyclone Aila**

664. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Central Relief Team who visited the affected areas of Aila Cyclone in West Bengal from NCCF;

(b) whether it is a fact that the High Level Committee has considered the matter and deferred the decision on items relating to housing and road sector;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any decision has been taken now by the High Level Committee;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total amount released out of the approved Rs. 478.27 crores from NCCF so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (f) An Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the Cyclone 'Aila' affected areas and assessed an assistance of Rs.765.86 crore for this calamity. These assessments relate to quantum of relief in case of loss of lives, damage to houses, loss of animals and food stock as well as damage to agricultural crops and infrastructure in the State.

Thereafter, the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 1st July 2009, approved an amount of Rs.478.27 crore subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account, taking into consideration the report of the inter Ministerial Central Team on Aila cyclone in West Bengal and recommendations of the inter Ministerial Group thereon. This assistance was approved for all requested items, except the items of (a) repair/reconstruction of damaged pucca houses and (b) repair/restoration of damaged roads, bridges, culverts in the wake of cyclone AILA of May 2009, decisions on these items were deferred for want of area wise details from the Government of West Bengal.

Subsequently, the HLC, in its meeting held on 18.8.2009, considered both the deferred items and approved the following assistance:-

- (i) Rs. 15.659. crore for repair of fully damaged pucca houses.
- (ii) Rs. 22.93 crore for repair/restoration of damaged roads including bridges/ culverts.

Against the total approval of Rs.516.859 crore, an amount of Rs.166.869 crore had been released after taking into consideration the 75% of the balance available in the CRF account of the State of West Bengal.

#### **Pending pension cases of freedom fighters from Goa**

665. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of freedom fighters getting pension in the State of Goa;
- (b) the number of cases of Goa freedom fighters pending with Government;
- (c) the number of cases disposed of in the last three years, year-wise;
- (d) the reasons as to why the pending cases are not disposed of; and
- (e) by when the pending cases will be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :  
 (a) As on 31.10.2009, 1498 freedom fighter have been sanctioned 'central freedom fighter' pension in the State of Goa.

(b) As on 31.10.2009, 38 claims of freedom fighters from state of Goa are pending.

(c) The number of cases in which pension was sanctioned to freedom fighters in Goa during the last three years is as under:

Year	cases disposed
2007	10
2008	31
2009 (up to October, 09)	31

(d) The reasons for pendency *inter alia* include non-submission of requisite evidentiary documents/clarification by the applicants as also the verification report by the State Government.

(e) Receipt of cases, their examination and disposal is a continuous process. While all efforts are made to dispose them expeditiously, no time - frame can be indicated.

#### **Census survey for issue of MNIC**

666. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the census survey across the country for the purpose of issuing the unique multi-purpose national identity cards is still in progress;

(b) the work done on the project as on date;

(c) by when the whole survey is likely to be completed; and

(d) the main purpose of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :  
(a) to (d) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each individual alongwith Census 2011. The NPR would be a credible identity database of all the usual residents in the country complete in all respect, which will help in better targeting of benefits under various government schemes/ programmes and may be used for security purposes also. The NPR Schedule would be canvassed during the Houselisting and Housing Census during April-September, 2010. Later, photographs and fingerprints of all those who are 18 years of age and above will be captured.

As one of the measures to strengthen costal security, creation of NPR for the costal villages in all the 9 Maritime States, namely; Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and 4 Union territories (UTs), namely Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry has been undertaken. The work of direct data collection to map a population of over 1.2 crore in the costal villages has commenced. So far, personal details of more than 30 lakhs people have been collected. The work of collecting photographs and fingerprints of individuals aged 15 year and above is going on.

#### **Increase of compensation for victims of road accidents**

667. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents during the last two years in Delhi, year-wise;

(b) the current amount of compensation being paid to victims of road accidents;



(c) whether Government is considering for increasing of compensation package for victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and by when this provision is likely to come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA) : (a) The total number of road accidents during the last two years in Delhi, is as under :

Year	Number of road accident
2007	8620
2008	8435
2009 (upto 15th November)	6054

(b) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1998 provides for compensation to the road accident victims/dependents as per the details given below :

(i) **Compensation in hit-and-run cases:-**

Death Rs.25,000/-

Grievous Hurt Rs.12,500/-

(ii) **Compensation on “No fault principle”.**

Compensation to road accident victims on ‘no fault principle’ (*i.e.* where the victims or their heirs/successors do not have to prove the negligence of the driver of the motor vehicle causing the accident to claim such compensation) is given as per the Structured Compensation Formula prescribed under the Act. The amount of compensation depends upon the age and annual income of the victim. The maximum amount of compensation in respect of permanent disability and death comes to Rs.7,20,000/- and Rs.4,80,000/- respectively. The amount of compensation in case of death is reduced by 1/3rd on the premise that such expenses would have been incurred, if the victim had been alive.

(iii) **Compensation on “Fault principle”.**

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 also allows application for compensation to Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) or Civil Court, as the case may be, on the principle of fault/negligence of the driver of the vehicle causing the accident. In such cases, there is no upper limit and MACT or the Courts awards compensation on the merit of the case.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. However, amendment in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is a long drawn process as the Ministry is required to undergo a number of legal formalities, before approval by the Parliament. As such, the exact date cannot be indicated at this stage.

### **Commission for inter-State boundary disputes**

668. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Commission has been appointed to go into the inter-State boundary disputes among few States of the North-Eastern Region (Assam-Arunachal Pradesh-Nagaland-Meghalaya); and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the mandated assignment as well as terms of reference, time set for its final report and status of Government's intervention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) There are some border disputes between the States of Assam-Nagaland, Assam-Arunachal Pradesh and Assam-Meghalaya. The Government of Assam filed Original Suit No. 2/88 and 1/89 in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for demarcation of boundaries between the States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh respectively. In these Original Suits, the Supreme Court of India *vide* its judgment dated 25.9.2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of boundaries of States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh. The Local Commission is headed by Mr. Justice S.N. Variava, former Supreme Court Judge and assisted by Mr. Kamal Naidu, retired Principal Chief Conservation of Forest, Andhra Pradesh and Mr. S.P. Goel, retired Additional Surveyor General of India as members. The terms and reference of the Commission *inter alia* includes that the Local Commission shall identify the boundaries between the States of Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. However, all factual and legal objections are kept open for the parties to be urged and agitated after the receipt of the report from the Commission. The Supreme Court of India has granted extension to the Commission from time to time. Meetings of the Local Commission have been held at regular intervals. Last meeting of the Local Commission was held on 22.11.2009.

In so far as boundary dispute between Assam and Meghalaya is concerned, the Central Government has advised both the State Governments to settle the dispute amicably. Meetings have been held at the level of Chief Secretaries and at the level of Chief Ministers of both the States.

### **Special component under MPF for naxal affected districts**

669. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for 'Modernization of State Police Force' has a special component for strengthening the police infrastructure in the 76 naxal affected districts at the rate of Rs. 2 crore per affected district per year;

- (b) if so, the districts identified in Jharkhand for this purpose; and
- (c) how the money earmarked has been made use of by these districts during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) revised in the year 2005-06, includes a special component for extending 100% financial assistance by Ministry of Home Affairs to 76 naxal affected districts @ Rs.2.00 crore per district. The 16 (sixteen) naxal affected districts namely Hazaribagh, Lohardagga, Palamu, Chatra, Garhwa, Ranchi, Gumla, Simdega, Latehar, Giridih, Koderma, Bokaro, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharaswan were identified in 2005-06 for financial assistance under the Scheme. However, the Ministry has presently identified 18 districts as naxal affected districts for support. The 18 naxal affected districts in Jharkhand are Bokaro, Chatra, Garhwa, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Latehar, Lohardaga, East Singhbhum, Palamau, West Singhbhum Ranchi, Simdega, Giridih, Koderma, Dhanbad, Saraikela-Kharaswan, Khunti and Ramgarh. During the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 an amount of Rs.20.00 crore and Rs.16.00 crore respectively @ Rs.2.00 crore per district has been allocated for 18 districts in Jharkhand for construction of police stations, police outposts and fortification of police stations/outposts. The State Government has been advised to utilize the funds for the intended purpose. However, the utilization certificate from the State Government for the funds released in 2008-09 will be due on 01.4.2010.

#### **Naxalite violence in Jharkhand**

670. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many incidents of naxalite violence took place in Jharkhand during the last three years;
- (b) how many naxalites, civilians and police force personnel killed in these incidents;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to curb naxalite incidents in the State;
- (d) how many districts of the State have been identified as naxal affected districts; and
- (e) what has been the role of the high level Task Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) There were 1885 incidents of naxal violence in Jharkhand since 2006 with casualties of 522 civilians and 143 policemen. 113 naxalites were killed in action during this period.

(c) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

(d) On the basis of intensity of naxal violence, 18 districts of Jharkhand have been included under the SRE Scheme.

(e) A Task Force under Cabinet Secretary has been constituted for promoting coordinated efforts across a range of development and security measures.

#### **Plan to revamp intelligence and security network**

671. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any concrete plan to revamp the country's Intelligence and Security Network to make it as a Super Security Agency in the wake of serious threats posed to our country;

(b) whether there is a proposal to organize N.C.T.C. (National Counter and Terrorism Centre) similar to that of NCTC organized in U.S.A., after September Blast in Mumbai;

(c) whether the proposed NCTC will collect intelligence from other central agencies now in existence and whether the MAC (Macro Agency Centre) will cease to exist and operate;

(d) whether U.S.A. has taken 21-2 years to organize the NCTC; and

(e) how long India will take to organise this Super Security Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) As part of an ongoing exercise, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence and security agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State governments. These measures, *inter alia*, include strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories. Steps have also been taken to create online secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centres and State Special Branches.

(b) to (e) The Government proposes to establish a focused institutionalized mechanism in the form of a National Counter Terrorism Centre. It is at conceptual stage.

**Visa to NRIs to visit India**

672. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the country-wise figures of NRIs who have applied for visa to visit India;
- (b) how many were refused the grant of visa;
- (c) whether Government has any special list of persons who are not allowed to come to India; and
- (d) whether Government has anytime consulted the respective Members of Parliament about the names of the so called Black List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Action against police officials involved in 1984 Sikh riots**

673. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had appointed a Commission/Committee under Ms. Kusum Mittal, Former Secretary, Government of India and also another Committee headed by Shri Vaid Marwah, IPS regarding killing of thousands of Sikhs in 1984 in Delhi;
- (b) whether the Committees have recommended action against the police officials responsible for neglecting their duties;
- (c) if so, the names of all the police officials with rank; and
- (d) what action was taken against the police officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Administrator, UT of Delhi had appointed a Committee headed by Ms. Kusum Lata Mittal to make enquiries into the alleged delinquencies of police officials and submit a report. But the other of Committee headed by Shri Ved Marwah, IPS was discontinued as the Government of India had already announced the appointment of Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry to enquire into these riots.

(b) to (d) The Ved Marwah Committee enquiry was dropped without any report or recommendation being submitted. However, in regard to the Kusum Lata Mittal Report, the details of the police personnel found responsible and the action taken against them in given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Name of officials against whom the departmental enquiries (DE) initiated  
in connection with 1984 riots on the recommendation of  
Kusum Lata Mittal Committee*

Sl.No.	Rank, Name and No.	Result of DE
1	2	3
1.	Inspr. Manphool Singh posted as SI at PS Kalyan Puri	Exonerated
2.	ASI Rajbir Singh posted as HC at Kalyan Puri	Exonerated
3.	HC Munshi Ram posted as Ct. (Dvr). at PS Kalyan Puri	Exonerated
4.	Inspr. Hawa Singh posted as SHO Najaf Garh	Exonerated
5.	Inspr. Hari Ram Bhatti posted as SHO/Sultan Puri	Exonerated
6.	Inspr. Shakti Singh posted as I/C PP Jang Pura	Exonerated
7.	Inspr. R.C. Thakur posted as SHO Seema Puri	Exonerated
8.	Inspr. Jai Bhagwan Malik posted as SHO, Subzi Mandi	Exonerated
9.	SI Amar Nath posted as I/C PP, ISBT	Exonerated
10.	SI Babu Lal posted at PS Tilak Nagar	Exonerated
11.	ASI Gautam posted at PS Kalyan Puri	Exonerated
12.	Inspr. Jai Singh posted as SHO, Shakar Pur	Exonerated
13.	Inspr. Ram Chander posted as SHO Punjabi Bagh	Exonerated
14.	ASI Shadhu Ram posted as HC at PS Seema Puri	Exonerated
15.	Inspr. Satpal Kapoor posted as SI at PS Krishna Nagar	Exonerated
16.	HC Jeeraj Singh posted at PS Shakar Pur	Withdrawn
17.	HC Ishwar Prasad deputed at Octroi Post near Shakar Pur	Exonerated
18.	SI Lami Chand posted as I/C PP New Friends Colony	Exonerated
19.	Inspr. R.P. Singh posted as SHO Yamuna Puri	Exonerated
20.	Inspr. Sat Prakash Posted at PS Kingsway Camp as SI	Exonerated
21.	Inspr. Ishwar Singh posted as I/C PP Sunlight colony	Exonerated
22.	Inspr. Ram Singh, posted as IC PP, ISBT	Exonerated
23.	Inspr. Ram Pal Singh posted as SHO, Nangloi	Closed
24.	Ct. Gajraj Singh posted at PS Shakarpur	Exonerated

1	2	3
25.	SI Raia Ram posted at PS Ashok Vihar	Exonerated
26.	SI Mange Ram posted at PS Ashok Vihar	Exonerated
27.	SI Om Prakash posted at PS Darya Ganj	Exonerated
28.	SI Rameshwar Nath posted at PS Darya Ganj	Exonerated
29.	HC Mohinder Singh posted at PS Darya Ganj	Exonerated
30.	Inspr. Jai Bhagwan posted at I/C PP Jahangir Puri	Exonerated
31.	HC Raj Kumar posted on a check Post in the area of PS Seema Puri	Warned.
32.	Inspr. Bhim Singh posted as SHO, Seelam Pur	Censured
33.	SI V.P. Rana posted at PS Lajpat Nagar	Censured
34.	Inspr. T.P. Sharma posted as SHO, Delhi Main Railway Station	Exonerated
35.	HC Khajan Singh posted at PS Tilak Nagar	Exonerated
36.	Inspr. C.L. Jarav posted as I/C PP Nand Nagri	Exonerated
37.	Inspr. Shoorvir Singh posted as SHO, Kalyan Puri	Closed
38.	SI Jai Chande posted as HC at PS Sultan Puri	Finding of E.O. has been received
39.	Inspr. Rohtash Singh posted as SHO/Delhi Cantt.	Closed.
<i>Names of the police officials who were identified as delinquent for the lapses of 1984 riots, but they had retired/expired before the initiation of the DE.</i>		
40.	Inspr. Ram Chander, No. D/275	
41.	Inspr. Ram Mehar, No. D/1067	
42.	Inspr. Mani Ram, No. D-I/335 (Expired)	
43.	SI Ganesh Tiwari, No. 984/D (Expired)	
44.	SI Bhanwar Singh, 1101/D (Expired)	
45.	SI Som Prakash, D/195	
46.	SI Jagdish Prasad, D/381	
47.	SI Tulsi Dass, No. D/302	
48.	SI Attar Singh, No. 1308/D	

1	2	3
49.	SI Surender Dev, No. D/360	
50.	SI Siri Chand, No. D/35	
51.	SI Iqbal Singh, D/2358	
52.	HC Har Gopal, 117/E	
<i>Names of the Gazetted Police Officials who were identified as delinquent for the lapses of 1984 riots whose DEs conducted in GNCT of Delhi/MHA New Delhi</i>		
53.	Sh. Sewa Dass, IPS (Spl. CP/ Admn. and Trg.) retired	DE dropped
54.	Sh. Chander Prakash, IPS Retired on 30.11.01 from Jt. CP (AP), PHQ	The penalty of 50% (fifty percent) cut in the monthly pension on permanent basis was imposed on Shri Chander Prakash, IPS (Retd.). The penalty order challenged by Shri Chander Prakash in CAT was subsequently quashed by the CAT, Delhi. MHA has filed a WP before the Delhi High Court and the stay against the CAT Order has been obtained from the High Court.
55.	Sh. U.K.Katna, IPS,	Exonerated.
56.	Sh. Ajay Chadha, IPS	Exonerated.
57.	Sh. Mahavir Singh, Addl. DCP/ND	Exonerated.
58.	Sh. H.C. Jatav, IPS (Retired on 31.03.1992) Delhi Home Guard	Dropped
59.	Sh. R.C. Kohli, IPS (DIG retired on 30.6.2002)	Dropped
60.	Sh. Raghubir Singh Malik (Rtd. DCP on 30.09.1988)	The name does not figure either in the closed list or in the list of live cases maintained by Dte. Of Vigilance, GNCT of Delhi
61.	Sh. Roop Chand, ACP/Traffic (Rtd. On 31.01.1997)	Exonerated.
62.	Sh. R.S. Dahiya, ACP/Patel Nagar	Exonerated.
63.	Sh. O.P. Yadav, ACP/Lajpat Nagar	Exonerated.
64.	Sh. Durga Parsad, (Rtd. on 31.03.2004)	Reverted as Inspector.



1	2	3
65.	Sh. Purshottam Dass ACP/P&L (now DCP/3rd Bn)	Matter closed
66.	Raghunath Singh, ACP/SW (Rtd. on 31.12.1997)	Exonerated.
67.	Sh. I.C. Sharma, ACP/IV Bn DAP, (Rtd. On 31.01.96)	Exonerated.
68.	Sh. S.M. Bhaskar, ACP/Lajpat Nagar South	Closed
69.	Sh. Jai Pal Singh, ACP/Daryaganj (Rtd. On 31.07.2004)	Exonerated.
70.	Sh. R.D. Malhotra, Rtd. ACTP Ist Bn. DAP on 31.05.1988	The name does not figure either in the closed list or in the list of live cases maintained by Dte. Of Vigilance, GNCT of Delhi
71.	Sh. Sadhu Singh, Rtd. ACP on 31.10.1990 from Palam	The name does not figure either in the closed list or in the list of live cases maintained by Dte. Of Vigilance, GNCT of Delhi
72.	Sh. Sheodeen Singh, ACP/Crime Branch	Exonerated.

#### **Assets to Himachal Pradesh under Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966**

†674. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what and how much share Himachal Pradesh was to get from the assets of unified Punjab as per Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966;

(b) the details of assets which Himachal Pradesh has got out of the same; and

(c) if it has not got its share as per the Act, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Inventions of DRDO for use by police**

†675. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the inventions by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during the last four years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the dates on which discussions were held between the officers of DRDO and National Security Guard (NSG) regarding their inventions during the last two years alongwith the outcome thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the inventions of the DRDO and how useful they are for the police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Ministry of Defence, is primarily engaged in the development of systems, products and technologies for Armed Forces. It has developed a number of systems/technologies during the last four years. These include missiles; Unmanned Aerial Vehicle; radars; electronic warfare systems; naval systems; combat vehicles; infrared seeker; sensors; NBC decontamination suits; parachutes; propellants and explosives; detonators; composite materials; fuel cells; paints; antennas, communication systems; etc.

(b) The meeting between Heads of Departments of DRDO and Director General NSG was held on 16.05.2009. Subsequently, exchange of views took place at lower levels. DRDO showed some of their items and also saw a few operational equipments of NSG.

(c) Inventions of DRDO are useful. Some of their inventions are being used by Central Police Forces.

#### **More powers to BSF to check illegal trade on borders**

676. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give more powers to BSF to check illegal trade on borders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received representations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by Government on such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Section 43 of Arms Act.

(c) No representation has been received from BSF. However, BSF has offered comments on the proposal of conferring powers under Section 43 of Arms Act.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Security review meeting with officers of North-Eastern States**

677. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has held a security review meeting with Home Secretaries and DGPs of North-Eastern States in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue of implementation of various central schemes has also been discussed in the said meeting;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for effective implementation of such schemes in the region;

(e) whether Government proposes to appoint Special Police Officers in Assam;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons for not considering such officers in the entire region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) A meeting of Home Secretaries and Inspector Generals of Police (IGP) Special Branch of North Eastern States was held in Guwahati on 9th October, 2009 to discuss issues such as review of security situation in North Eastern States, progress of implementation of the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) scheme, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme and surrender cum rehabilitation policy. The schemes are reviewed periodically by central teams and also by audit teams from time to time. The funds under the MPF scheme are released on receipt of utilization certificates.

(e) to (g) 1900 Special Police Officers (SPOs) have been sanctioned in the State of Assam. In addition the Government of Assam has been authorized to engage 2000 ex-servicemen as Armed Special Police Officers for security of rail and road projects.

#### **Atrocities against SCs/STs**

678. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the atrocities against SCs/STs are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered, accused arrested, cases solved, trial started and conviction achieved during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, crime-wise including murder, riots and sexual harassment;

(c) the action taken against the offenders including panchayat bodies reported to have punished the SCs/STs harshly for petty offences; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise and crime-head wise details of cases registered under crimes against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the years 2006, 2007 and provisional details for 2008 are at Annexure-I and II, respectively. Statistics for the year 2009 is not available. [See Appendix 218 Annexure No. 2]

(c) and (d) Government of India is committed to prevent and combat crimes against vulnerable sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and

prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Central Government has issued advisories to the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to the prevention and control of crimes against SC/ST.

#### **Firing by Sri Lankan Navy on Indian fishermen**

679. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sri Lankan Navy has frequently resorted to firing on Indian fishermen of Tamil Nadu while fishing in Indian water resulting in serious injuries and casualties of Indian fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year; and

(c) what concrete measures Government has taken or proposes to take to protect the Indian fishermen from the firing of Sri Lankan Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) There have been reports of incidents of firing on Indian fishermen in Palk Bay. These matters have been taken up very strongly with Sri Lanka and they have been emphasized to refrain from such activities and treat the fishermen in a humane manner. However, Sri Lanka has denied the role of Sri Lankan Navy in these incidents.

The details of alleged attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy during the last one year are given in Statement.

In the Joint Statement of 26 October, 2008, it was agreed to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide fishermen of either sides crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). The cases of arrest of Indian fishermen by Sri Lanka have considerably decreased since the October 2008 understanding. The Government and its Mission in Colombo take up every incident of arrest immediately with the Government of Sri Lanka and ensure early release of those arrested. The welfare of our fishermen is given the highest priority in dealings with Sri Lanka in this issue. Our fishermen have also been advised to not to intrude into the security/sensitive areas earmarked by the Sri Lanka Government adjacent to their coast.

#### ***Statement***

*The details of alleged attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy during the last one year*

Sl.No.	Date	Boat details	Location of attack
1	2	3	4
(A)	08 Nov., 2008	672 Mechanised Boats TN-10-MFB-1023 given the complaint while other boat owners denied	Near Kachchativu

1	2	3	4
(B)	26 Feb., 2009	One mechanised boat (Reg no not known)	Near Kachchativu
(C)	15 Jun., 2009	TN/10/MFB/800 TN/10/MFB/573	Near Kachchativu Near Kachchativu
(D)	29 Oct., 2009	TN/10/MFB/1022	Near Delft
(E)	07 Nov., 2009	TN-06/MFB/313 TN/08/MFB/106 and TN/08/MFB/139	Near Kachchativu

**Yardsticks to identify a district as Maoist infested**

680. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons including security personnels, police officers and civilians killed by the Naxalites in the country in the last five years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) how many districts in each State were identified as the Maoist infested districts so far; and

(c) what are the yardsticks to identify a district as Maoist infested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) According to available information, the year-wise data about the number of civilians and security personnel killed by naxalites is as follows:-

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto 15.11.09)
Total persons killed	677	678	696	721	773

Information about the State-wise number of incidents and total deaths is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) 83 districts in nine States namely, Andhra Pradesh (16); Bihar (15); Chhattisgarh (9); Jharkhand (18), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (3); Orissa (15), Uttar Pradesh (3), and West Bengal (3), are included under Security Related Expenditure Scheme of the Ministry for which on account of anti naxal operations are reimbursed to the States. The criteria for inclusion of a district *inter alia* include Intensity of naxal violence over a period, organizational consolidation attained by the various naxal outfits in the affected district, the presence of armed dalams, their free movements and their fire power, the spread of active mass front organizations of the naxal groups and extent of pro-active measures initiated by the police/administration to counter the naxal extremists.

**Statement**

*State-wise extent of naxalite violence during 2005 to 2009*

State	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009 (Jan. 1 to Nov. 15)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	535	208	183	47	138	45	92	46	50	16
Bihar	186	96	107	45	135	67	164	73	194	61
Chhattisgarh	385	168	715	388	582	369	620	242	453	258
Jharkhand	312	119	310	124	482	157	484	207	609	177
Madhya Pradesh	20	3	6	1	9	2	7	—	1	—
Maharashtra	94	53	98	42	94	25	68	22	143	88
Orissa	42	14	44	9	67	17	103	101	233	64
Uttar Pradesh	10	1	11	5	9	3	4	—	7	1
West Bengal	14	7	23	17	32	6	35	26	196	108
Other States	10	8	12	—	17	5	14	4	5	—
TOTAL	1608	677	1509	678	1565	696	1591	721	1891	773

### Incentives to Maoist infested districts

681. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is providing any incentives to the districts identified as the Maoist infested;

(b) the measures taken by Government to tackle the situation; and

(c) how much funds have been provided by the Centre to Orissa Government in the last five years, year-wise, to tackle the Maoist problem in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (c) The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include providing of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; Sharing of Intelligence, facilitating inter-State coordination; assisting special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

The release of funds to Orissa under the schemes of Security Related Expenditure, Modernisation of State Police Forces is as under:

	(Rs. in crore)			
	2002-03 to 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Modernisation of State Police Forces	138.80	45.80	42.54	16.53
Security Related Expenditure	12.92	12.16	13.09	3.71

In addition, a newly launched under Special Infrastructure scheme, Rs.11.77 crore has been released to the Government of Orissa in 2008-09.

### Revised Border Area Development Programme

682. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched earlier this year a revised Border Area Development Programme (BADP) with a view to ensure developments for people living along the international border areas in several States;

(b) if so, the salient details of the BADP indicating its implementation and monitoring mechanism formulated, if any;

(c) the details of fund earmarked for BADP, State-wise for the current year *vis-a-vis* that for the eleventh five year plan period;

(d) whether half yearly review of the progress of BADP has been conducted at the end of September, 2009; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) Guidelines have been revised in February, 2009 in consultation with the State Governments for effective development of remote border villages. Salient features of the Programme are given in Statement-I.

(c) No any definite allocation has been indicated by the Planning Commission under Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, Planning Commission have allocated Rs. 1850 crore during the last three years:

2007-08:	580 crore
2008-09:	635 crore
2009-10:	635 crore

The State-wise BADP allocation of funds for the current financial year (2009-10) is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The review meeting of the BADP was held on 20.11.2009. Following issues were discussed in the meeting:

- (i) Detail review for the implementation of the scheme including release of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs), availability of progress reports, was held.
- (ii) The Developmental profile and baseline survey of the border villages were highlighted. Convergence and integration of the programme with other Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Flagship Schemes of Government of India and State Plan Schemes were emphasized.
- (iii) The objectivity in selection of works and quality aspect were discussed.
- (iv) Monitoring of the programme, development of Management Information System (MIS) and development of inventory of assets created under the BADP in border villages have also been highlighted.



### ***Statement-I***

#### ***Salient features of guidelines for implementation of Border Area Development Programme (BADP)***

##### **1. Objective:**

The main objective of the BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

##### **2. Coverage:**

- 2.1 The BADP will continue to be a 100% centrally funded programme. The BADP would cover 362 border blocks, which are located along the international border and come under 96 border districts of 17 States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Funds will be allocated to the States on the basis of (i) length of international border (ii) population of border blocks and (iii) area of border blocks with these criteria having equal weightage. Besides, 15% weightage will be given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutchh areas on account of difficult terrain, scarcity of resources, higher cost of construction etc.
- 2.2 The border block will be the spatial unit within which the State Government shall arrange to utilize the BADP funds only in those villages of the blocks, which are located 'within 0-10 km' from the international border. Those villages, which are located nearer to the international border will get first priority. After saturating these villages with basic infrastructure, the next set of villages located within 0-15 km and 0-20 km need to be taken up. If the first village in a block is located at a far away location from the international border, the first village/hamlet in the block may be taken as "0" km distance village for drawing the priority list.

##### **3. Guiding principles:**

- 3.1 BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps and to meet the immediate needs of the border population, Planning and implementation of BADP schemes should be on participatory and decentralized basis thorough the Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous Councils/Other Local Bodies/Councils.
- 3.2 The State Governments may consider creating/nominating a Nodal Department/Cell with in the existing administrative arrangement for implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP). The Nodal Department dealing with the

BADP in the State shall hold individual meetings with line departments of the States such as Power, Rural Development, Electricity, Roads and Buildings, Water Supply, Social Welfare, Public Distribution, Civil Supplies etc. in order to ensure the implementation of the respective State/Central schemes in the identified border blocks. Utilization of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Flagship Schemes of Government of India and the State plan schemes to the maximum possible extent in the border blocks should be ensured. To avail funds under the various Centrally Sponsored Scheme/flagship programmes of Government of India and for relaxation in guidelines, if any, the State Departments concerned may forward suitable proposals to the Ministries/Departments of Government of India concerned with a copy thereof to the Department of Border Management, MHA for information.

- 3.3 A baseline survey shall be carried out in border villages in order to assess the gaps in basic physical and social infrastructure. Preparation of a village-wise plan shall be ensured duly indicating the projects/funding through State Plan Schemes/the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Flagship Schemes of Government of India and the BADP. Such a plan shall also ensure the convergence of various Central/State schemes with the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

**4. Selection of schemes:**

- 4.1 An illustrative list of schemes, which can be taken up under BADP, is at Appendix-I. A List of schemes not permissible under BADP is at Appendix-II. Schemes can also be suggested by Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) concerned and expenditure on the same shall not exceed 10% of the annual allocation made to the State. A list of permissible and non-permissible security related schemes is at Appendix-III.
- 4.2 State Governments, may keep a provision not exceeding 15% of the allocation made to the State for the maintenance of assets created under the BADP subject to the condition that such expenditure can be made only after three (3) years from the date of issue of completion certificate in respect of the asset. The State Governments can reserve 1.5% (one and half percent) of the allocation made to the State subject to a maximum of Rs.40 lakh for the purpose of monitoring, training of staff at block level and for the evaluation of the BADP, administrative expenditure for preparing the perspective plans, if any, survey, logistic support (excluding purchase of vehicles), media publicity etc. The process of completion of formalities, if any, such as forest, environment and other local clearances, availability of land etc. should be planned in advance, while recommending various projects under the BADP.

**5. Empowered Committee:**

The policy matters such as the guidelines of BADP, the geographical areas within which the BADP is implemented: allocation of funds, modalities of execution of schemes etc. will be laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs and represented by Financial Advisor, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission, Ministry of DoNER, and concerned State Governments.

**6. State Level Screening Committee:**

6.1 Subject to such general/special directions as may be given by the Empowered Committee, schemes for each State will be approved by a State Level Screening Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State. The State Government will furnish the Annual Action Plan of BADP as approved by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management, Government of India, latest by the month of May every year.

**7. Flexibility in execution of programme:**

7.1 In addition to the PRIs, Autonomous Councils; other Local Bodies and Village Authorities/Councils, engaging of local communities, voluntary agencies comprising of local NGOs/Self Help Groups which are not receiving foreign aid/assistance may be engaged for executing schemes.

7.2 Involvement of non-Governmental organizations to give contractual assignments, out sourcing the services may be considered where the State Government/agencies have manpower constraints etc. Such measures can be adopted by the State Level Screening Committees under intimation to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The State Government may also consider forging of partnership between the government and the community having a joint stake in the services, wherever possible, communities may be involved in sharing of 10% to 15% of the cost of social infrastructure, as far as possible. Projects not exceeding Rs.5.50 lakh should strictly be implemented through local bodies such as village committees/ panchayats only. However, the respective Local/State Financial Rules in vogue will continue to be applicable for the implementation of BADP.

**8. Funds flow:**

8.1 Before the commencement of the financial year, the Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs would convey the quantum of funds allocated to the States during the next year under the BADP. The Annual Action

Plan consisting of schemes, duly approved by State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) have to be forwarded to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs for release of funds.

- 8.2 funds will be released to States in two installments. Funding for the subsequent year will be based on confirmation of expenditure and receipt of approved list of schemes. The 1st installment of 90% of the allocation of the State, will be released to the State only after the receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for the amount released in the previous years except the preceding year; If there is any shortfall in furnishing the UCs for the amount released during the previous years, except the preceding year, the same would be deducted at the time of release of the 1st installment. The 2nd installment of the remaining 10% of the allocation of the State will be released to the State only after furnishing of UCs to the extent of not less than 50% of the amount released during the month of preceding year, and furnishing of Quarterly Progress Reports (Physical and Financial up to the quarter ending September. (*i.e.* 2nd quarter of the financial year).
- 8.3 To the extent of submission of pending UCs pertaining to the previous years, deduction, if any, made in the release of 1st installment for non-submission of UCs will be made good at the time of release of 2nd installment. State Governments are required to have a separate budget head for the BADP. Funds should be released by the State Governments to implementing agencies immediately upon receipt of the same from Government of India and as per the directions of Government of India, Ministry of Finance; parking of funds at any level is strictly prohibited.

**9. Monitoring and review:**

- 9.1 State Governments shall develop an institutional system for inspection of the BADP schemes/projects and submit reports to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. Each border block should be assigned to a high-ranking State Government Nodal Officer who should regularly visit the block and take responsibility for BADP schemes. A quarterly report should be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs indicating the number of inspections conducted and highlighting the important achievements/lacunae pointed out in the reports of the inspecting officers. Third party inspection also need be commissioned by the States for an independent feed back on the quality of work and other relevant issues. An appropriate 'Social Audit System' should also be put in place by the States Governments.

- 9.2 Quarterly progress reports should be submitted scheme-wise to the Department of Border Management latest by 15th day of closure of the quarter. The year-wise consolidated utilization certificates should be sent the within one month of closure of the financial year. A display board may be kept at project sites indicating that the work is being done/has been completed under the BADP of Government of India.
- 9.3 State Governments shall develop an inventory of assets created under the BADP in border villages/hamlets, for analytical purposes etc. Such details may be communicated to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs with a write-up on important schemes/projects (with photographs) implemented by the States. An appropriate “Management Information System (MIS)” will be developed in the Ministry of Home Affairs by treating villages as the basic unit. The MIS will be web enabled for regular up-date by the States.

*Illustrative List of Schemes/Projects permissible under the  
Border Area Development Programme*

The BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gaps after utilizing funds under the various Central/State schemes and to meet the immediate needs of border population. A base line survey shall be carried out in border villages in order to assess the gap in basic physical and social infrastructure and convergence of various Central/State schemes with the BADP should be ensured.

Various schemes/projects that can be taken up under BADP sectors are as illustrated below:

**1. Education:**

- (i) Primary/Middle/Secondary/Higher secondary school buildings (including additional rooms)
- (ii) Development of play fields
- (iii) Construction of hostels/dormitories
- (iv) Public libraries and reading rooms

**2. Health**

- (i) Building infrastructure (PHC/CHC/SHC)
- (ii) Provision of medical equipments of basic/elementary Type. X-Ray, ECG machines, equipment for dental clinic, pathological labs. etc. can also be purchased.
- (iii) Setting up of mobile dispensaries/ambulances in rural areas by Government/Panchayati Raj Institutions including Tele medicine.

3. **Agriculture and allied sectors**

- (i) Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- (ii) Pisciculture
- (iii) Sericulture
- (iv) Poultry farming/Fishery/Pig/Goat/Sheep farming.
- (v) Farm forestry, horticulture/floriculture.
- (vi) Public drainage facilities.
- (vii) Construction of irrigation embankments, or lift irrigation or water table recharging facilities (including minor irrigation works).
- (viii) Water conservation programmes.
- (ix) Soil conservation-protection of erosion-flood protection.
- (x) Social Forestry, JFM, parks, gardens in government and community lands or other surrendered lands including pasturing yards.
- (xi) Use of improved seeds, fertilizers and improved technology.
- (xii) Veterinary aid Centres, artificial insemination Centres and breeding Centres.
- (xiii) Area specific approach keeping in view the economy of Scale-Backward-Forward integration.

4. **Infrastructure**

- (i) Construction and strengthening of approach roads, link roads (including culverts and bridges)
- (ii) Industries-Small Scale with local inputs viz. handloom, handicraft, furniture making, tiny units, black smith works etc. and food processing industry.
- (iii) Provisions of civic amenities like electricity, water, pathways, ropeways, foot bridges, hanging bridges, public toilets in slum areas and in SC/ST habitations and at tourist center, bus stands etc.
- (iv) Development of infrastructure for weekly haats/bazaars and also for cultural activities etc. in border areas.
- (v) Construction of buildings for recognized District or State Sports Associations and for Cultural and Sport Activities or for hospitals (provision of multi-gym facilities in gymnastic centers, sports association, physical education training institutions, etc.)
- (vi) Construction of houses for officials engaged in education sector and health sector in remote border areas.
- (vii) Tourism/Sports/Adventure Sports Scheme-creation of world class infrastructure for tourism and sports in border block where ever feasible-like

rock climbing, mountaineering, river rafting, forest trekking, skiing and safaris (car/bike race, camel safaris, yak riding, boating in Ram of Kutchh.)

- (viii) Creation of new tourist centers.
- (ix) Construction of mini open stadium/indoor stadium./auditoriums.
- (x) New and Renewable electricity-Bio gas/Biomass gasification, Solar and Wind energy and Mini Hydel Projects-systems/devices for community use and related activities.

5. **Social Sector**

- (i) Construction of community centers
- (ii) Construction of Anganwadis.
- (iii) Rural Sanitation blocks.
- (iv) Cultural Centres/Community Halls.
- (v) Construction of common shelters for the old or Handicapped.
- (vi) Capacity building programme by way of vocational studies and training for youth for self-employment and skill up gradation of artisans and weavers.

6. **Miscellaneous:**

- (i) Development of Model villages in border areas.
- (ii) E-chaupals/agrishops/mobile media vans/market yards.
- (iii) Cluster approach wherever feasible.

*List of the works which are not permissible under the  
Border Area Development Programme:*

Creation of tangible assets should be given priority under the BADP. The smaller schemes, which are of direct benefit in nature to specific villages/individuals, need to be addressed by the State Governments under their own development initiatives.

The following schemes/projects/works are not permissible under the BADP.

1. **Education:**

- (i) Buying of school dresses/books.
- (ii) Adult Education.
- (iii) Books/journals.
- (iv) TV/Dish antennas.

2. **Health:**

- (i) Health Awareness Programme.
- (ii) Eye Camps.

- (iii) RCH Programme.
  - (iv) Blood banks.
  - (v) Control of Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, AIDS etc.
  - (vi) First aid kit for midwives.
3. **Agriculture and allied sectors.:**
- (i) Desilting of ponds in villages, towns and cities.
4. **Infrastructure:**
- (i) Any schemes of individual benefit (such as roads to deras and dharies etc..)
  - (ii) Boundary walls and construction of cremation sheds in graveyards/samsan ghats.
  - (iii) Cleaning of cools/nalas/khalas.
  - (iv) Boundary/retaining walls of ponds.
  - (v) Construction of building for Offices of local bodies, patwarkhana, panchayat ghar, BDOs, DCs, and residences for officials (except the official engaged in education and health sector) etc.
  - (vi) Drain/Gutters.

List of permissible and non-permissible items of works to be undertaken under BADP by the Border Guarding Forces:

Following schemes of developmental nature can be recommended/implemented by the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) under the Border Area Development Programme.

- (a) Construction of Link roads to BOPs.
- (b) Any other work raising the infrastructure regarding drinking water supply/electricity generation (New and Renewable Energy). etc.

However, approval of the State Level Screening Committee is a pre-requisite for implementing such schemes and it shall form part of the Annual Action Plan of the State. Such schemes recommended/implemented under the BADP by the BGFs and Armed Forces are open for inspection by the State/Central Government Officers concerned.

Following works/activities are not permissible for implementation by the BGFs under BADP:

- (a) Any type of Civic Action Programme for which funds are released by the Ministry of Home Affairs MHA or the States Government-like purchase of medicines, eye camps etc.
- (b) Purchase of vehicles/night vision devices/other equipments etc.



**Statement-II**

*Allocation of Special Central Assistance to States under the Border Area  
Development Programme (BADP) for the year 2009-10*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the BADP States	Allocation for 2009-10
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5849.00*
2.	Assam	2424.00
3.	Bihar	3660.00
4.	Gujarat	2769.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1276.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	10000.00
7.	Manipur	1336.00
8.	Meghalaya	1247.00
9.	Mizoram	2495.00
10.	Nagaland	1150.00
11.	Punjab	2188.00
12.	Rajasthan	8696.00
13.	Sikkim	1150.00
14.	Tripura	2746.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2869.00
16.	Uttarakhand	2261.00
17.	West Bengal	9790.00#
TOTAL		61906.00
Kept Reserved for contingencies etc.		1594.00
GRAND TOTAL		63500.00

\* Includes additional amount of Rs.165.00 lakh exclusively for 11 border blocks of 4 border districts viz. West Kameng, Tawang, Tirap and Changlang.

# Includes additional amount of Rs.122 lakh exclusively for hilly areas of District Darjeeling.

**Special census for giving reservation to Tamang and Limboo tribes**

683. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for special census for giving reservation to Tamang and Limboo community in Sikkim Legislative Assembly has started; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Naxalite infiltration from neighbouring States in Maharashtra**

684. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxalite infiltration from neighbouring States is continuing in Maharashtra;

(b) the steps taken to check the same;

(c) the progress made in the work pertaining to setting up of joint intelligence network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (d) Naxalites do operate in one State and take shelter in neighbouring States taking advantage of inter-State borders. States carry out anti-naxal operations including joint operations at bi-junctions and tri-junctions of States. The Central Government supports the efforts of the States through a wide range of measures on security and development fronts. These *inter alia* include, deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries. The Task Force headed by Special Secretary (Internal Security), MHA addresses the issues of inter-state co-ordination including sharing of intelligence. Also, inter-State intelligence is being shared on regular basis through mechanism of Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at the central level and subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the State level.

**Sleeper cells by terrorist organisations in Southern States**

685. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad have been assigned the job of setting up the maximum number of sleeper cells in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that those organizations have started recruiting agents for sleeper cells in South India; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken to thwart this attempt of these organizations and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (d) The intelligence and security agencies are aware of the threats posed by terrorist elements and their nefarious designs. The Central Security and Intelligence Agencies work in tandem with their counterparts in various States. There also exists a well established mechanism for exchange of information and intelligence between the agencies of the Centre and the States, which has resulted in a number of possible terrorist strikes having been averted and also neutralization of a number of terrorist sleeper cells in different parts of the country.

#### **Bank robberies in Delhi**

686. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robbery cases took place in the banks in the capital during the last six months;

(b) how many persons have been arrested in these cases;

(c) whether it is a fact that robbery cases have been increasing in the capital in comparison with the incidents during the last years; and

(d) if so, the action Government has taken to ensure that such incidents do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) During last six months, no case of bank robbery has been registered in Delhi.

There is no increase in the cases under the head of robbery in the last three years. The details of robbery cases registered in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 (up to 31/10/09) are as under:-

Year	Cases registered	Cases per lakh of population
2007	557	3.32
2008	541	3.14
2009 (upto 31.10.2009)	416	2.82

Keeping in view the fact that majority of these crimes were committed by motorcycle-borne criminals, a special drive was launched by Delhi Police to verify whether ownership of motorcycles was genuine or otherwise. This drive was done through the Division and Beat officers of Police Stations and has yielded positive results.

The steps taken to check crime in Delhi include introduction of 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme with a view to seek cooperation of public for gathering of information on suspicious activities of individuals and crimes; improvement in the beat system of patrolling; identification of Police Stations with high rate of crime and provision of additional manpower and motorcycle patrols to such Police Stations; rationalization of the timing for patrolling to maximize its effectiveness; development of intelligence about the movement of desperate criminals; multi-tasking of Police Control Room Vans, deployment of Staff in plain cloth at vulnerable places; setting up of 'Senior Citizens Security Cell' at the Police Headquarters; renewed emphasis on verification of antecedents of domestic servants and closer interaction with the Resident Welfare Associations.

#### **Increase in naxal violence**

687. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the naxal violence has increased substantially during the last few months particularly in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof for the last six months giving separate details of naxalite incidents, police personnel and general public killed, and properties destroyed; and

(c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to contain and curb the naxalite violence in these four and other States affected by naxalite violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :  
(a) to (c) Statistics on incidents of naxal violence and resultant casualties during May 15 to November 15, 2009 is given below:-

State	Incidents	Civilians killed	Policemen killed
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	26	12	0
Bihar	101	16	6
Chhattisgarh	244	81	74
Jharkhand	327	63	31
Maharashtra	61	16	34

1	2	3	4
Orissa	110	19	20
Uttar Pradesh	6	0	0
West Bengal	174	80	9
Others	2	0	0
TOTAL	1051	287	174

Naxalites also targeted a number of economic infrastructure, including railway properties, telephone exchange towers, power transmission lines, mining, panchayat bhawans, school buildings and roads.

The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of the Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

#### **Steps to ensure registration of FIRs by women victims**

688. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that police ordinarily does not register FIR of women who are victims of teasing, molestation, rape and sexual harassment and rather side with the accused in most parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to ensure the FIRs are compulsorily registered by the Police when women approach the police for crimes committed against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :  
(a) and (b) The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime against women. As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution, therefore, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments. Government of India has been advising all the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time in the matter, the last such advisory was addressed to all States/UT on 4th September, 2009. States/UTs have been, *inter alia*, directed to play a more pro-active role in the detection and investigation of crime against women and to ensure that

there is no under reporting; set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' Desk in each police station and the Special Women Police Cells in the police stations, and to ensure that there is no delay in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women.

#### **Human rights organisations**

†689. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of the human rights organizations in the country;
- (b) the number of those organisations out of them, which have offices abroad, list of the countries where these offices are situated;
- (c) the country-wise details of foreign assistance received by them; and
- (d) out of these human rights organizations, names of those which have raised the questions regarding Kashmiri Pandits, Bangladeshi Minorities and people killed in naxal violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Central Reserve Force in Kashmir**

†690. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is pressure to remove Central Reserve Force from Kashmir;
- (b) whether after their removal the State Government had demanded for their reinstatement;
- (c) with whom talks were held to solve this problem in Kashmir; and
- (d) whether Reserve Force is getting necessary support from State police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The CRPF is deployed in Jammu and Kashmir in aid of the State Government and its duties include both counter insurgency as well as assistance to the State Police for maintenance of law and order.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Deteriorating development in West Bengal due to Maoist violence**

691. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maoists violence and related developments have drastically deteriorated the peace and development process of Midnapore, Buanura and Purulia districts of West Bengal as on date;

(b) if so, the year-wise and category-wise details, including the number of security men, women, men, elected representatives to various bodies, kids, labourers, due to above actions during last three years;

(c) the details of steps taken to establish peace in the above districts; and

(d) the steps taken to rebuild the economic capabilities of the people who were affected with the above processes in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (d) In the districts of Buanura, Purulia and West Midnapur in West Bengal, there have been 21 incidents in 2006 with 16 casualties; 43 incidents in 2007 with 8 casualties; 31 incidents in 2008 with 24 casualties and 198 incidents in 2009 (till November 15) with 110 casualties. The Central Government assists efforts of the State Governments to deal with naxalites in the States. These include providing of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

### **Pending Bill of Orissa regarding Scheduled Tribes**

692. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the pending bill of Orissa State which concern Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled area and the immovable property (Land) mortgage to Government and to PSUs companies;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving assent/consent to the said bill though it is the matter of the Tribal peoples development; and

(c) if so, by when this bill will be sent to the President of India for the final notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The said proposal is under examination in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries and as soon as the consultation is over, the same will be processed further. However, no time-frame can be fixed for handling such proposal.

**NOC from Traffic Police for running discotheque, restaurant and bar in Delhi**

693. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether getting No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Delhi Traffic Police is mandatory to obtain license for running a discotheque, restaurant and bar in Delhi from Delhi Police Licensing Department;

(b) if so, the prescribed norms and conditions of Delhi Traffic Police for issuing NOCs to a discotheque, restaurant and bar;

(c) whether discotheques, restaurants and bars located in front of Haryana Sadan in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi succeeded in obtaining NOC from Traffic Police despite having no parking facility;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the results thereof and the action taken by Government against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. NOC from Delhi Traffic Police is not mandatory to obtain license for running a discotheque etc. However, as per the "The Delhi Eating House Registration Regulations-1980" and "The Regulations for Licensing and Controlling places of Public Amusement (other than cinema) and performance for Public Amusement 1980" the Licensing Authority may refuse a premises license if there is a likelihood of obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passerby in the vicinity of the premises.

There are two eating houses namely (i) "Chankyas Forte Grand" (Mew name Forte Grand Garam Masala) and (ii) "Forte Grand Pegs N Pints", Akbar Bhawan, Chanakyapuri located in front of Haryana Sadan in Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. NOC from Traffic Police was not taken by them as it is not mandatory and no enquiry has been conducted in this regard.

**Threat posed by cars parked on roads in Chanakyapuri**

694. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of cars are parked on roads in front of Akbar Bhawan and Haryana Sadan in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi for over night where many VIPs are staying and many Embassies are also located in the vicinity, which might cause threat to the safety of said buildings and the life of VIPs;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that these cars belong to the persons who visit discotheques, restaurants and bars located in the proximity of Akbar Bhawan and Haryana Sadan; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Vehicles are allowed to be parked in NDMC parking areas located near Akbar Bhawan on Satya Marg and on Africa Avenue. Persons visiting offices, hotels, restaurants etc. in the vicinity of Akbar Bhawan and Haryana Sadan in Chanakya Puri, New Delhi park their vehicles in the authorized parking created by NDMC. However, it has been observed that when parking at above sites is full, people sometimes park on the roads. Such unauthorized vehicles parked on the road are liable to be prosecuted and 427 motor vehicles were prosecuted by Delhi Police for obstructive/improper parking during the year 2009 (up to 15.11.2009).

#### **Estimate of enemy property in India**

695. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of enemy property is vested with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of enemy property and the estimated value at present, State-wise and district-wise; and

(d) total revenue received by Government from the enemy property per annum and the expenditure per annum incurred for the maintenance to keep such properties in good condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As on date, in 934 cases, immovable properties have been declared as Enemy properties. In another 1125 cases, process for declaring the properties involved as enemy properties is underway. The immovable enemy properties are located in various States/Uts viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Andaman Nicobar, Diu, NCT of Delhi. Furthermore, shares of 565 listed/unlisted companies are also vested in Custodian of Enemy Property (CEP) of India. No valuation for enemy properties has taken place in the recent past.

(d) Total revenue received from enemy properties (both immovable and movable) during the year 2008-09 was Rs.1124.26 lakhs. The district authorities are entitled to retain 1/11th share of the income derived from immovable enemy properties. In addition, a sum of Rs.64.58 lakh was spent during 2008-09 on taxes, repairs, legal fees etc.

### **Mercy petitions pending with Government**

696. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the mercy petitions pending with Government as on 1st October, 2009;

(b) the details of petitions cleared by Government during the last one year; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to clear the petitions still pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Twenty seven mercy petitions involving 49 condemned prisoners are pending with Government as on 1st October, 2009. The details of pending petitions is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Nil.

(c) The cases of mercy petitions on receipt are processed expeditiously in consultation with the concerned Governments/Departments for a final decision of the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution. However, the power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

### ***Statement***

*Details of pending mercy petitions under article 72 of constitution  
from condemned prisoner*

(As on 1st October, 2009)

1. Gurmeet Singh, Uttar Pradesh
2. Shyam Manohar, Sheo Ram, Prakash, Suresh, Ravinder and Harish, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Dharmender Kumar and Narender Yadav, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Piara Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Gurdev Singh and Satnam Singh, Punjab.
5. Shobhit Chamar, Bihar.
6. Mohan and Gopi, Tamil Nadu.
7. Molai Ram and Santosh, Madhya Pradesh.
8. Dharam Pal, Haryana.
9. Mahender Nath Das, Assam.
10. S.B. Pingale, Maharashtra.
11. Jai Kumar, Madhya Pradesh.

12. Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh.
13. Murugan, Santhan and Arivu, Tamil Nadu.
14. Sheikh Meeran, Selvam and Radhakrishnan, Tamil Nadu.
15. Om Prakash, Uttarakhand.
16. Devender Pal Singh, Delhi.
17. Simon, Ghanaprakash, Madaih, Bilavendra, Karnataka.
18. Praveen Kumar, Karanataka.
19. Satish, Uttar Pradesh.
20. Sushil Murmu Jharkhand.
21. Mohd. Afzal, Delhi.
22. Saibanna, Karnataka.
23. Kunwar Bhadur Singh and Karan Bahadur Singh, Uttar Pradesh.
24. Laliya Doom and Shivilal, Rajasthan.
25. Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh.
26. Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana.
27. Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka.

#### **Tracing of origin of terror strikes in India**

697. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has traced the origin of terror strikes in India to the United States of America or other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the findings of the probe; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to locate and eliminate the origin and source of terrorism in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) to (c) While the origin of cross border terrorist strikes lies in Pakistan, available inputs also indicate that some other countries have been used as transit points for infiltrating terrorists and logistics.

Investigations into a number of terrorist strikes have culminated in the commencement of trial in the appropriate court.

The Government has been consistent in its demands to Pakistan to dismantle the terrorist

infrastructure in Pakistan. The Government and its agencies also exchange information with their counterparts to combat terrorism through the established mechanisms.

#### **Foreign Resident Registrations offices**

698. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Foreign Resident Registration offices located in cities;
- (b) whether Foreigners, residing in India, are required mandatorily to report to Foreigners Registration authorities in the city of their abode at regular interval;
- (c) if so, the purpose of the same;
- (d) the year-wise and State-wise details of instances of non-reporting by foreigner to the authorities and going missing during the last ten years; and
- (e) the details of actions taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :

(a) At present, there are Five Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs) in the country who are located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Amritsar. Besides these 5 FRROs, The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have designated certain authorities in each district to act as Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) for the purpose of registration etc. of foreigners in India. Usually, the district Superintendent of Police (SP) is designated as Foreigners Registration Officer (FRO) of the District.

(b) and (c) In terms of the provisions contained in the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1992, foreigners entering into India on long-term visa *i.e.*, for a period of more than 180 days are required to get themselves registered within 14 days of their arrival with the concerned FRROs/FROs. However, Pakistani nationals visiting India are required to register themselves within 24 hours of their arrival. The requirement of registration by foreigners with the concerned FRRO/FRO is important from the security point of view and helps in keeping track on the activities and movements of the foreigners in the country.

(d) and (e) Details of foreigners who are not registered with FRROs/FROs are not centrally maintained. The detection and deportation of illegally staying foreigners is an ongoing process. The power to detect and deport foreigners living illegally in the country is vested in the Central Government under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and these powers have also been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

#### **Use of mirchi bomb to flush out terrorists**

699. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the security forces will use mirchi bomb to flush out terrorists;

(b) if so, whether its publicity through media was necessary at it would enable terrorists to think of its antidote; and

(c) after 9/11 attack, USA evolved strategy known only to the security agencies to contain and control terrorist activities, why can't we keep our strategies to control terrorism a well guarded secret?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :  
(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Setting up of more ITIs**

700. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:  
SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up 1500 more ITIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the purpose behind this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A project titled "Kaushal Vikas Yojana" has been taken up to set up 1500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP). These ITIs are proposed to be set up in unserved blocks (blocks where no ITIs/ITCs exist) and SDCs in a cluster of about ten villages.

(c) The purpose of setting up these institutions is to provide access to vocational training facilities to youth in rural, hilly, border and difficult areas. It is expected to provide opportunities of skill development at door step of youth. Participation of private sector is expected to increase the number of vocations; impart quality and relevant training according to requirement of different sectors of economy and seek their assistance in placement of skilled youth.

#### **Self employed women in agriculture sector**

†701. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:  
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 334 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st March, 2007 and state:

(a) the number of women involved in agriculture sector such as sowing, hoeing, weeding, watering, harvesting etc.;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the strength of such women work force during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2006-07;

(c) in what manner Government defines such type of labour *i.e.* self-employment, daily wages, free wages etc.; and

(d) the contribution of this work force in national income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) As per 2001 census data, the estimated number of women workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers in the country was 9,13,42,583.

(b) According to the 55th and 61st round of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) Reports, the per thousand distribution of female work force in agriculture sector during 1999-2000 and 2004-05 is as under:-

Year	Rural	Urban
1999-2000	854	177
2004-2005	833	181

The data for the year 2006-07 is not available.

(c) and (d) The women work force engaged in different agriculture operations include self-employed, daily wagers, free-wagers etc. Gender-wise information on the contribution of women employed in agricultural sector to national income is not maintained.

#### Opening of ITIs

702. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to open 10,000 ITIs in the country;

(b) if so, the criteria of selecting the locations of such ITIs;

(c) the funding pattern for these ITIs; and

(d) by when these will become functional and whether Government has set up any deadline in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) No, Sir. However, in compliance of the announcement of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2007 to set up 1600 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics and 50,000 Skill Development Centres with active help of the private sector,

DGE&T, Ministry of Labour and Employment has undertaken a project titled “Kaushal Vikas Yojana” to set up 1500 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the country at locations identified by the State Governments. ITIs are proposed to be set up in unserved blocks (blocks where no ITIs/ITCs exist) and SDC in a cluster of about ten villages.

(b) State Governments have been requested to identify locations where free of cost land and basic infrastructure such as power, water, road, etc. are available.

(c) Establishment of such institutes involves three partners (i) Private Training Provider playing the leading role (ii) State Government providing land free of cost and basic infrastructural support and (iii) Central Government providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF), if needed. Depending on the locations, various options are proposed to be explored. Funding pattern may vary from place to place.

(d) The Government is in the process of preparing Detailed Project Report with the help of a Transaction Advisor and obtaining mandatory approvals. The project is likely to be rolled out in the next financial year.

#### **Enrolment in ITIs**

703. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of ITIs;

(b) the State-wise details of the enrolment in the ITIs; and

(c) whether Government considers an ITI diploma/course a basic pre-requisite for availing any employment scheme sponsored by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Craftsman Training Scheme in the country is implemented through Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Private Industrial Training Centres (ITCs). ITIs and ITCs function under the administrative control of respective State/UT Governments. State-wise details of ITIs/ITCs and seats therein, as on 30th September, 2009 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As ITIs/ITCs function under the administrative control of respective State/UT Government, enrolment data is not maintained centrally.

(c) Based on the job requirement, recruitment rules are framed by respective employers. Qualifications could be ITI, diploma, degree or any other qualification. Some technical jobs in the government do require ITI pass qualification.

**Statement**

*Enrolment in ITIs*

*Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with seating capacities in various States/Union Territories as on 30.3.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	No. of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity	Total ITIs/ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	56	4028	72	15160
3.	Haryana	81	20344	85	8744	166	29088
4.	Himachal Pradesh	70	8004	60	5996	130	14000
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	94	19300	145	13632	239	32932
7.	Rajasthan	112	12992	560	59535	672	72527
8.	Uttar Pradesh *	293	31388	491	56222	784	87610
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6395	28	2470	87	8865
SUB-TOTAL		764	114610	1426	150737	2190	265347
<b>Southern Region</b>							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	88	22270	493	95740	581	118010
11.	Karnataka	150	25458	1030	75454	1180	100912
12.	Kerala	35	15516	477	52298	512	67814
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0		1	96
14.	Puducherry	6	1352	9	508	15	1860
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	21832	626	62270	686	84102
SUB-TOTAL		340	86524	2635	286270	2975	372794
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	273	0	0	1	273



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Assam		28	5696	3	80	31	5776
19. Bihar		34	11433	201	92113	235	40546
20. Jharkhand		19	4672	89	23592	108	28264
21. Manipur		7	540	0	0	7	540
22. Meghalaya		5	622	2	320	7	942
23. Mizoram		1	294	0	0	1	294
24. Nagaland		8	928	0	0	8	928
25. Orissa		26	8464	459	80260	485	88724
26. Sikkim		1	420	0	0	1	420
27. Tripura		8	986	0	0	8	896
28. West Bengal		51	12700	22	1320	73	14020
SUB-TOTAL		194	47450	776	134685	970	182135
<b>Western Region</b>							
29. Chhattisgarh		87	10144	29	3312	116	13456
30. D and N Haveli		1	228	0	0	1	228
31. Daman and Diu		2	388	0	0	2	388
32. Goa		10	3232	4	380	14	3612
33. Gujarat		152	56092	346	20328	498	76420
34. Madhya Pradesh		150	24590	52	8914	202	33504
35. Maharashtra		376	80412	261	34228	637	114640
SUB-TOTAL		778	175086	692	67162	1470	242248
GRAND TOTAL		2076	423870	5529	638854	7605	1062524

**Non payment of minimum wages in Delhi**

704. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the thousands of labourers engaged in various construction projects in connection with the preparation for Commonwealth Games are paid much less than officially fixed minimum wages in Delhi and various labour laws are being flouted by the contractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the poor workers, mainly from outside Delhi, are given at least minimum wages and provision for their stay in better condition is made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) It is not a fact that the workers engaged in various construction projects for Commonwealth Games are paid less than the minimum wages and labour laws are violated by the contractors.

(c) Inspecting Officers keep a close watch on the payment of minimum wages, conditions of work and violation of labour laws at construction sites during their course of inspection. If any violations are noticed, necessary legal action is taken under Acts/Labour Laws.

#### **Factories/units closed in the country**

†705. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:  
SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories/units closed and declared sick in different parts of the country including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of workers who have become unemployed as a result thereof during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to revamp these closed factories/units and to provide alternate employment to unemployed workers/employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for this purpose during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) As per the statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, State-wise break up of number of factories/units closed and workers affected during each of the last three years and the current year, is given in Statement-I (See below). Further, as per the statistics compiled by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), number of industrial units registered and declared sick during the same period, State-wise, is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Decisions with regard to closure and re-opening of closed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are taken by the administrative ministries concerned as per the revival/restructuring plan of the company on case to case basis.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department of Public Enterprises is implementing a Scheme of Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) for separated employees of CPSEs to impart short duration training to equip them with skill/expertise which in turn, would enable them to take up mainly self employment activities. During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, Rs.10.00 crore, Rs.8.70 crore and Rs.9.50 crore have been allocated respectively for implementation of CRR scheme.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of factories/units closed and workers affected during each of the last three year and the current year, State-wise*

States/UTs	2006		2007		2008(P)		2009(P) (Jan. to Sept.)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	20	144	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*
Bihar	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	1	196	—	—
Goa	1	100	—	—	—	—	*	*
Gujarat	4	430	2	45	5	163	2	112
Haryana	3	118	4	198	5	330	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	10	6	139	—	—	4	131
Jammu and Kashmir	3	54	—	—	—	—	*	*
Jharkhand	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Karnataka	5	379	1	4	1	30	7	409
Kerala	5	121	3	45	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	—	—	1	49	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	*	*	1	26	—	—	*	*
Tripura	127	3681	53	1285	16	456	40	1070
Uttar Pradesh	10	1269	15	1941	3	212	*	*
Uttarakhand	1	77	2	116	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	5	925	2	36	3	1447	1	100
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	*	*	1	73	1	48
Daman and Diu	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	*
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puducherry	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	*
GRAND TOTAL	168	7189	91	3894	56	3052	56	1880

A = Number of units closed; B = Workers Affected; (P) = Provisional,

\* = Not Available, — = Nil

Note: The information for years 2008 and 2009 is based on the returns/clarifications received from the Labour Bureau till 30th October, 2009.

#### **Statement-II**

*List of industrial units declared sick, state-wise during the  
last 3 years and current year*

S.No.	State/Union Territory	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	2	7	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	1	1
3.	NCT Delhi	0	0	2	6	8
4.	Gujarat	0	2	3	8	13
5.	Haryana	0	1	0	1	2
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	1
7.	Karnataka	0	1	2	2	5
8.	Kerala	0	0	0	4	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	2	4	2	12	20
11.	Orissa	0	0	0	1	1
12.	Punjab	0	1	4	3	8
13.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	3	4
14.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	4	5
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	4	4
16.	West Bengal	0	0	0	2	2
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		3	11	16	63	93

Source: Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

#### **Discouraging safety norms in work places**

706. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that under neo-liberal policy regime Statutory inspection on safety in industrial centres and units is being discouraged thereby allowing the employers to flout all basic safety norms in workplaces resulting in frequent fatal accidents killing and injuring many workers;

(b) whether Government is also aware that in view of increase in the number of contract workers outnumbering the regular workers in the workplaces, the victims of the accidents are not getting compensation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for ensuring that the employers strictly maintain basic safety norms in workplaces and adequate compensation for the contract workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The neo-liberal policy regime does not discourage the statutory inspections on safety in industrial Centres/units at work place. The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed thereunder are to be complied with by all the types of factories and no exemption is granted.

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 there is no distinction between the regular worker and Contract Worker for payment of Compensation. Statutory provisions exist under the Factories Act, 1948 and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 to ensure basic safety norms in workplaces and adequate compensation for the workers respectively.

#### **Survey regarding impact of economic slowdown**

707. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of two surveys conducted by Labour Bureau of the Ministry in January, 2009 and April, 2009 in various sectors to assess the impact of economic slowdown and employment in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per the Report more than 12 lakh workers have lost their jobs during October-December, 2008;

(c) if so, the other findings of the survey; and

(d) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to help those workers who lost their jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) In a sample survey conducted during January, 2009 by Labour Bureau covering 2581 units in 20 centres across 11 States/UTs relating to important sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was found that about half a million workers have lost their jobs during the quarter October-December, 2008.

In the similar quarterly survey conducted during April, 2009 in 3192 units pertaining to textiles and apparel, handloom/powerloom, leather, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, drawn from 21 centres in 11 States/UTs by Labour Bureau, it was observed that the employment in selected sectors has increased by about a quarter million during the quarter January-March, 2009.

(d) The action taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse effect of economic recession include various fiscal and monetary measures including three stimulus packages, implementation of the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled for 50% of wages up to a period of one year and medical benefits in the case of loss of job, schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, skill upgradation and vocational training programmes and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

### Child labour

708. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite complete ban imposed on child labour three years ago still more than one crore twenty six lac children are working in various fields, as claimed by NGO 'Bachpan Bachao';

(b) if so, the State-wise data in this regard;

(c) the number of persons booked for engaging child labour, State-wise; and

(d) the measure proposed to be taken to eradicate child labour system completely from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Census conducted by the Registrar General of India is the only authentic source of information on the number of working children. As per census 2001, the number of working children in the country is 1.26 crore. State-wise data is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of number of prosecutions launched and convictions obtained so far are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government is committed to the elimination of all forms of child labour. Considering the magnitude and the nature of the problem, Government has adopted a gradual and sequential approach to withdraw and rehabilitate working children, beginning with those working in hazardous occupations/processes and then covering children working in other occupations. The number of occupations and processes included in the hazardous list is reviewed from time to time and presently it has increased to cover 16 occupations and 65 processes. In this direction, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 271 districts of the country. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled into special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, nutrition and health care facilities etc.

#### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise Distribution of Working Children according to 2001 Census in the age group 5-14 years*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482
3.	Assam	351416

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	1117500
5.	Chhattisgarh	364572
6.	Delhi	41899
7.	Goa	4138
8.	Gujarat	485530
9.	Haryana	253491
10.	Himachal Pradesh	107774
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175630
12.	Jharkhand	407200
13.	Karnataka	822615
14.	Kerala	26156
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259
16.	Maharashtra	764075
17.	Manipur	28836
18.	Meghalaya	53940
19.	Mizoram	26265
20.	Nagaland	45874
21.	Orissa	377594
22.	Punjab	177268
23.	Rajasthan	1262570
24.	Sikkim	16457
25.	Tamil Nadu	418801
26.	Tripura	21756
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997
28.	Uttarakhand	70183
29.	West Bengal	857087
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1960
31.	Chandigarh	3779
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4274



1	2	3
33.	Daman and Diu	729
34.	Lakshadweep	27
35.	Puducherry	1904
TOTAL		12666377

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Number of Persons booked for engaging Child Labour*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of Convictions Obtained
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52836	17279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	0
3.	Assam	13	1
4.	Bihar	2477	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	659	4
6.	Delhi	1589	304
7.	Goa	35	7
8.	Gujarat	770	292
9.	Haryana	2623	404
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	184	16
12.	Jharkhand	322	48
13.	Karnataka	10644	803
14.	Kerala	27	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1466	267
16.	Maharashtra	655	52
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	5	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Orissa	525	10
22.	Punjab	424	121
23.	Rajasthan	1714	2188
24.	Sikkim	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	5068	1695
26.	Tripura	5	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7569	405
28.	Uttarakhand	93	10
29.	West Bengal	87	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	8	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	10	0
TOTAL		89861	23223

#### **Funding pattern in the ITIs**

709. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:  
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funding pattern in the ITIs
- (b) the ratio of Central and State funding in the ITIs; and
- (c) the State-wise details of ITIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) ITIs are functioning under the administrative control of respective State Governments/Union Territories. These ITIs get funds from their respective State Governments for their normal functioning. However, for Upgradation and modernisation of these ITIs, funds are being provided under the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS):-

- (i) Upgradation of 100 ITIs through domestic funding;
  - (ii) Upgradation of 400 ITIs into Centres of Excellence under Vocational Training Improvement Project;
  - (iii) Establishment of new ITIs in the North Eastern States, Sikkim and strengthening/modernisation of ITIs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and
  - (iv) Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership.
- (b) The ratio of central and state funding for the schemes mentioned in Para (a) above is as follows:-

The funding pattern under (i) and (ii) are in the ratio of 75:25, 75% being the Central Government share and the remaining 25% is funded by the State Government. The ITIs in the North-Eastern States are being funded in the ratio of 90:10.

The funding under CSS-(iii) is 100% by the Central Government.

Under the scheme at S.No. (iv) above, interest free loan of upto Rs.2.5 crore is given to the Institute Management Committee Society of each ITI. 100% funding is done by the Central Government.

(c) Scheme-wise coverage of States and amounts released till date by the Central Government are given in Statement-I, II, III and IV (*See below*) and state-wise details of ITIs are given in Statement-V.

***Statement-I***

*Upgradation of 100 ITIs with domestic Funds*

*Funds released for upgradation or modernisation of ITIs*

		Rs. in Lakh		
S. No.	States/UTs	Upgradation of 100 ITIs with domestic Funds		Central funds released
		Total no. of ITIs covered under CoE	Fund allocation including State share *	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	800	535.64
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			
4.	Assam			
5.	Bihar	2	320	189.36

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	1	160	76.67
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	640	480.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
9.	Daman and Diu			
10.	Delhi	1	160	113.01
11.	Goa	2	320	239.56
12.	Gujarat	8	1280	912.83
13.	Haryana	5	800	592.96
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	480	337.19
15.	Jammu and Kashmir			
16.	Jharkhand	1	160	108.07
17.	Karnataka	6	960	719.99
18.	Kerala	5	800	391.34
19.	Lakshadweep			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8	1280	959.07
21.	Maharashtra	12	1920	1440.00
22.	Manipur			
23.	Meghalaya			
24.	Mizoram			
25.	Nagaland			
26.	Orissa	2	320	224.83
27.	Puducherry	1	160	33.54
28.	Punjab	8	1280	539.47
29.	Rajasthan	5	800	298.58
30.	Sikkim			
31.	Tamil Nadu	5	800	533.44
32.	Tripura			
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10	1600	1174.36

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttarakhand	3	480	152.63
35.	West Bengal	3	480	356.92
TOTAL		100	16000	10406.44

\*Funding pattern between Central and State Government is 75:25

**Statement-II**

*Upgradation of 400 ITIs World Bank assistance under VTIP*

*Funds released for upgradation or modernisation of ITIs*

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total no. of ITIs covered under VTIP	Upgradation of 400 ITIs with World Bank assistance Fund allocation including State share*	Central funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	8028.00	3769.27
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	350.00	73.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	192.00	99.00
4.	Assam	7	2450.00	930.00
5.	Bihar	8	2800.00	1046.57
6.	Chandigarh			
7.	Chhattisgarh	18	4952.50	2417.80
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1	200.00	40.00
10.	Delhi	3	885.00	443.28
11.	Goa	7	2450.00	1003.00
12.	Gujarat	29	10000.00	5214.79
13.	Haryana	16	5150.00	1522.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3249.00	1749.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	2150.00	649.00
16.	Jharkhand	3	1018.00	389.08
17.	Karnataka	30	9401.50	4215.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	7	1976.81	943.34
19.	Lakshadweep	1	74.00	19.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	28	7356.60	3867.30
21.	Maharashtra	87	27750.00	10383.20
22.	Manipur	2	400.00	206.00
23.	Meghalaya	1		0.00
24.	Mizoram	1	299.93	127.00
25.	Nagaland	1	250.00	48.00
26.	Orissa	9	2525.00	1157.17
27.	Puducherry	1	190.00	70.00
28.	Punjab	27	9150.00	4094.00
29.	Rajasthan	10	2529.00	1149.00
30.	Sikkim	1	215.00	147.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	17	4890.00	546.00
32.	Tripura	1	350.00	165.24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16	4873.59	2682.00
34.	Uttarakhand	10	1253.40	434.00
35.	West Bengal	10	3285.50	612.10
TOTAL		400	120644.83	50211.64

\*Funding pattern between Central and State Government is 75:25

(Funding pattern for North-Eastern States is 90:10)

**Statement-III**

*Estt. of new ITIs in the North Eastern States, Sikkim and J&K*

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estt. of new ITIs in the North Eastern States, Sikkim and J&K@	
		Fund allocation including Recurring expd.	Central funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	683.64	683.69

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	3681.27	3402.10
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	3700.00	2424.00
4.	Manipur	1436.05	1409.31
5.	Meghalaya	434.57	359.70
6.	Mizoram	635.12	635.28
7.	Nagaland	1743.21	1747.83
8.	Sikkim	1035.26	791.63
9.	Tripura	1610.84	1626.46
TOTAL		15069.96	13080.00

@ 100% funded by the Central Government.

**Statement-IV**

*Upgradation of 1396 ITIs under PPP mode*

*Funds released for Upgradation or Modernisation of ITIs*

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Upgradation of 1396 ITIs under PPP mode	
		Total no. of ITIs covered under PPP**	Fund released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	14000.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	750.00
4.	Assam	11	2750.00
5.	Bihar	8	2000.00
6.	Chandigarh	1	250.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	33	8250.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	250.00
9.	Daman and Diu		

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	3	750.00
11.	Goa		
12.	Gujarat	55	13750.00
13.	Haryana	26	6500.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27	6750.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	2750.00
16.	Jharkhand	4	1000.00
17.	Karnataka	69	17250.00
18.	Kerala	18	4500.00
19.	Lakshadweep		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42	10500.00
21.	Maharashtra	131	32750.00
22.	Manipur		
23.	Meghalaya		
24.	Mizoram	2	500.00
25.	Nagaland	2	500.00
26.	Orissa	8	2000.00
27.	Puducherry	1	250.00
28.	Punjab	46	11500.00
29.	Rajasthan	32	8000.00
30.	Sikkim		
31.	Tamil Nadu	24	6000.00
32.	Tripura	2	500.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	69	17250.00
34.	Uttarakhand	20	5000.00
35.	West Bengal	16	4000.00
TOTAL		721	180250.00

\*\*Interest free loan to the Institute Management Committee (IMC) which is registered as Society.



**Statement-V**

*Statement for Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with seating capacities  
in various States/Union Territories as on 11.09.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs/ ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	56	4028	72	15160
3.	Haryana	81	20344	85	8744	166	29088
4.	Himachal Pradesh	70	8004	60	5996	130	14000
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	94	19300	145	13632	239	32932
7.	Rajasthan	112	12992	560	59535	672	72527
8.	Uttar Pradesh*	293	31388	491	56222	784	87610
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6395	28	2470	87	8865
SUB-TOTAL		764	114610	1426	150737	2190	265347
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	88	22270	493	95740	581	118010
11.	Karnataka	150	25458	1030	75454	1180	100912
12.	Kerala	35	15516	477	52298	512	67814
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0		1	96
14.	Puducherry	6	1352	9	508	15	1860
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	21832	626	62270	686	84102
SUB-TOTAL		340	86524	2635	286270	2975	372794
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	273	0	0	1	273

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Assam	28	5696	3	80	31	5776
19.	Bihar	34	11433	201	29113	235	40546
20.	Jharkhand	19	4672	89	23592	108	28264
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	928	0	0	8	928
25.	Orissa	26	8464	459	80260	485	88724
26.	Sikkim	1	420	0	0	1	420
27.	Tripura	8	896	0	0	8	896
28.	West Bengal	51	12700	22	1320	73	14020
SUB-TOTAL		194	47450	776	134685	970	182135
<b>Western Region</b>							
29.	Chhattisgarh	87	10144	29	3312	116	13456
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3232	4	380	14	3612
33.	Gujarat	152	56092	346	20328	498	76420
34.	Madhya Pradesh *	150	24590	52	8914	202	33504
35.	Maharashtra	376	80412	261	34228	637	114640
SUB-TOTAL		778	175086	692	67162	1470	242248
GRAND TOTAL		2076	423670	5529	638854	7605	1062524

MP \* - 149 Governments ITIs include 48 Govt. ITIs running under S.C.V.T.

UP \* - 239 Governments ITIs include 100 Govt. ITIs running under S.C.V.T.

#### **Unemployed registered in employment exchanges**

710. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a large number of educated unemployed youth in the country particularly in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details of the unemployed registered in employment exchanges, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Number of youth job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, including educated (10th pass) in the age group of 15-29 years was 279.10 lakh in the country and 3.40 lakh in Uttarakhand as on 31-12-2007.

(b) State-wise details of youth jobseekers in the age group of 15-29 years on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as on 31-12-2007 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. Government have taken several steps to tackle the problem of unemployment. The focus is on productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise the incomes of masses of the rural population to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are likely to be created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

**Statement**

*Number of youth job seekers in the Age-Group (15-29 Years) as on  
31st December, 2007(P)*

(In thousands)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1585.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.4
3.	Assam	1477.7
4.	Bihar	944.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	856.2
6.	Delhi	362.8

1	2	3
7.	Goa	84.1
8.	Gujarat	602.7
9.	Haryana	696.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	525.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69.0
12.	Jharkhand	807.6
13.	Karnataka	628.7
14.	Kerala	2786.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1368.7
16.	Maharashtra	2546.3
17.	Manipur	435.2
18.	Meghalaya	22.9
19.	Mizoram	42.7
20.	Nagaland	37.4
21.	Orissa	577.4
22.	Punjab	313.8
23.	Rajasthan	659.0
24.	Sikkim *	
25.	Tamil Nadu	3270.2
26.	Tripura	333.4
27.	Uttarakhand	339.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2309.6
29.	West Bengal	3985.6
<b>(B) Union Territories</b>		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.0
31.	Chandigarh	32.8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.5
33.	Daman and Diu	7.6

1	2	3
34.	Lakshadweep	7.8
35.	Puducherry	135.3
GRAND TOTAL		27910.1

\*No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

P : Provisional

#### **Declining job opportunities in the country**

711. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proportion of unemployment has been going up whereas the proportion of job opportunities has been declining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective steps being taken by Government for providing employment to the educated, uneducated, skilled and unskilled youth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per two last quinquennial rounds of surveys on employment and unemployment, estimated number of unemployed persons on usual status basis has marginally increased from 9.04 million in 1999-2000 to 10.84 million in 2004-05 and during the same period number of employed persons has also shown increase from 397 million to 459.10 million. This was due to the fact that the pace of growth in labour force at 2.97% per annum exceeded the rate of growth of work force at 2.95% per annum.

(c) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. Government have taken several steps for providing employment to educated, uneducated, skilled and unskilled youth in the country. The focus is on productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise the incomes of masses of the rural population to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are likely to be created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

### **Loss of employment due to global economic recession**

712. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reversal of loss of employment of estimated half a million during October-December, 2008, attributed to global economic recession is showing sign of reversal since the third quarterly survey covering April-June this year;

(b) if so, the details findings of the surveys covering the third and the fourth quarters (July-September) about employment generation scenario in various sectors;

(c) the co-relation observed, if any, between the three 'economic stimulus packages' granted by Government to industries and their employment generation trend; and

(d) the principal resolutions adopted by the Standing Labour Committee meet on 29th October, 2009 indicating Government responses thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (c) In the third quarterly survey conducted for the quarter April-June, 2009 in 3003 unites pertaining to Textiles, Metals, Leather, Automobile, Gems and Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO and Handloom / powerloom drawn from 21 centers in 11 States/UT by Labour Bureau, it was observed that the overall employment has declined by 1.3 lakh.

In the fourth quarterly survey conducted for the quarter July-September, 2009 in 2,873 units pertaining to textiles, leather, metal, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom / powerloom drawn from 21 centers in 11 States/UT by Labour Bureau, it was observed that the overall employment has increased by about 5 lakh.

The stimulus packages have increased liquidity in the economy, thereby stimulating both production and consumption, which has a positive impact on employment generation. As revealed by the results of different quarters studied, it may be observed that the employment declined by 4.91 lakh during the quarter Oct.-Dec., 2008; increased by 2.76 lakh during Jan-March, 2009; again declined by 1.31 lakh during Apr-June, 2009 probably due to seasonality; and now increased by 4.97 lakh during the current quarter July-Sep, 2009. Thus even on the basis of this small sample, the estimated employment in the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 1.51 lakh during the last one year period *i.e.* from October, 2008 to September, 2009.

(d) The 43rd Session of Standing Labour Committee was held on 30th October, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Labour and Employment Minister. The Standing Labour Committee reviewed the Action Taken Report on the conclusions of the last Indian Labour Conference and decided to include the following items in the agenda for the ensuing session of Indian Labour Conference;

(i) Global Financial downturn-its impact-job losses-comprehensive package for protection of labour force, etc.

- (ii) Problems of contract labour-social security, wages, etc. and amendments in the contract labour legislations.
- (iii) Employment generation and skill development.

#### **Child labour in States**

713. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified the States where child labour system is still prevalent;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to eradicate the child labour and for their rehabilitation; and
- (d) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (c) Census conducted by the Registrar General of India is the only authentic source of information on the number of working children. As per census 2001, the number of working children in the country is 1.26 crore. State-wise data is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Government is committed to the elimination of all forms of child labour. Considering the magnitude and the nature of the problem, Government has adopted a gradual and sequential approach to withdraw and rehabilitate working children, beginning with those working in hazardous occupations/processes and then covering children working in other occupations. In this direction, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 271 districts of the country. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled into special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, nutrition and health care facilities etc. Under the Scheme, 5.21 lakh children have been mainstreamed into regular education system so far.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise distribution of working children according to 2001 Census in the age group 5-14 years*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482
3.	Assam	351416

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	1117500
5.	Chhattisgarh	364572
6.	Delhi	41899
7.	Goa	4138
8.	Gujarat	485530
9.	Haryana	253491
10.	Himachal Pradesh	107774
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175630
12.	Jharkhand	407200
13.	Karnataka	822615
14.	Kerala	26156
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259
16.	Maharashtra	764075
17.	Manipur	28836
18.	Meghalaya	53940
19.	Mizoram	26265
20.	Nagaland	45874
21.	Orissa	377594
22.	Punjab	177268
23.	Rajasthan	1262570
24.	Sikkim	16457
25.	Tamil Nadu	418801
26.	Tripura	21756
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997
28.	Uttarakhand	70183
29.	West Bengal	857087
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1960
31.	Chandigarh	3779



1	2	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4274
33.	Daman and Diu	729
34.	Lakshadweep	27
35.	Puducherry	1904
TOTAL		12666377

**Schemes for welfare of construction workers**

714. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of schemes sanctioned for welfare of construction workers;
- (b) whether Government has provided funds to the State Governments for the welfare and upliftment of the construction workers;
- (c) whether the said funds properly utilized by Government of Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government for proper and purposeful utilization of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) As per information available, a Statement showing number of welfare schemes being implemented by the States is given in Statement (See below).

(b) No Central funds have been released to any of the State Governments under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of welfare schemes for construction workers  
formulated by the States*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Schemes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—
6.	Goa	—
7.	Gujarat	7
8.	Haryana	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	11
12.	Karnataka	9
13.	Kerala	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9
15.	Maharashtra	—
16.	Manipur	—
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Mizoram	—
19.	Nagaland	—
20.	Orissa	13
21.	Punjab	5
22.	Rajasthan	—
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	9
25.	Tripura	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—
27.	Uttarakhand	11
28.	West Bengal	7
29.	Delhi	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—

1	2	3
31.	Chandigarh	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—
35.	Puducherry	8

#### Upgradation of ITIs

715. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to cover eight ITIs at Nahan, Nadaun, Mandi, Shimla, Shahpur, Chamba and Reckong Peo under the vocational training improvement project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned by Government for the purpose and the time by when these ITIs are likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) These ITIs are being upgraded under Vocational Training Improvement Project. An amount of Rs.1725 crore has been sanctioned for these ITIs, out of which Rs.13.25 crore has been released toward 75% Central Share. The remaining 25% is to be funded by the State Government. The said ITIs have started utilizing the funds and conducting training courses.

#### Construction of over bridge on NH-17

716. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in NH-17 there is only one Railway Over Bridge being under construction at Edappally Railway Over Bridge in Kochi;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal is pending for approval with the Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present status of the proposal; and

(e) the details of reasons for the delay in providing necessary approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Work for the construction of ROB at Edappally was terminated by the State PWD due to poor performance of the contractor. Revised cost estimate based on tenders for the balance work was received recently from the State PWD, which has been returned to them for calling fresh tenders as the tender premium quoted was very high.

**Chaturvedi Committee on road sector**

717. SHRI JABIR HUSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chaturvedi Committee appointed by the Prime Minister has suggested measures to re-energise the roads sector and called for scrapping the controversial norm that limits the number of players that can be short-listed for projects;

(b) whether the Committee has also recommended over-arching powers to the Ministry, curbing the clout the Planning Commission enjoyed so far; and

(c) if so, the other main recommendations of the Committee and the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Sir, the Chaturvedi Committee has been appointed by the Prime Minister with the objective to resolve the procedural impediments to the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) as well as the need to take a holistic look at the financing need and arrive at a financing plan that balances the needs of the road sector and other priority areas of Government. The road sector projects continue to remain exempted from the requirement of short-listing of bidders under clause 3.5.2 of the revised model RGQ issued by the Ministry of Finance on 18th May 2009.

(b) Other than the modifications in the RFQ, RFP and MCA recommended in the Committee's report, the Government has also accepted the recommendation that the further amendments to RFQ/RFP provisions would be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), where recommendations of NHAI Board could be placed, where necessary. So far as MCA issues were concerned, the Government has approved the recommendation and set up an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law, as members. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same would be put up to the Minister, Road Transport and Highways for approval. In other cases, the matter will be then placed before an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising of Finance Minister, Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

(c) The details of the other main recommendations made by the Committee and since approved by the Government are given in Statement (*See below*) and have already been conveyed to all concerned including the NHAI.

### ***Statement***

*Main recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi given in his report on-“Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Framework and Financing” as approved by the Government*

- (i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:-
  - a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements (**Para 5.1.1**).
  - b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. (**Para 5.1.2**).
  - c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA (**Para 5.1.3**).
  - d. RFP Provisions-Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness (**Para 5.1.4**).
  - e. Eligibility of Applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions-common shareholding levels (**Para 5.1.5**).
  - f. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provision-Continuation of conflict of interest (**Para 5.1.6**).
  - g. Associate-definition in RFQ thereof (**Para 5.1.7**).
  - h. “Threshold technical capability” “Eligible projects” (TTC) in latest RFQ (**Para 5.1.8**).
  - i. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant (**Para 5.1.9**).
  - j. RFQ process-project wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (**Para 5.1.10**).
  - k. Premium provisions under RFP/MCA (**Para 5.1.11**).
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause 1 (i) above.
- (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
- (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport

and Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.

- (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009-10) for 12,652 Km. presented by the NHAI to the Committee.
- (vi) Recommendations made by the Committee as regards the 'Modes of Delivery' and the 'Financing Plan' approved with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.
- (vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found *prima facie* suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) Subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MORTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
- (viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18%, the same will be bid out on EPC. In case of difficult areas having law and order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc., a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3%, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.
- (ix) In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project will directly be taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing EFC in the MORTH for approval.
- (x) Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which

on EPC. For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report may be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.

- (xi) Empowering the Board of NHAI to accept single bids after examining the reasonableness of the same.
- (xii) Raising of overall VGF cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic GQ stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 Km out of the 5080 Km of the Phase-V programme yet to be awarded.
- (xiii) Funding of the NHDP Projects under SARDP-NE and in Jammu and Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.
- (xiv) 'In Principle' approval of the Government Support to the NHAI for:-
  - a. Issuance of Tax exempted bonds.
  - b. Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
  - c. Out of the borrowing approval of Rs.30,000 crores earlier provided to Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), Rs.10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per its borrowing requirement.
  - d. Assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.
  - e. Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

#### **Toll taxes from road users**

†718. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after handing over the construction work of the National Highways to the private sector in the country, a levy is being charged in terms of toll taxes from the road users;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has entrusted the responsibility of charging toll taxes with these private players;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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(c) if so, the place-wise details of the country where toll taxes is being collected by the private sector and Government sector; and

(d) whether Government has put in place any system to remove the problem being faced by the public using these roads while paying the toll taxes, and if so, the details of the system put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The projects are being handed over by the Government to BOT concessionaire for six-laning. The BOT concessionaire are authorised to collect the toll from the road users with effect from the date of taking over the project stretch. The user fee/toll tax is to be charged from the road users as per the Gazette Notification published by the Government of India. The details regarding such sections handed over to the BOT concessionaire for six-laning are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of Toll Plaza where the user fee/toll tax is being collected by BOT/private concessionaire and by the Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are that given in Statement-II and III respectively (*See below*).

(d) The Government has adopted the following mechanism/system for redressal of the problem, if any faced by the road users while paying the toll taxes:-

- (i) The complaint registers are being provided on extreme lanes both sides (up and down) of the plaza.
- (ii) The complaints so received are addressed by Collection agency/Supervision consultant on daily basis and to be sent to Project Director for redressal, if need be, on weekly basis. Provision has been made for directly placing the complaint on the website of NHAI *i.e.* [www.nhai.org](http://www.nhai.org) and a mechanism is in place to divert that complaint to the concerned department/division.
- (iii) The address of the Project Director concerned is also provided on the back of the user fee receipts being issued to the road users for complaints and suggestions, if any.
- (iv) The signboard consisting of the address, telephone number of the Project Director is provided at the toll plazas.



**Statement-I**

*List of Plazas/section transferred for planning to BOT concessionaire*

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms.	Plaza Location	Date of start of Fee collection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gurgaon-Kotputli	Km. 42.0-Km. 162.5	8	119.800	Km. 115 Shahjahanpur	03.04.09
2.	Kotputli-Chandwazi	Km.162.5 - Km. 220	8	57.500	Km. 211 Manoharpur	03.04.09
3.	Jaipur Bypass Phase I and II	Phase I taking off at Km. 246 of NH 11 and Joining at Km. 273.5 of NH 8 length 13.7 Km. and Phase II taking off at Km. 220 of NH 8 and joining at Km. 246.00 of NH 11 length 34.70 Km.)	8 and 11	48.400	At Km. 13.20 from Hamara on Jaipur bypass phase II	03.04.09
4.	Chalthan (Surat)-Waghaldhara	Km. 263.4-Km. 318.6	8	55.200	Km. 297.360 Boriach	20.02.09
5.	Waghaldhara-Kajali	Km. 318.60-Km. 381.60	8	63.000	Km. 356.200 Bhagwada	20.02.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Kajali-Manor	Km. 381.6-Km. 439.0	8	57.400	Km. 420.34 Charoti	20.02.09
7.	Manor-Baseen Creek Dahisar	Km. 439.00-Km. 502.00	8	63.000	Km. 474.1 Shirshad	20.02.09
8.	Cehnnai-Tada	Km. 11.00-Km. 54.40	5	43.400	Km. 27.00/Km. 21.625	03.04.09
9.	Vijayawada- Chilakaluripet	Km. 354.775-Km. 434.150	5	83.000	Km. 416.8 Kaza	01.05.09
10.	Panipat-Ambala	Km. 96-Km. 206	1	110.000	Km. 146.40Km. (earlier at 132 Karnal)	11.05.09
11.	Ambala-Khanna	Km. 206-Km. 272	1	66.000	Km. 213.300 Shambu	11.05.09
12.	Khanna-Jalandhar	Km. 272-Km. 372	1	115.100	Km. 328.05 Lodowal (earlier at Km. 296 Doraha)	11.05.09

**Statement-II**

*List of Plazas with BOT concessionaire where the collection started after execution of the project by BOT concessionaire*

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms.	Plaza Location	Date of Fee collection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Km. 273.50-Km. 363.885	8	90.385	Km. 286.450 Jaipur and Km. 360.20 Kishangarh	09.04.05
2.	Neelmangla-Tumkur	Km. 29.5-Km. 62.0	4	32.5	Km. 30.0 Neelmangla and Km. 61.0 Tumkur	10.02.04
3.	Satara-Kagal	Km. 592.240-Km. 725.00	4	132.76	Km. 634.5 and Km. 694.150	24.10.05 on 70.0 Km. and from 01.07.06 on 62.76 Km.
4.	IInd Vivekananda Bridge and Approach		2	6.00		04.07.07
5.	Tada-Nellore	Km. 52.8-Km. 163.6	5	110.517	Km. 86.00 Sullurpet, Km. 124.40 Budhanam and Km. 155.30 Venkatachalam	21.05.04
6.	Panipat Elevated Highway	Km. 86.00-Km. 96.00	1	10.000		17.07.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Thondapali-Jedcherla	Km. 22.30-Km. 80.50	7	58.006	Km. 54.00	12.02.09
8.	Jatcherla-Kotakatta	Km. 80.05-Km. 135.469	7	55.740	Km. 114.087	14.03.09
9.	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	Km. 94.00-Km. 163.400	7	69.400	Km. 154.440	07.02.09
10.	Omallur-Namakkal	Km. 207.05-Km. 248.625	7	49.425	Km. 191.800	06.08.09
11.	Nammakal-Karur	Km. 248.625-Km. 292.600	7	41.370	Km.	24.08.09
12.	Dindigul Bypass-Samyannallore	Km. 373.725-Km. 426.600 (Project Chainage Km. 368.147 Km. 421.196)	7	53.049	Km. 398.500	28.09.09
13.	Kumarapalayam-Chengalpalli	Km. 53.00-Km. 100 (newchainage Km. 53.525-Km. 102.035)	47	48.510	Km. 88.287	27.08.09
14.	Durg Bypass	Starting at Km. 308.6 of NH 6 and rejoining at Km. 323.6	6	18.00		15.12.00
15.	Nandigama-Vijayawada	Km. 217.00-Km. 265.00	9	48.00	Km. 226.40 Keesara	12.09.04
16.	Delhi-Gurgoan	Km. 14.30-Km. 42.00	8	27.70	Km. 24.0, Km. 42.00 and side plaza at Km. 19.10	25.01.08
17.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	Km. 121.00-Km. 192.25	45	72.90		24.07.09
18.	Ulundurpet-Padalur	Km. 192.25-Km. 285.00	45	93.894	Km. 192.750 and Km. 244.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Gondal-Rajkot	Km. 117.00-Km. 185.00	8B	67.127	Km. 120.50 Pithadia and Km. 156.80 Bharudi 16.05.08	28.10.06 and on full length from
20.	Agra-Bharatpur	Km. 17.756-Km. 63.000	11	44.50	Km. 30.300 Korai	09.07.09
21.	Bharatpur-Mahua	Km. 63.000-Km. 120.000	11	57.000 98.500	Km. 64.570 and Km.	08.05.09
22.	Jaipur-Mahua	Km. 119.567-Km. 174.296	11	109.088 204.70	Km. 156.60 and Km.	31.03.08
23.	Kondhali-Talegaon	Km. 50.00-Km. 100.00	6	49.522	Km. 76.00 (Karanja)	24.04.08
24.	Guna Bypass	Km. 319.700-Km. 332.100	3	14.000		19.07.08
25.	Ambala-Zirakpur	Km. 5.735-Km. 39.960 of NH 22 and Km. 0.00-Km. 0.871 of NH 21	22 and 21	33.011	Km. 23.100 Dappar	10.12.08
26.	Indore-Khalghat	Km. 12.60-Km. 84.70	3	77.550	Km. 82.800	21.08.09
27.	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	Km. 380.00-Km. 265.00	3	99.000	Km. 356.715 Chandwal and Km. 268.632 Dhule	25.10.09
28.	Vadodara-Bharuch	Km. 108.7-Km. 192	8	83.300	Km. 157.20	03.06.09
29.	Bharuch-Surat	198.00-Km. 263.00	8	65.000	Choriyasi at Km. 245.750	25.09.09

**Statement-III**

*List of public funded project where the collection is done by NHAI departmentaly and amount of collection is retained by NHAI*

Sl. No.	Section	Kms. of Tollable Reach	NH	Length in Kms.	Plaza Location	Date of start of Fee collection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS</b>						
<b>A. Delhi-Mumbai</b>						
1.	Kishangarh-Village Kavalias	Km. 0.00-Km. 35.00 and Km. 15.00-Km. 81.00	79 and 79A	101.000	Km. 80.800 Kavalias	21.02.05
2.	Bhilwara-Chittorgarh	Km. 81.00-Km. 163.900	79	82.900	Km. 163.650 Jojro Ka Kheda	21.02.05
3.	Village Rithola-Udaipur	Km. 213-Km. 113.830	76	99.170	Km. 166.00 Narayanpura	01.08.05
4.	Udaipur-Kherwara	Km. 278.00-Km. 348.00	8	70.000	Km.311.100 Paduna Village	06.05.05
5.	Kherwara-Ratanpur	Km. 348.00-Km. 388.180	8	40.180	Km.348.450 (Khandi Obri Upla Falla Village)	09.05.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Ratanpur-Himatnagar	Km. 388.180-Km. 443.00	8	54.820	Km. 416.00 Vantada Distt Sabarkantha	09.07.04
7.	Himmatnagar-Chiloda	Km.443.00-Km. 495.00	8	52.000	Km. 472.035 Kathpura	28.12.05
<b>B. Mumbai-Chennai</b>						
8.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment and Katraj- Sarole	Km. 2.80-Km. 30.0 and Km. 834.50-Km. 781.00	4	80.70	Km. 819.240 (Khedshivapur Vill. Distt Pune)	05.05.07
9.	Khandala-Satara	Km. 772.00-Km. 725.00	4	47.000	Km. 748.600 Anewadi Village	23.03.05
10.	Maharashtra Border- Belgaum	Km. 592.24-Km. 537	4	55.240	Km. 591.24 Kognoli	05.03.05
11.	Hattargi-Hirebagewadi	Km. 537.00-Km. 483.60	4	51.60	Km. 533.77 Hattargi	28.04.07
12.	Hirebagewadi-Dharwad	Km. 483.60-Km. 433.10	4	50.50	Km. 483.600 Hirebagewadi	07.07.07
13.	Gabbur-Devigiri	Km. 404.00-Km. 340.00	4	64.00	Km. 352.550 Bankapur	03.03.08
14.	Doddasiddavanahally- Tacarakere	Km. 189.00-Km. 132.00	4	57.00	Km. 172.767 Guilalu	26.03.08
15.	Tavarakere- Anthrasanahally	Km. 132.00-Km. 72.00	4	60.00	Km. 104.530, Karajeevanahally	15.12.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Km. 34.00-Km. 89.00	7	55.000	Km. 88.481 Krishnagiri	04.07.05
17.	Krishnagiri-Ambur	89.00 to 92.380 and Km. 0.00 to 70.00	7 and 46	73.380	Km. 46.850 Timmampet	01.07.06
18.	Ambur-Walajahpet	Km. 70.00-Km. 145.352	46	78.201	Km. 78.201 Pallikonda Distt Vellore	20.08.06
19.	Walajahpet- Kanchipuram	Km. 107.200-Km. 60.100	4	47.115	Km. 104.99 Chennasamudram	16.11.05
20.	Kanchipuram-Chennai	Km. 60.10-Km. 13.80	4	46.300	Km. 37.80 Sriperumpudur	01.07.07
<b>C. Delhi-Kolkatta</b>						
21.	Badarpur-Kosi	Km. 18.8-Km. 108.9	2	90.100	Km. 72 Srinagar	10.06.02
22.	Kosi-Agra	Km. 108.9-Km. 199	2	90.100	Km. 164.55 Mahuvan	10.06.02
23.	Tundla-Makhanpur	Km. 219.00-Km. 250.00	2	31.500	Tundla	11.04.09
24.	Shikohabad-Etawah and Etawah Bypass	Km. 250.50-Km. 321.10	2	72.940	Km. 285.0 Semra, Atikabad	10.10.08
25.	Etawah-Sikandara	Km. 321.10-Km. 393.00	2	72.825	Km. 351.50 Anantram	8.30 Pm 31.03.08



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Sikandara-Bhaunti	Km. 393.0-Km. 470.00	2	61.000	Km. 2.80 from Km. 393.00 Sikandara	22.08.07
27.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur	Km. 457.377-Km. 508.877	2	51.500	Purwameer	04.04.09
28.	Fatehpur-Khokharaj	Km. 100.00-Km. 158.00	2	58.000	Km. 120.50 Katoghan	18.07.07
29.	Allahabad-Handia-Varanasi	Km. 245.00-Km. 317.00	2	72.000	Km. 279.12, Lalanagar	19.04.08
30.	Varanasi-UP/Bihar Border	Km. 317.0-Km. 46.00	2	57.000	Km. 12.00 of VRM bypass.	18.05.08
31.	Mohania-Barun	Km. 65.00-Km. 140.00	2	75.000	Km. 111.00, Sasaram	11.07.08 at 8 A.M.
32.	Barun-Barachetti	Km. 140.00-Km. 240.00	2	100.000	Km. 200.100 Vil. Sawkala	05.11.07
33.	Barachetti-Gorhar	Km. 240.00-Km. 320.00	2	80.000	Km. 279.425 Rasaiya Dhamna, Distt Hazaribagh	16.03.08
34.	Barwa adda-Panagarh	Km. 398.75-Km. 515.236	2	116.486	Km. 454.8 Garui	10.06.02
35.	Budbud-Palsit	Km. 525.853-Km. 587.853	2	62.000	Km. 585.692 Palsit Distt Bardvan	22.08.05
36.	Palsit-Dhankuni	Km. 587.853-Km. 651.602	2	63.749	Km. 646.005 Dhankuni	01.10.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>D. Kolkatta-Chennai</b>						
37.	Dhankuni-Kolaghat	Km. 18.50-Km. 72.00	6	53.500	Km. 35.250 in Jaladhulagori.	13.10.06
38.	Kolaghat-Kharagpur	Km. 74.10-Km. 129.61	6	55.510	Km. 112.695, Debra.	17.10.08
39.	Kharagpur-Dantan	Km. 69.450-Km. 119.737	60	50.287	Km. 103.490 Rampura,	05.10.06
40.	Dantan-Balasore	Km. 69.450-Km. 0.00	60	69.450	Km. 35.400 Vill Santoshpur	08.08.07 from 10.00 AM
41.	Bhadrak-Chetia	Km. 53.124-123.124 (New chainage Km. 227.00-Km. 157.00)	5	70.000	Km. 88.435 (Km. 191.698 (New) Panikholi,	16.07.08
42.	Bhubaneshwar-Chetia	Km. 402.010-Km. 53.124 (New chainage 297.00-227.00)	5	70.000	Km. 34.624 (Km. 245.50 New) Manguli	1.06.02
43.	Sunakhala- Bhubaneshwar	Km. 337.01-Km. 402.01	5	65.000	Km. 398.85 Gangapada	02.02.09
44.	Ichchapuram-Nandigam	Km. 226.15-Km. 160.00 (New Chainage Km. 477.054-543.204)	5	66.150	Km. 172.80 (Palsa Village district Srikakulam)	01.02.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.	Nandigama-Srikakulam	Km. 160.00-Km. 97.00 (New Chainage Km. 543.204-Km. 606.204)	5	63.000	Km. 113.650 Madapam Village Dist. Srikakulam	01.01.06
46.	Srikakulam-Champavati	Km. 97.00-Km. 49.500	5	48.000	Km. 85.50 Chilakapalem	11.08.07 0.00 Hr.
47.	Champavati/Kopperla- Visakhapatnam	Km. 49.00-Km. 2.837 (New chainage from Km. 700.544-Km. 654.204)	5	46.340	Km.46.5 Nathavalasa, Dist. Vizianagaram	06.05.05
48.	Vishakhapatnam- Ankapalli	Km. 2.837-Km. 0.00 and Km. 395.870-Km. 358.00	5	40.707	Km. 371.2 Agnampudi	01.12.01 w.e.f. 04.02.04 at revised rates
49.	Ankapalli-Tuni	Km. 358.00-Km. 272.00 (New chainage from Km. 830.535-Km. 741.255)	5	89.270	Km. 304.500 Vemapadu, Distt Vishakapatnam	06.05.05
50.	Tuni-Rajamundry (Bummuru)	Km. 272.000-Km. 187.600 (new chainage from Km. 914.883-Km. 830.525)	5	84.400	Km. 236.200 near Krishnavaram	25.05.05
51.	Bommuru-Gundugolanu	Km. 187.6-Km. 81.6	5	107.611	Km. 139.483, Tanuku	12.05.05
52.	Gundugolanu- Vijayawada-Including Eluru bypass	Km. 81.60-Km. 42.5	5	39.100	Km. 53.300 (Kalaparru Village.)	19.02.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53.	Gundugolanu-Vijayawada-Including Eluru bypass	Km. 42.50-Km. 3.4	5	39.100	Km. 31.85 (Pattipadu Village)	19.02.04
54.	Chilakaluripet-Ongole	Km. 358.00-Km. 291.00	5	67.664	Km. 341.00 Vill Bollapally, Distt Prakasam	01.02.07
55.	Ongole-Kavali	Km. 291.00-Km. 222.00	5	72.059	Km. 277.850 Vill Tangutur Distt Prakasam	01.02.07
56.	Kavali-Nellore	Km. 222.000-Km. 161.034	5	60.963	Km. 200.270 Sunambathi Village	27.08.05
<b>E. North-South Corridor</b>						
57.	Agra-Dholpur	Km. 8.00-Km. 51	3	43.000	Km. 29 Baratha	01.04.05
58.	Morana-Gwalior	Km. 61.00-Km. 103.00	3	42.000	Km. 85.870 Village Choundha, Distt. Morana	15.02.06
59.	Adloor Yellareddy-Gundla Pochampally	Km. 368.255-Km. 471.331	7	103.076	Km. 443.713 Manoharabad	20.04.09
60.	Kadtal-Armur	Km. 278.00-Km. 308.00	7	30.900	Ganjai	21.08.09
<b>F. Prot Connectivity Projects</b>						
61.	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	Km. 306-Km. 362.16	8A	56.160	Km. 309 Samakhiyali	10.06.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>G. Other Projects</b>						
62.	Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	Km. 27.643-Km. 48.638 and Bypass of 11.250 Km.	24	32.245	Km. 29.30 Dasna	03.10.02
63.	Amrawati Bypass	Km. 149.747-Km. 166.0	6	17.500	Km. 1.3 and Km. 16.550	15.02.04
64.	Chennai Bypass	Km. 0.00 to Km. 19.17 Phase-I (taking off at Km. 28.00 of NH No.45 and joining at Km. 13.80 NH 4)	45	19.170	Km. 16	04.06.03
65.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km. 28.00-Km. 74.50	45	46.500	Km. 52.820 (Paranur)	01.04.05
66.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	Km. 74.50-Km. 121.00	45	46.500	Km. 103.500 (Athur)	01.04.05
<b>H. East-West Corridor Phase II</b>						
67.	Porbander-Bhiladi	Km. 2.00-Km. 52.50	8B	50.500	Km. 10.755 Vanana Town	01.08.07
68.	Bhiladi-Jetpur	Km. 52.50-Km. 117.60	8B	64.550	Km. 82.215 Dumiyani	30.01.09
69.	Garamote-Bamanbore	Km. 182.60-Km. 254.00	8A	71.937	Km. 213.100 Vaghasia	19.09.09
70.	Radhanpur-Adesar	Km. 138.80-Km. 217.00	15	78.200	Km. 160.0 Varahi	17.07.08
71.	Adesar-Samakhayali	Km. 217.00-Km. 281.30	15	64.300	At Km. 226 Makhel	06.07.09
72.	Palanpur-Radhanpur	Km. 348.00-Km. 458.00	14	110.000	Km. 403.00 Bhiladi	01.11.08
73.	Palanpur/Khemana-Aburoad	Km. 340.00-Km. 295.00	14	45.000	Km. 338.23 Khemana	01.06.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74.	Abu road-Pindwara	Km. 295.00-Km. 248.70	14	46.30	Km. 270.25, Undvariya Distt Sirohi	01.06.09
75.	Pindwara-Jaswantgarh	Km. 0.0000-Km. 57.000	76	57.000	Km. 11.200 Pindwara	09.05.09
76.	Chittoregarh-Bichhore	Km. 213.00-Km. 269.00 (New chainage Km. 199.929-Km. 252.929	76	53.00	Km. 237.629, Bassi Vil.	31.03.09
77.	Bichhore-Bijoliya	Km. 269.00-325.00 (New chainage Km. 252.929-Km. 306.929)	76	54.00	Km. 294.469, Aroli Vil.	31.03.09
78.	Bijoliya-Kota	Km. 325.00-Km. 381.0 (Chainage Km. 306.929- Km. 360.429)	76	53.50	Km. 340.979, Dhaneshar Vil.	31.03.09
79.	Kota Bypass-Derumata Temple	Km. 406.00-Km. 449.150 (new chainage 388.263-Km. 430.943)	76	42.68	27.000 Simliya/Bara	09.09.2009
80.	Derumata Temple- Gadawali River	Km. 449.150-Km. 509.00 (new chainage Km. 430.943-Km. 491.722)	76	60.779	Km. 479 Sambalpur	12.10.2009
81.	Gadawali River-Raj/MP Boarder	Km. 491.722-Km. 559.214	76	67.492	Km. 525.07 Mundiyar	26.04.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
82.	Raj/MP Boarder-Amola Vill (Shivpuri Bypass)	Km. 579.00 to Km. 610.00 of NH-76, Shivpuri bypass taking off at Km. 610.00 of NH-76 and merging at Km. 15.00 of NH-25 and Km. 15.00-Km. 30.00 of NH-25 including 22.00 Km. of shivpuri bypass	76 and 25	68.00	Km. 607.325 Ramnagar	21.04.09
83.	Amola-Jhansi Bypass	Km. 30.000-Km. 90.000	25	60.00	At Km. 80.000 Raksa	21.07.09
84.	Lucknow-Kanpur	Km. 11.00-Km. 59.00	25	48.00	Km. 39.00 Nawabganj	31.03.09
<b>Bridges</b>						
1.	Shastri Bridge	Km. 214.000-Km. 216.000	2		Km. 213.350	
2.	ROB Kishangarh	367.320 to 368.483	5		Km. 368.02	27.04.03
3.	Cable Stayed Bridge at Naini and its approach	Km. 0.00-Km. 5.410	27	5.410	Km. 1.600	15.02.05
4.	Kali Nadi Bridge		24		Km. 60	
5.	Ghagraghat Bridge		28C		Km. 61.000	
6.	Khooni Bridge		7		Km. 150.00	05.02.08
7.	Gosaghat Bridge		57		Km. 7	07.02.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Wagadhi Nallah Bridge		7			23.03.08
	<b>SPV Projects</b>					
1.	A V Expressway Phase I	Km. 0.00-Km. 43.4	NE-1	43.40	Km. 2.616	01.02.04
2.	A V Expressway Phase II	Km. 43.40-Km. 93.302	NE-1	49.902	86.1 plus two side plazas at Km. 43.855 (Nadiad) and Km. 58.616 (Anand)	02.10.04
3.	Moradabad Bypass	Starting at Km. 148.43 of NH 24 and rejoining at Km. 166.65	24	18.22		21.06.01
4.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Connectivity Project (Phase-I) (on SPV basis)	Km.5.000 to Km.26.987 (A1-E Section) and Km.0.00 to Km.4.400 (D- G Section) and from Km. 106.000 to Km.109.500	4B and 4	30.000	Km. 13.050 (Chirle) and another at Km. 23.250 (Karanjade)	11.08.05
5.	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project		SR	12.000		15.12.06
6.	Ahemdabad Vadodara		8	88.850	Vasad	01.09.07
7.	Chandikhol-Paradip	Km. 0.000-Km. 76.588	5A	76.588	Km. 4 Srirampur	04.07.09



### **Behind schedule projects under NHDP**

719. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 150 ongoing projects under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) are running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof, like dates of starting and completion, the present status, by when it is expected to be completed, project-wise;

(c) the price escalation thereof, project-wise;

(d) whether any officials/contractors have been held responsible for delay and penalized;

(e) in how many cases, escalation has been paid to the contractors and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to improve the above dismal scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are 145 NHDP projects running behind schedule. The total length of these projects is 5311 km out of which 2943 km have already been completed. The project-wise details of date of start and anticipated date of completion, the present status are given at [See Appendix 218 Annexure No.3].

(c) to (e) Escalations due to delay are paid as per contract provision. In case the project is delayed due to reasons attributable to the contractor, liquidated damages are imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case where the delay is beyond the control of the contractor. The overall escalation can only be calculated after completion of the projects. Due to delay in completion of projects 25 contracts have been terminated by NHAI. Further due to consistent non-performance in construction 20 contractors were also been declared non-performer and debarred from bidding in NHAI projects.

(f) In order to expedite implementation of projects regional offices have been set up by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers. Adequate power have been delegated to the Chief General Managers who will monitor land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects. Special land acquisition units are also being set up to expedite land acquisition. State Governments have been requested to appoint Chief Secretaries of State as Nodal officers for NHDP projects.

### **Collection of toll taxes on Delhi-Gurgaon Highway**

†720. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that toll taxes are collected at various places on Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway;
- (b) if so, whether the task of collection has been entrusted to private sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the institutions involved;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that many a time changes have been made in toll collection during the last two years;
- (e) if so, the details of the authority responsible for making these changes; and
- (f) the details of the changes made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Toll fee is being collected at three locations viz., toll plaza at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGI) loop, Delhi-Haryana Border and Khedkidola on Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway.

(b) and (c) This stretch has been developed and maintained by the Concessionaire, M/s Jaypee-DSC Venture Ltd. on BOT (Toll) basis. Toll Fee is being collected by the Concessionaire as per the concession agreement.

(d) to (f) As per provisions in the concession agreement, Toll Fee is revised every year from 1st April based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI). National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the authority for making such changes. The changes have been made in April, 2008 and April, 2009 after opening of project facility in January, 2008.

#### **Clearance for NHs proposals**

721. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of the roads which satisfy the criteria laid down by the Government of India for declaring as National Highways and proposed by the State Government, are languishing for clearance in his Ministry for nearly two years from now;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal sent by the State for declaring them as National Highways; and
- (c) the action that has so far been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Ministry has received a large number of proposals from various State Governments for declaration of State roads/routes as new National Highways. The details of the proposal sent by the State Governments for declaring them as National Highways is given in Statement (*See below*). Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of New NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

**Statement**

*Updated details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments after 25-2-2004 (As on 31-10-2009)*

Sr. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received	Total Length in Kms
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6192.35
2.	Assam	01	250
3.	Bihar	01	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02	240
5.	Gujarat	19	3806.00
6.	Haryana	04	63.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1793.50
8.	Jharkhand	02	450.55
9.	Karnataka	28	7020
10.	Kerala	01	164
11.	Madhya Pradesh	02	371.96
12.	Maharashtra	17	6968.870
13.	Meghalaya	02	442
14.	Manipur	01	163
15.	Mizoram	01	179
16.	Nagaland	03	725
17.	Orissa	13	1584.87
18.	Puducherry	05	—
19.	Punjab	03	2480
20.	Rajasthan	25	4673
21.	Sikkim	04	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	07	753.20
23.	Tripura	01	310
24.	Uttar Pradesh	08	1291.065
25.	Uttarakhand	03	773
26.	West Bengal	01	102

### Revenue accrued from BOL toll road

722. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the BK Chaturvedi Committee relating to expediting award and Financing of highways project and restructuring of 4/6-lane project;

(b) the total amount of revenue accrued to Government from the BOL toll road on account of target traffic exceeding 20 per cent during 2007 and 2008; and

(c) whether any loopholes were detected in arriving at “excess in target traffic” so as to avoid any unintended benefits to private developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) The details of the recommendations made by the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee which have since been approved by the Government, are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The agreements of Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) (Toll) projects awarded during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 do not envisage a condition of sharing of toll revenue on account of target traffic exceeding 20%. Instead, the provision of revenue sharing is based on exceeding target traffic *i.e.* if the total traffic exceeds the target traffic and target revenue, there will be a revenue sharing in terms of conditions specified in the respective agreements. BOT (Toll) completed projects where total sharing of excess/surplus of target traffic/toll revenue exceeded the target traffic/target revenue, the total amount of such revenue accrued to National Highways Authority of India during 2007 and 2008, was as under:-

(i)	2007-2008	—	Rs. 7.83 crore
(ii)	2008-2009	—	Rs. 12.96 crore

(c) No, Sir.

### ***Statement***

*Statement indicating details of the main recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi given in his report on -“Revised strategy for implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP)- Framework and Financing” as approved by the Government*

(i) Modifications to the existing MCA, RFQ, and RFP documents for the road sector, as per details given below:-

- a. Termination Provisions in Road Concession Agreements (**Para 5.1.1**).
- b. Exit Policy for (Developer) Concessionaire in MCA. (**Para 5.1.2**).

- c. Issue of Security to Lenders in MCA (**Para 5.1.3**).
  - d. RFP Provisions—Forfeiture of bid security of bidders on account of non-responsiveness (**Para 5.1.4**).
  - e. Eligibility of Applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions—common shareholding levels (**Para 5.1.5**).
  - f. Eligibility of applicants/conflict of interest as per RFQ provisions—Continuation of conflict of interest (**Para 5.1.6**).
  - g. Associate—definition in RFQ thereof (**Para 5.1.7**).
  - h. “Threshold technical capability” “Eligible projects” (TTC) in latest RFQ (**Para 5.1.8**).
  - i. Increase in Equity Grant (VGF) to 40% by merging 20% equity and 20% O&M Grant into Equity Grant (**Para 5.1.9**).
  - j. RFQ process—project-wise pre-qualification be substituted with annual/periodic pre-qualification (**Para 5.1.10**).
  - k. Premium provisions under RFP/MCA (**Para 5.1.11**).
- (ii) Issuance of the RFQ and RFP for the road sector projects after incorporating the recommendations made by the Committee in the Model RFQ and RFP documents issued by the Ministry of Finance, as referred to at clause 1 (i) above.
  - (iii) Further amendments to RFQ and RFP provisions, where necessary, will be carried out by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) on the basis of recommendations of the NHAI Board.
  - (iv) Setting up of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoRTH with representatives of DEA, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Ministry of Law and Justice to consider issues relating to MCA. Where there is unanimity in the decision, the same will be then put up to the Minister, Road Transport and Highways for approval. Where there is no unanimity in the decision, the matter will be placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising the Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committees at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/CCI.
  - (v) Continuance of endeavour to award projects within the available overall budgetary ceilings, as per the detailed Work Plan for the current year (2009-10) for 12,652 Km presented by the NHAI to the Committee.
  - (vi) Recommendations made by the Committee as regards the ‘Modes of Delivery’ and the

'Financing Plan' approved with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary.

- (vii) Carrying out implementation of road projects on all the three modes of delivery viz. BOT (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and EPC (Item Rate Contract) concurrently rather than sequentially. Roads below a certain threshold in terms of traffic do not merit testing on BOT (Toll) as the process only leads to delays in implementation and award. Hence, a road not found *prima facie* suitable for BOT (Toll) can be implemented directly on BOT (Annuity) Subject to the overall cap as envisaged in the Work Plan. The decision of shifting a project from BOT (Toll) to BOT (Annuity) would be taken by the IMG chaired by Secretary, MoRTH and approved by Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
- (viii) Before implementing a project on EPC basis, it will be compulsorily tested for BOT (Annuity) and only if unacceptable bids are received then only the project will be awarded on EPC basis. Normally, an Annuity bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 18% will be acceptable as per these norms. However, in the event of bids exceeding the Equity IRR of 18%, the same will be bid out on EPC. In case of difficult areas having law and order problems, security, inhospitable terrain etc., a bid working out to an Equity IRR of up to 21% will be acceptable considering the risk premium of 3%, on case to case basis. PPPAC will be empowered to give approval for projects to be moved from Annuity to EPC where acceptable bids have not been received.
- (ix) In case of projects under NHDP Phase IV, if the traffic is less than 5,000 PCUs, the project will directly be taken up on EPC. For the specific EPC km lengths recommended in the Work Plan, specific EPC packages will be presented before the existing EFC in the MoRTH for approval.
- (x) Based on the feasibility report, the projects would be tried first on BOT (Toll) and in case of non-viability/poor response, the same would be shifted to BOT (Annuity) failing which on EPC. For the projects where NHAI is not able to get bids, the process of preparation of detailed project report may be initiated immediately to save time in case such projects are required to be taken up on EPC.
- (xi) Empowering the Board of NHAI to accept single bids after examining the reasonableness of the same.
- (xii) Raising of overall VGF cap of 5% to 10% for the entire six-laning programme, and consideration of individual projects in low traffic GQ stretches with VGF up to 20% within an overall cap of 500 Km out of the 5080 Km of the Phase-V programme yet to be awarded.

(xiii) Funding of the NHDP Projects under SARDP-NE and in Jammu and Kashmir with Additional Budgetary Support (ABS) over and above the cess that the Government provides to NHAI on a yearly basis.

(xiv) 'In Principle' approval of the Government Support to the NHAI for:-

- a. Issuance of Tax exempted bonds.
- b. Guarantee cover to the Borrowing Plan of NHAI.
- c. Out of the borrowing approval of Rs.30,000 crores earlier provided to Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), Rs.10,000 crores under the fiscal stimulus package will be transferred to NHAI, as per its borrowing requirement.
- d. Assistance in negotiating non-sovereign multilateral loans from World Bank, ADB, JBIC etc. by providing back to back support, if necessary.
- e. Providing a Letter of Comfort from Ministry of Finance confirming the availability of Cess at least till 2030-31.

#### **Targets for road construction**

723. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether road construction targets will be met this year; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways only. All other roads fall within the purview of the respective State Government/Union Territory. All efforts are being made to achieve the targets set for construction of National Highways during the current year.

#### **Declaration of roads as National Highway**

724. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of criteria adopted in declaring any road as a National Highway;
- (b) the details of National Highways in the country with their length, State-wise;
- (c) the details of roads sent by various States for upgradation as National Highways, State-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the action that has been taken in the above proposals by his Ministry so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) An eleven point criteria broadly has been adopted for declaring a road/stretch of State roads into National Highway. Copy of eleven point criteria is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of National Highways in the country with their length, State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of roads sent by various States for upgradation as National Highways, State-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Criteria for declaration of National Highways*

1. Roads which run through the length and breadth of the country.
2. Roads connecting adjacent countries.
3. Roads connecting the National Capital with State Capital and roads connecting mutually the State Capitals.
4. Roads connecting major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers.
5. Roads meeting very important strategic requirements.
6. Arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby.
7. Roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions.
8. National Highways grid of 100 Km is achieved.
9. The road must be up to the standard laid down for State Highways-both in its technical requirements as well as the land requirements.
10. The road and right of way must be free of any types of encroachment and should be the property of the State Government.
11. The right of way required for the National Highways (preferable 45m, minimum 30m) must be available for acquiring, free of encroachments and the State Government would complete acquiring formalities within six months.

#### ***Statement-II***

##### *State-wise National Highways and their length in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221 and 222 and 234	4537



1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext. and 37 Ext.	1992
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 and 154	2836
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 110	3642
5.	Chandigarh	21	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, 200, 202, 216, 217 and 221	2184
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, and 24	72
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A, and 17B	269
9.	Gujarat	6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 113, NE-I and 228	3245
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 71B, 72, 73, 73A and NE-II	1512
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 73A and 88	1409
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C and 1D	1245
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 and 100	1805
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218 and 234	4396
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 208, 212, 213, and 220	1457
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 and 92	4670
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204 211 and 222	4176
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 150 and 155	959
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 and 62	810
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 and 154	927
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 and 155	494
22.	Orissa	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 and 224	3704

1	2	3	4
23.	Puducherry	45A and 66	53
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, and 95	1557
25.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114 and 116	5585
26.	Sikkim	31A	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 227, 230 and 234	4832
28.	Tripura	44 and 44A	400
29.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 and 125	2042
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235 and NE-II	6774
31.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, and 117	2578
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	300
TOTAL :			70548

**Statement-III**

*Updated details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments after 25-2-2004 (As on 31-10-2009)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals received	Total Length in Kms.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6192.35
2.	Assam	01	250
3.	Bihar	01	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	02	240
5.	Gujarat	19	3806.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	04	63.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11	1793.50
8.	Jharkhand	02	450.55
9.	Karnataka	28	7020
10.	Kerala	01	164
11.	Madhya Pradesh	02	371.96
12.	Maharashtra	17	6968.870
13.	Meghalaya	02	442
14.	Manipur	01	163
15.	Mizoram	01	179
16.	Nagaland	03	725
17.	Orissa	13	1584.87
18.	Puducherry	05	—
19.	Punjab	03	2480
20.	Rajasthan	25	4673
21.	Sikkim	04	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	07	753.20
23.	Tripura	01	310
24.	Uttar Pradesh	08	1291.065
25.	Uttarakhand	03	773
26.	West Bengal	01	102

#### High security registration plates

725. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Government's proposal to introduce high security registration plates for three and four wheeler vehicles to prevent terrorism and extremism apart from reducing incidences of counterfeiting and delays in tracking of stolen vehicles;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has finally extended the date of implementation of the scheme till 31st December, 2009;

(c) whether this scheme mooted way back in 2001 is embroiled in a series of 21 court cases with regard to tendering process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA) : (a) As per the information available in this Ministry, so far, the scheme has been implemented only by the States of Meghalaya, Sikkim and Goa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Following a series of cases in different High Courts, challenging the tenders floated by various States, the Supreme Court transferred all the writ petitions to itself. *Vide* its judgement dated 30th November, 2004, the Supreme Court dismissed all the challenges to the High Security Registration Plates and also upheld the right of the States to select a capable vendor to implement the scheme on the terms and conditions decided by them. In its detailed judgement, Hon'ble Supreme Court observed the following:-

“The State as the implementing authority has to ensure that scheme of HSRP is effectively implemented. Its concern to get the right and most competent person can not be questioned. The terms and conditions of the tender would enable the States to adjudge the capability of a tenderer who can provide a fail-safe and sustainable delivery capacity”.

#### **Timely construction of National Highways in the country**

726. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has identified reasons impeding the timely construction and proper maintenance of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to remove the impediments and expedite highway development;

(c) the details of targets fixed by Government for increasing the network of the National Highways during 2009-10;

(d) whether any meeting was held on June, 2009 with the highway developers in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has identified the reasons impeding the timely construction and proper maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The main constraints in implementation of the projects are delays due to land acquisition, utility shifting, obtaining forest/environment clearances, clearance for rail over bridges, poor performance of contractors, budgetary constraints, etc. The steps taken/being taken to expedite implementation of highway projects are given in enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(c) No target has been fixed for increasing the NH network during the current year.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held with highway developers in June, 2009. Various issues were raised including environmental issues, delay in forest clearances, taxation issues regarding exemption of NH construction/maintenance works from service tax as well as local tax, exemption from custom duty for import of equipment/machinery for construction, delay in signing of State Support Agreements, land acquisition problems, tolling issues etc. Action has been initiated to take up all issues with concerned authorities.

***Statement***

*Steps taken/being taken to expedite implementation of Highway Projects*

- a. The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project Directors, Senior officers of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, Secretary, Road Transport and Highways and Minister, Road Transport and Highways.
- b. Regional Offices headed by Chief General Managers, have been set up by NHAI for monitoring of land acquisition matters as well as implementation of projects.
- c. Steps have been taken for setting up of Special Land Acquisition Units in various States, to expedite the land acquisition.
- d. State Governments have appointed Senior officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/pollution/environment clearances etc. These nodal officers hold periodic meetings to review the projects and take action to resolve the problems.
- e. A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted under Cabinet Secretary to address inter-ministerial and Centre-State issues such as land acquisition, utility shifting, environment approvals, clearance of ROBs.
- f. The procedure of issue of Land Acquisition notifications has now been simplified. Earlier all the notification under NH Act were vetted by the Ministry of Law. Recently, an amendment has been made in the Allocation of Business Rules by which these notifications are not required to be sent to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law has approved the standard formats of various notifications keeping in view the similar nature of the notifications of Land Acquisition.
- g. To expedite the construction of ROBs an officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to coordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has also been signed with M/s. IRCON for construction of some of the ROBs.
- h. Action has been taken against non performing contractors and they are not allowed to bid for future projects unless they improve the performance in existing contracts.

- i. Steps have been taken to improve cash flow problems of contractors by granting interest bearing discretionary advance at the request of contractor, release of retention money against bank guarantee of equal amount, deferment of recovery of advances (on interest basis) and relaxation in minimum IPC amount.

#### **Development and improvement of roads in Rajasthan**

†727. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals of Rajasthan for 7 works worth Rs. 28.71 crores for the development and improvement of roads of International and economic importance are pending for approval; and

(b) if so, by when these proposals are likely to be approved and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Detailed estimates for 5 works amounting to Rs. 29.42 crores, which were approved in principle, for development and improvement under the scheme of Inter State Connectivity and Economic Importance have been received from the Government of Rajasthan, and out of the these, two estimates amounting to Rs. 7.82 crores have been approved. Other three proposals are likely to be sanctioned during 2009-10.

#### **Allotment of fund for Angul Sukinda Highway**

728. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal and allotment of fund to complete Angul Sukinda Highway and Panikoili Lalasipada National Highway this year as these two roads are carrying mining ore to the port Head and Industries; and

(b) whether there could be any proposal of having a bypass road in Panikoili Lalasipada N.H. from Ragal Chhaka to Panikoili *via* Korai and also this NH could be extended to Dhamaroport *via* Navigaya Jajpur and Aradikhatra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (b) Angul is connected with Sukinda *via* Banarpal, Ballahar Chhak, Pitri Junction. Part of Angul-Sukinda road falls on Chandikhole-Dhubri-Tachar section of NH-200, which is being taken up for 4-laning under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) phase III on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) toll mode. Total project cost is Rs. 593.38 crore. Panikoili-Lahunipada (not Lalasipada) section of National Highway falls on Panikoili-Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamunda stretch on NH-215, which is being taken up for 4-lane/2-lane with paved shoulder under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) phase III on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) toll mode. Total project cost is Rs. 1372.0 crore. Presently, there is no proposal either for bypass at Panikoili connecting Ragal Chhaka *via* Korai or extension of NH-215 to Dhamaroport *via* Navigaya Jajpur and Aradikhatra.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

### **Completion of Golden Quadrilateral Project**

729. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released total funds to complete four Golden Quadrilateral Road, East-West Corridor Road and North-South Road (Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Saurashtra to Silchar Road); and

(b) by when it is likely to be completed and the reasons for not completing of NH-5, Chennai to Kolkata Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Funds are released annually by the Government based on the expenditure requirement for the completion of projects including Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West (N-S-EW) corridor projects.

(b) Golden Quadrilateral is targeted for completion by December 2010 and NS-EW corridor is targeted for substantial completion by Dec-2010. Portion of NH-5 in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh has already been completed. There is a delay in completion of NH-5 in Orissa as three contracts were terminated due to persistent non-performance of the contractors. The balance work has since been awarded. Out of 391 Km of NH-5 in Orissa, 310 km has already been completed and work in balance length of 81 km is targeted for completion by October, 2011.

### **New Elevated Expressway Project from Chennai Port to Maduravayal**

730. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the proposed execution of new Elevated Expressway Project from Chennai Port to Maduravayal fully funded by the Union Government causes displacement of many families who live in their own houses for decades;

(b) whether their grievances are being taken into consideration for redressal by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Elevated Road from Chennai Port to Maduravayal is proposed along Cooum River in Chennai and is being executed through National Highways Authority of India.

The alignment passes along the banks of Cooum river from Chennai port to Koyambedu and then along NH4 from Koyambedu to Maduravayal.

Slums are existing along the Cooum River and the Government of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) have identified 11,193 Project affected families. The land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement is being done by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu and

Chennai Port Trust. The Government of Tamil Nadu through TNSCB have taken up the construction of tenements for the eligible Project Affected Families (PAFs) under Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Package. Initially each PAF will be given an amount of Rs. 1000/- towards shifting allowance and Rs. 1000/- towards rental allowance for 21 months. In the mean time the tenements will be constructed by TNSCB under R&R Package before 21 months and shall be allotted to PAFs.

The acquisition of private permanent houses and structures (other than PAFs) along the alignment is being done as per NH Act.

(d) Does not arise.

**High level committee on the introduction of HSRPs**

731. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a high-level committee to look into the various aspects and problems resulting by introduction of High Security Registration Plates of vehicles throughout the country;

(b) if so, the composition, tenure and terms and conditions of the committee;

(c) whether the committee so constituted will look into the grievances of All India Private Vehicles Owners Association (AIPVOA), State Transport Departments and various firms connected with such business;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA) : (a) The Government has constituted a Committee under the convenorship of Joint Secretary (transport) in this Ministry to look into various aspects relating to implementation of HSRP.

(b) A copy of the Office Memorandum dated 10th September, 2009 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) The Committee will work within the ambit of the mandate given to it. This is a Standing Committee and will make its recommendations to the Government from time to time.

**Statement**

*Government of India Ministry of Road Transport and Highways ((MVL Section)*

Transport Bhavan,  
1, Parliament Street,  
New Delhi-110 001

No.H: 11028/2/2009-MVL Dated the 10th September, 2009

**Office Memorandum**

Subject- Review of implementation of Scheme of High Security Registration Plate (HSRP) in the country.



The undersigned is directed to say that this Ministry had amended Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR) 1989 in 2001 to prescribe fitment of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in motor vehicles with a view to preventing the use of stolen vehicles in criminal activities.

2. In a Writ Petition No. 510 of 2005 titled “Manindar Singh Bitta vs. Union of India and Others”, the Apex Court, in its order dated 5th May, 2009 directed the States/Uts. to implement the scheme by 5th August, 2009. All the States/UTs were respondents in this case.

3. As per the information available with the Ministry, the scheme has been implemented only in Meghalaya, Sikkim and Goa. In Nagaland, it is likely to be implemented shortly. Non implementation of the scheme would definitely be viewed seriously by the court and it may amount to committing contempt of the Court.

4. The matter regarding implementation of the scheme was reviewed recently in this Ministry and it was held that the scheme be implemented as early as possible with all seriousness.

5. It has been decided to constitute a Committee with the approval of Competent Authority to look into the aspects for implementation of the Scheme.

6. The Composition of the Committee is as under:-

(i)	Joint Secretary (Transport) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	—	Convenor
(ii)	Transport Commissioner, Karnataka	—	Member
(iii)	Transport Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh	—	Member
(iv)	Transport Commissioner, Goa	—	Member
(v)	Transport Commissioner, Sikkim	—	Member
(vi)	Mr. Mohammad Suleman, MD, MP State Road Transport Corporation (MRSRTC)		
(vii)	Representative of Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI)	—	Member
(viii)	Representative of Central Research Institute (CRRRI), Delhi	—	Member
(ix)	Representative of Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune	—	Member
(x)	Director (Road Transport, Ministry of Road transport and Highways	—	Member - Secretary

7. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be:

- (i) to review the progress made in implementation of High Security Registration Plates in States/UTs from time to time.
  - (ii) to look into the cases of complaint relating to mis-utilising Security Features of HSRP and take immediate remedial action.
  - (iii) to suggest a set of guidelines for finalising tender specification by the State which will be suggestive in nature.
8. The Committee shall hold its meeting in Delhi or any other place as per decision of the Convenor.
9. TA/DA of the Members of the Committee, for attending the meetings of the Committee shall be borne by their respective Departments/Organisations.

(Anand Prakash)  
Director (Road Transport).  
Tel: 23719091

Copy to:-

1. Transport Commissioner, Govt. of Karnataka, 5th Floor, M.S. Building, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Bangalore-560001 (*Fax No. 22353783*).
2. Transport Commissioner, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Secretariat Building, Hyderabad (*Fax No. 040-23321300*).
3. Transport Commissioner, Govt. of Goa, Transport Department, Secretariat Annexe, Porvorim-Goa (*Fax 832-2419684*).
4. Transport Commissioner, Govt. of Sikkim, Motor Vehicle Department, Privahan Bhavan, Gangtok-737101.
5. Mr. Mohmmad Suleman, MD,MP State Road Transport Corporation (MRSRTC).
6. Shri Shrikant R. Marathe, Director, Automotive Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) P.O.Box No. 832 Pune, 411004 (*Fax No. 020 25434190*)
7. Shri P.K. Nanda, Director, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), Mathura Road Delhi-110020 (*Fax No. 011-26845943*)
8. Shri R .Balasubramanian, Director Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune Post Box No. 1897 Pune Nasik Road Pune-411026 (*Fax No. 020-27125426*)

Copy also forwarded to:

PS to Minister (RT&H), PS to MOS(RT&H)  
PPS to Secretary (RT&H)  
PA to JS(T&A)  
PA to Dir (RT)

#### **HSRP made mandatory**

732. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether high security registration plates have been made mandatory for motor vehicles in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the State-wise implementation of the provision of law;
- (c) the problems reported, if any, by State Governments for their early implementation;
- (d) whether Government of Goa has sought any clarification in this regard or sought time for implementation of the same; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information available in this Ministry, so far, the scheme has been implemented only by the States of Meghalaya, Sikkim and Goa.

(c) So far as early implementation of the scheme is concerned, the Government of Rajasthan and West Bengal have intimated that the process of implementation in their State has been held up due to court cases.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Highways under NHDP in A.P.**

733. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is undertaking any highways under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise like converting the lanes into four and six where there is heavy demand;
- (c) the demands received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the action taken and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on traffic volume, connectivity of important towns/cities and *inter se* priority, the National Highways are considered by the Government for development to 4/6 lanes under National Highways Development Projects (NHDP). The State-wise details of such National Highway projects under implementation are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Further details regarding National Highways projects proposed to be undertaken under NHDP in respect of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Under Implementation Projects : Status as on 31.10.2009*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length (in Km)	Date of Start	Date of Completion as per Contract	Date of Completion/ Anticipated Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
1.	18	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	188.75	0	Agreement yet to be signed.		
2.	5	Chilikaluripet - Vijayawada (Six lane)	82.5	0	May-09	Oct-11	Oct-11
3.	7	Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-10)	40	33.9	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
4.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-10)	42.4	35.8	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
5.		Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	48	39.51	Mar-07	Mar-10	Jul-10
6.		Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (approved length 60.25)	59	0	Agreement signed in Aug 09.		
7.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5)	74.65	74.62	Sep-06	Mar-09	Nov-09
8.		Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivrampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	23.1	16.2	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-09
9.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-14)	42	38.75	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
10.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-12)	42.6	26.88	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-13)	40	29.75	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
12.		MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	55	39.75	May-07	Nov-09	Mar-10
13.		Hyderabad Bangalore Section (ADB-11/C-15)	45.6	36.5	Mar-07	Aug-09	Apr-10
14.		Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	31	30.89	May-07	Nov-09	Nov-09
15.	9	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	181.63	0	Agreement Signed in Oct.-09		
STATE TOTAL :			996.23	402.55			
Assam							
16.	31	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	5	0	Oct-06	Apr-10	Dec-10
17.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	21.5	0	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jun-10
18.		Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	28	0	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
19.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	30	0	Dec-05	Jun-08	Jun-10
20.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	27.5	0	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
21.		Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	25	0	Nov-05	Jun-09	Dec-10
22.		Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	28	0	Dec-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
23.	31C	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	30	0	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
24.		Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	30	0	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
25.		Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	33	0	Nov-05	Jun-08	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	36	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	30.5	10.2	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
27.	37	Nagaon to Dhamatul (AS-2)	25	0	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
28.		Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	23	13.82	Dec-05	Jun-08	Mar-10
29.		Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	19	0	Sep-05	Jun-09	Dec-10
30.		Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	22	0	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
31.		Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	25	1.2	Dec-05	Jun-08	Dec-10
32.	54	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	26	0	Jan-07	Jul-08	Dec-10
33.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	15	0	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10
34.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	28	0	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10
35.		Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	32	0	Sep-04	Sep-07	Jun-10
36.		Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	24	0	Jan-07	Jul-09	Dec-10
37.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	23	0	May-06	Nov-08	Dec-10
38.		Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	24	13.61	Dec-05	Jun-08	Aug-10
39.		Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	21	0	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-10
40.		Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	16	0	Aug-06	Feb-09	Dec-10
41.		Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	18.5	0	Feb-08	Aug-10	Sep-10
STATE TOTAL			629.8	38.83			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Bihar</b>							
42.	28	Muzzaffarpur to Mehshi (LMNHP-12)	40	8	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11
43.		Mehshi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	40	18.79	Sep-05	Sep-08	Mar-11
44.		Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	38	1.31	Nov-05	Nov-08	Mar-11
45.		Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	41.09	0	TERMINATED		
46.	31	Purnea-Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	28	25.68	Sep-01	Sep-04	Mar-10
47.	57	Ring bunds to Jhanjhapur (BR-6)	45	18.36	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
48.		Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	40	16	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
49.		Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	38	31	Nov-05	Apr-08	Dec-09
50.		Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	41	39	Nov-05	Apr-08	Dec-09
51.		Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	40	2.11	Apr-06	Sep-08	Mar-11
52.		Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	30	30	Jan-06	Jun-08	Jun-10
53.		Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond and Afflux Bond (BR-5)	10	0	Apr-07	Apr-10	Jun-10
54.		Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	15	11.5	Apr-06	Apr-08	Dec-09
55.		Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	40	2	Apr-06	Sep-08	Dec-10
STATE TOTAL :			486.09	203.75			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh							
56.	6	Aurang-Raipur	45	0	Apr-06	Jan-09	Feb-10
57.		End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	82.69	0	Jan-08	Jan-11	Jan-11
STATE TOTAL :			127.69	0			
Delhi							
58.	1	Eight laning of Haryana/Delhi Border to Mukaraba Chowk (NS-18/DL)	12.9	4.6	Jun-09	Sep-10	Sep-10
STATE TOTAL :			12.9	4.6			
Delhi/Haryana							
59.	2	Badarpur Elevated Highways	4.4	0	Dec-08	Dec-10	Dec-10
STATE TOTAL :			4.4	0			
Gujarat							
60.	15, 8A	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	90.3	83.4	Feb-05	Nov-07	Nov-09
61.	6	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-H Port Section	132.9	0	Agreement signed in May 09		
STATE TOTAL :			223.2	83.4			



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat[118.2]/Maharashtra[120.77]							
62.	8	Surat-Dahisar (Six lane)	239	0	Feb-09	Aug-11	Aug-11
STATE TOTAL :			239	0			
Haryana							
63.	1	Panipat to Panchi Gujran (Six laning work) (NS-89/HR)	20	20	Oct-06	Oct-08	Nov-09
64.		Six laning of Panchi Gujran to Kamaspur (Sonepat) (NS-17/HR)	21.7	21.7	Jan-06	Jul-07	Oct-10
65.	10	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	63.49	0	May-08	May-10	May-10
STATE TOTAL :			105.19	41.7			
Haryana[116]/Punjab[175.1]							
66.	1	Panipat-Jalandhar (Six lane)	291	0	May-09	May-11	May-11
STATE TOTAL :			291	0			
Haryana[20]/Himanchal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2]							
67.	22	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	28.69	7	Feb-08	Aug-10	Aug-10
STATE TOTAL :			28.69	7			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana[64.3]/Rajasthan[161.3]							
68.	8	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipu (Six lane)	225.6	0	Apr-09	Oct-11	Oct-11
STATE TOTAL :			225.6	0			
Jammu and Kashmir							
69.	1A	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	19.65	0.6	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
70.		Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K	15	0	Nov-05	May-08	May-10
71.		Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	33.65	0	Sep-05	Feb-08	May-10
72.		Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion)(NS-30)	17.8	11	Oct-03	Sep-08	Nov-09
73.		Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A)	1.23	0	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-10
74.		Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	30	0	Sep-05	Feb-08	Apr-10
75.		Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	17.2	16	Jan-02	Dec-04	Mar-10
STATE TOTAL :			134.53	27.6			
Jharkhand							
76.	2	Gorhar-Barwa Adda (TNHPN-C)	78.75	77.58	Sep-01	Mar-05	Nov-09
77.	33	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	75	0	Agreement signed in Oct 09		
STATE TOTAL :			153.75	77.58			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Karnataka</b>							
78.	13,17 and 48	New Mangalore Port	37	12	Jun-05	Dec-07	Dec-09
79.	4	Tumkur Bypass	13	9.7	Jun-09	Sep-10	Sep-10
80.		Harihar-Chitradurga	77	62.92	Oct-08	Jun-10	Jun-10
81.		Haveri-Harihar	56	46.85	Nov-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
82.		Banglore-Neelamangala	19.5	2	Nov-08	Jul-09	Mar-10
83.		Banglore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	79.72	27	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
84.		Chitradurga Bypass	18	18	Apr-07	Sep-08	May-10
85.	48	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	81	3	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
86.	7	AP/Karnatka Border-Nandi Hill crossing and Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte village	61.38	59.5	Mar-07	Mar-09	Nov-09
87.		Six Laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7	14.38	11	Apr-07	Jul-08	Nov-09
88.		Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction	9.98	9.98	Jul-06	Jul-08	Nov-09
STATE TOTAL :			466.96	261.95			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala							
89.	17	4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-I)	83.2	0	Agreement not yet signed		
90.		4-lanning of Kannur Vengalem Kuttipuram (Package-II)	81.5	0	Agreement not yet signed		
91.	47	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	40	25	Sep-06	Mar-09	Apr-09
92.		Six lanning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	30	0	Agreement signed in Aug 2009		
93.		Cochin Port	10	0	Nov-08	Apr-10	Apr-10
94.	47C	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	17.2	0	Aug-07	Feb-10	Feb-10
STATE TOTAL :			261.9	25			
Madhya Pradesh							
95.	26	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	14.7	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
96.		Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	55	21.52	Apr-06	Oct-08	May-10
97.		Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	54.7	14	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
98.		Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	42	42	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-09
99.		Sagar-Rajnarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	44	3.96	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10
100.		Rajmarg Choraha to Lahknadon (ADB-II/C-8)	54	24.1	Apr-06	Oct-08	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
101.	3	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	82.8	23	Nov-08	May-11	May-11
102.	7	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1BOT/MP-3)	56.48	26.22	Dec-07	Jun-10	Jun-10
103.		Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1BOT/MP-2)	49.35	40	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10
104.	75,3	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	42	10	Apr-07	Oct-09	Oct-10
STATE TOTAL :			506.33	219.5			
105.	3	Dholpur-Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	10	0	Sep-07	Sep-10	Mar-11
STATE TOTAL :			10	0			
Madhya Pradesh[68.5]/Uttar Pradesh[11.5]							
106.		Gwalior-Jhansi	80	0	Jul-07	Dec-09	Dec-10
STATE TOTAL :			80	0			
Maharashtra							
107.	3	Dhule-Pimpalgaon	118	116	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09
108.		Gonde-Vadape (Thana)	100	79	Apr-06	Apr-09	May-10
109.		Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	60	0	Jan-10	Jul-12	Jul-12
110.		MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	98	0	Dec-09	Jun-12	Jul-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
111.	6	Nagpur-kondhali	40	16	Jun-06	Dec-08	Dec-09
112.		Talegaon-Amravat (Approved Length 58Km)	67.8	0	Agreement not yet signed		
113.		Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	80.06	29	Mar-08	Sep-10	Sep-10
114.	7	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	29	0			
115.		Butibori ROB(NS-29/MH)	1.8	0	Jun-05	Dec-06	Mar-10
116.		Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	30	28.61	Oct-05	Apr-08	Dec-10
117.		Four laning from MP/Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and Nagpur bypass	95	0	Agreement signed in Oct 2009		
118.		Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH)	30	28.27	Oct-05	Apr-08	Mar-10
119.		Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (Ns-62)	22	6	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-11
120.		Borkhedi-Jam (Ns-22/MH)	27.4	25.7	Jun-05	Dec-07	Mar-10
121.	9	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-II (Approved Length I and II 170 Km)	105	0	Nov-09	May-12	May-12
122.		Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length Pkg I and II 170 Km)	110.05	0	Nov-09	May-12	May-12
State Total:			1014.1	328.58			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa							
123.	5	Balasore-Bhadrak (OR-III)	62.64	35.56	Dec-08	Dec-10	Dec-10
124.		Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I)	26.3	26.3	Jan-01	Jan-04	Dec-09
125.		Sunakhala-Ganjam (OR-VII)	55.71	21.2	Oct-2009	Oct-2011	Oct-11
126.		Ganjam-Icchapuram (OR-VIII)	50.8	31.77	Jul-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
STATE TOTAL :			195.45	114.83			
Punjab							
127.	1	Amritsar-Wagha border	36.22	13	Jun-08	Jun-10	Jun-10
128.		Jalandhar-Amirtsar	49	44.4	May-06	Nov-08	Mar-10
129.	15	Amritsar-Pathankot (Approved Length 101Km)	106	0	Agreement yet to be signed		
130.	1A	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	44	0.15	TERMINATED		
131.	21	Kurali-Kiratpur	42.9	26	Dec-07	Jun-10	Jun-10
STATE TOTAL :			278.12	83.55			
Punjab[29]/Himanchal Pradesh[11]							
132.	1A	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	40	25	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-10
STATE TOTAL :			40	25			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan							
133.	11	Jaipur-Reengus (Approved Lendth 52.65 Km)	54	0	LOA issued on 14.10.09		
134.	12	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli(Appeoved Length 148.77 Km)	150	0	LOA issued on 14.10.09		
135.	76	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	1.4	0	Nov-06	Feb-10	Dec-10
136.		Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	31	30.62	Jan-06	Jul-08	Dec-09
137.		Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	25	13	May-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
138.	8	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	82	0	Agreement signed in May 09		
STATE TOTAL :			343.4	43.62			
Tamil Nadu							
139.	205,4 & 45	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including construction of 4 grade separators	4	0	Apr-05	Apr-07	Dec-10
140.	4	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	19	0	Agreement signed in May 09		
141.	45	Padalur-Tricy (Pkg-VI-C)	40	34	Nov-06	May-09	Dec-09
142.		Trichy-Dindigul	88.27	16	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
143.	45, 4 & 5	Chennai Bypass Phase II	32	27.26	May-05	Nov-07	Dec-09



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
144.	45B	Tovaramkurchi to Madurai (Package-VII B)	63.89	61.2	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
145.		Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi (Package-VII A)	60.95	56.75	Feb-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
146.		Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	128.16	65.7	Jan-07	Jan-10	Jan-10
147.	47	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-6)	53.53	40.6	Jul-06	Jan-09	Nov-09
148.	5	Chennai-Tada (Six lane)	43.4	0	Apr-09	Oct-11	Oct-11
149.	66	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	38.61	9.15	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
150.	67	Trichy-Karur	79.7	0	Jan-08	Jul-10	Jul-10
151.		Thanjarur-Trichy	56	32.22	Dec-06	Jun-09	Mar-10
152.	67, KC1	Karur to Kangayam (KC-1)	59.2	54.57	Aug-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
153.	67, KC2	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC2)	55.2	44.2	Aug-06	Aug-08	Dec-09
154.	68	Salem-Ulundrupt (BOT-1/TN-06)	136.36	31.26	Jan-08	Jan-11	Jan-11
155.	7	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32)	30.6	6	Apr-08	Apr-10	Apr-10
156.		Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	42.7	34.81	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-09
157.		Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-41/TN)	39.51	39.23	Sep-05	Apr-08	Nov-09
158.		Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	68.13	64.71	Oct-06	Apr-09	Nov-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
159.		Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	19.2	18.9	Sep-01	Aug-03	Dec-09
160.		Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	16.6	16.1	May-05	Nov-07	Nov-09
161.	7A	Tuticorin Port	47.2	0	Feb-04	Aug-06	Dec-09
162.	SR	Chennai - Ennore Express Way	15	0		TERMINATED	
163.		Chennai - Ennore Express Way	9	0		TERMINATED	
STATE TOTAL :			1246.2	652.66			
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>							
164.	2	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	38.99	38.99	Jun-04	Dec-06	Nov-09
165.		Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	44.71	44.71	Nov-04	May-07	Nov-09
166.		Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	77	76.19	Mar-01	Oct-04	Dec-09
167.		Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	50.83	50.76	Mar-02	Mar-05	Dec-09
168.	2, 25	Bara to Orai	62.8	51	Oct-06	Apr-09	Dec-09
169.	2, 3	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1)	32.8	0	Oct-07	Oct-10	Feb-11
170.	24	Garhmukteshwar-Muradabad	56.25	34	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10
171.		Hapur-Garhmukteshwar	35	7	Mar-05	Sep-07	Dec-10
172.		Sitapur-Lucknow	75	1.5	Jun-06	Jun-09	Jun-10
173.	25	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	15	13.13	Nov-05	May-08	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
174.		Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	50	17.69	Sep-05	Mar-08	Dec-10
175.		Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	66	29.2	Oct-05	Apr-08	Jun-10
176.		Lucknow-Kanpur (EW/3A)	16	15.3	Dec-03	May-05	Dec-09
177.		Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	5.6	0	Dec-05	Sep-08	Jun-11
178.	25, 26	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	49.7	28	Mar-07	Sep-09	Jun-10
179.	26	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	49.3	9	Mar-07	Sep-09	Sep-10
180.		Latitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	38	13.66	May-07	Nov-08	Sep-10
181.	28	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	44	10.2	Oct-05	Oct-08	Dec-10
182.		Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	40	19.71	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10
183.		UP/Bihar Bordar to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	41.12	25	Dec-05	Dec-08	Dec-10
184.		Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	41.93	32.5	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10
185.		Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	47	38	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
186.		Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	29	9.7	Nov-05	Nov-08	Jun-10
187.		Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	36	25.5	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
188.		Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	43.7	29	Oct-05	Oct-08	Jun-10
189.		Gorakhpur Bypass	32.6	0	Apr-07	Oct-09	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
190.	56A & B	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	22.85	10.75	Mar-09	Aug-10	Sep-10
191.	58	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	79	63.5	Mar-06	Mar-09	Dec-09
		STATE TOTAL :	1220.2	693.98			
Uttar Pradesh [55]/ Bihar [21]							
192.	2	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	76	76	Mar-02	Mar-05	Jan-10
		STATE TOTAL :	76	76			
West Bengal							
193.	31	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	26	15.67	Jan-06	Jul-08	Jun-10
194.	31C	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	32	8.87	Jun-06	Nov-08	Jun-10
195.	34	Dalkola Bypass	5.5	0	Sep-06	Aug-08	Dec-10
196.	41	Haldia Port	53	26.7	Sep-08	Sep-10	Sep-10
197.	6	Bridges section (WB-III)	1.73	0.48	TERMINATED		
		STATE TOTAL	118.23	51.72			
		GRAND TOTAL :	9514.9	3463.39			

**Statement-II**

*List of National Highway Projects to be undertaken in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	NH No.	NHDP Phase	Estimated cost in Rs. crore
1.	Four laning of Hyderabad-Yadgiri	202	III	342.00
2.	Four laning of Vijayawada - Machilipatnam	9	III	618.00
3.	Four laning of Nellore-Chilakaluripet	5	V	1840.00
4.	Four laning of Ichapuram-Srikakulam - Vishakapatnam-Rajahnundri	5	V	4360.00
5.	Two laning with paved shoulders of Vijayawada-Jagadalpur Road	221	IVA	425.00
6.	Two laning with paved shoulders of Digamaru-Ongale Road	214A	IVA	638.00
7.	Two laning with paved shoulders of Kathipudi-Digamaru Road	214	IVB *	350.00
8.	Four laning of Santhipuram-Allkuppam Road	4	IVB *	500.00
9.	Two laning with paved shoulders of Karnataka/AP border-Gooty Road	63	IVB *	140.00
10.	Two laning with paved shoulders of AP border-Nirmal Road	222	IVB *	135.00

\*These stretches have been included in the tentative list of NHDP-IVB based on the request received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**World Bank report on road construction**

734. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank study titled "India's Road Construction Industry" has revealed that Indian road construction could see a short fall of upto 64 per cent in skilled manpower if the momentum in building roads is maintained;

(b) whether Government has examined the report;

(c) if so, the main features of the report; and

(d) how Government proposes to overcome the shortcomings to achieve its targets of adding 7000 km of highways every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The World Bank *vide* its report (November 2008) indicates that the supply of skilled and semi-skilled workers will barely keep up with the requirements of even a low growth scenario in building roads. Under a medium growth scenario the supply will short by about 18-28% while under a high growth scenario gap will be widen from 55-64% over the next eight years. To meet this demand the number of civil engineering graduates and diploma holders would have to go up by at least a factor of three.

(d) The Consultative Group on Transport Sector under Planning Commission is examining the issue of capacity building towards achieving the targets and the extent of support required from Government at policy level.

#### **Need for expressway in the country**

†735. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a report there is need of almost more than 17 thousand kilometer long expressway in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the length of expressway constructed in the country till now and number of expressway under construction;

(c) whether it is also a fact that expressway which are under construction are lagging much behind in their target and scheduled time;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action being taken by Government to construct 17 thousand kms of expressway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) The Ministry had awarded a Consultancy Services in December, 2008 for Formulation of a Master Plan for the National Expressway Network in the country giving prioritised phasing for completion of these Expressway corridors by the year 2012, 2017 and 2022. The Consultants recently submitted the Final Report based upon the views/observations received from the State Governments *inter alia* recommending total Expressway Network of about 18,637 km for completion in prioritized manner in three phases spanning upto the years 2012, 2017 and 2022. The Report and the detailed programme are yet to be accepted by the Government. Meanwhile, an Expressway Division has been set up in the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) including National Expressways. So far, National Expressway has been constructed between Ahmedabad and Vadodara for a total length of about 93.4 km. At present no National Expressways are under construction.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Road bridge at Saraighat under NHDP**

736. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam has represented for converting the proposed road bridge at Saraighat under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) to a rail cum road bridge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and target set with total annual allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government of Assam had sent a request in December 2006 for conversion of bridge at Saraighat from road bridge to rail cum road bridge. The work of construction of road bridge at Saraighat was already awarded in May 2006. Since the work had already been awarded, any change at that stage may have resulted in contractual difficulties and subsequent litigation and hence, it was not possible to agree to the request of Govt. of Assam.

#### **Expansion of GT Road from Delhi-Amritsar and Delhi-Chandigarh**

737. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G.T. Road from Delhi to Amritsar and Delhi to Chandigarh are under expansion;

(b) if so, the number of bridges to be constructed on these National Highways; and

(c) the number of trees on these Highways pulled down due to expansion of Highways and approximate cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 160 nos of bridges are to be constructed on these National Highways.

(c) 108965 nos of trees are to be cut. Total cost including compensation for afforestation as also Net Present Value (NPV) paid for diversion of forest land is Rs.240.507 crore.

#### **Development of expressways in the country**

738. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to kick start the stalled road programme under an ambitious network of expressways to boost connectivity across States in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared any draft final report for the development of expressways in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred under the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) *inter alia* stipulated to formulate and implement a Master Plan for 15,600 km of access-controlled expressways for high-density corridors and initiate action for determining the alignment and acquiring the land for 6,000 km and simultaneously expedite construction of 1000 km of expressways under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase VI to provide unhindered, high-speed, and safe movement of traffic. The Ministry had awarded a Consultancy Services in December, 2008 for Formulation of a Master Plan for the National Expressway Network in the country giving prioritised phasing for completion of these Expressway corridors by the year 2012, 2017 and 2022. The Consultants recently submitted the Final Report based upon the views/observations received from the State Governments *inter alia* recommending total Expressway Network of about 18,637 km for completion in prioritized manner in three phases spanning upto the years 2012, 2017 and 2022. Since the Report and the detailed programme are yet to be accepted by the Government, it is premature to indicate the details of the stretches to be taken up under the programme and the expenditure likely to be incurred under the said programme.

#### **Four laning of Jammu-Srinagar N.H.**

739. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time-frame or deadline has been fixed for four laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway;

(b) whether Government will accord National Highway status to Mugal Road from Rajouri to Pamposh; and

(c) the steps taken for construction of a tunnel across Zojila on Srinagar-Leh National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The four-laning of Jammu-Srinagar National Highway is targeted to be completed by 2015.

(b) No such proposal has been received from State Government of J&K.

(c) The design Consultant for preparation of detailed project report (DPR) has been appointed on 29.04.2009 by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) with a completion period of 18 months. The DPR consultant has started the work.

#### **Alternative Highway for Sikkim**

740. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that an alternative Highway for Sikkim apart from NH-31A has been approved previously;

(b) if so, the details of its route and progress made in this regard; and

(c) by when this alternate National Highway would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal for an alternate Highway from Chalsa to Gangtok, *via* Khonya more-Lhaldhaka-Tode-Rachella-Aritar-Rangpo-Ranipul along with a link to Menla has been approved by Government 'in-principle' on 28.11.2008 and an estimate of Rs.183 lakh for preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR) by Border Road Organisation has also been sanctioned by the Ministry in May, 2009. Since the proposal is at DPR stage, it is too early to indicate the date by which the proposed alternate Highway would be completed.

#### **Funds for road projects of NH-5 and 6 in Orissa**

741. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has awarded any funds for the construction of the Road Projects of NH-5 and NH-6 in Orissa region;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for these roads so far in the region of Orissa;

(c) if so, by when all these construction work will be completed and the details thereof; and

(d) the present progress reports of these road construction works in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d) Construction of road projects of 4-laning from Ichapuram to Balasore in an aggregate length of about 391km have been approved for Rs. 1517.86 crore. Out of this, 4-laning has already been completed in 310km length and balance work is in progress and targeted to be completed by October, 2011. The improvement works amounting to Rs. 12.61 crore have been sanctioned on Balasore-Jharpokharia section of National Highway-5 during last five years. Most of the works are completed.

4-laning of Orissa/Chhattisgarh border-Sambalpur section of National Highway-6 is being taken up under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) phase III on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) toll mode. Total project cost is Rs. 922.50 crore. Request for Qualification (RFQ) of the bidders has been invited and the proposals are to be submitted by 15.12.2009. The improvement works amounting to Rs. 120.22 crore have been sanctioned on Sambalpur-Jamsola section of National Highway-6 during last five years. The ongoing works are in various stages of implementation and targeted to be completed latest by February, 2011.

### **Retrenchment due to global economic crisis**

742. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many workers lost their jobs since the global economic crisis in Textile sector;
- (b) the month-wise details of the same since October, 2008;
- (c) the measures taken by Government for the social security of these workers; and
- (d) whether there is any measure to ensure that no retrenchment take place in the institutions taking bail out packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The Government is seized of the submissions of the industry and trade associations regarding loss of jobs in the textiles and clothing/garment industry for global economic crisis. However, no specific or definite number of job loss has been reported so far.

(c) To counter the negative fall out of global economic crisis, Government has taken several focused financial and fiscal measures. Some of the important measures taken by the Government are as follows:

- (i) Extension of the DEPB Scheme upto 31st December 2009.
- (ii) Restoration of DEPB rates for synthetic textiles items such as polyester viscose yarn, polyester yarn, viscose yarn, polyester filament yarn, etc.;
- (iii) Increase of Duty Drawback rates on knitted fabrics and on specified categories of yarn;
- (iv) Providing pre and shipment credit assistance in rupees as well as in dollars;
- (v) Reduction in import duties of raw materials;
- (vi) Reduction in interest rates on export finance;
- (vii) The fiscal stimulus of Rs.1,86,000 crores; etc.

(d) There are certain measures devised by the Government to prevent workers from retrenchment, though these are not directly related to the bailout packages. The measures are primarily as under:-

- (i) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 puts restriction on lay-offs and retrenchment and provides protection to the workmen in case of lay-off, retrenchment and closure of establishments.
- (ii) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana through the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) which provides unemployment allowance for upto one year to those insured employees who have put in five years of service and have been rendered jobless due to retrenchment, closure of factories or permanent disability due to non-employment injury.

### **Proposal to ban cotton exports**

743. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to ban cotton exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) no Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) As per Cotton Balance Sheet drawn by the Cotton Advisory Board (CAB), during cotton season 2008-09, total demand of cotton in the country is 264 lakh bales out of the total production of 290 lakh bales. Only 35 lakh bales of cotton has so far been exported in the cotton year 2008-09 leaving carry over stock of 71.50 lakh bales. Since, there is sufficient stock of cotton in the country, question of banning cotton export doesn't arise at present.

### **CAG objections regarding selling of surplus land by NTC**

744. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) had pulled up the National Textile Corporation (NTC) for violating Government guidelines while selling surplus land and buildings at much lower rates than the market value for the period upto March, 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken, if any on the basis of the CAG report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has done a performance audit on sale of surplus land and buildings of National Textile Corporation (NTC), and tabled their report in the Parliament. The observations of CAG are mainly on procedural aspects. NTC is selling its land as per the decision of a duly constituted Asset Sale Committee as per directions of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstructions (BIFR). The land/buildings are sold at the best price available through transparent open tender process after verification of valuation by the Government valuers.

(b) The suggestions made by the CAG have been noted for further refinement of the system. The Committee on Public Undertaking (COPU) has already taken up the CAG report and the first meeting of the Committee has taken place on 12th November, 2009.

### Sericulture activity in Andhra Pradesh

745. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether silk-industry employs about 6 million people who are engaged in various sericulture activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether women constitute over 60 per cent of those employed in down-stream activities like mulberry garden management, leaf harvesting and silkworm rearing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what welfare measures Government has taken for such persons engaged in silk industry during the last five years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The employment generation from sericulture activities during the year 2008-09 was 6.31 million persons (estimated). The State-wise details of the employment in silk sector including Andhra Pradesh is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Men	Women	Total (in Lakh Persons)
1.	Karnataka	5.70	7.86	13.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.41	4.80	8.21
3.	Tamil Nadu	1.91	2.76	4.67
4.	West Bengal	2.09	2.88	4.97
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.98	2.19	3.17
6.	Other	10.99	17.53	28.52
TOTAL		25.08	38.02	63.10

(Source : State Department of Sericulture)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is estimated that 60% of those employed in the pre-cocoon activities such as mulberry cultivation, leaf harvesting, silkworm rearing and cocoon harvesting in the country during the year 2008-09 are women employees. The percentage of women employees in pre-cocoon activities in Andhra Pradesh is 58.27.

The table below indicates the gender wise employment under pre-cocoon sector in different State during 2008-09:

Unit: Lakh Nos.

Sl.No.	States	Men	Women	Total
1.	Karnataka	4.19	5.59	9.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.47	3.45	5.92
3.	Tamil Nadu	1.35	1.99	3.34
4.	West Bengal	1.51	2.08	3.59
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.71	1.57	2.28
6.	Other	7.95	12.59	20.54
TOTAL		18.18	27.27	45.45

(Source : State Department of Sericulture)

(e) The following are the welfare measures taken by the Government for the benefit of women in the silk industry:

- (i) **Training to women Sericulturists:** The Research Institutes of the Central Silk Board provide training to women sericulturists to enhance their skill and competency in sericulture. The Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute of CSB at Mysore has organised exclusive training programmes for women under a Department of Bio-Technology (DBT) sponsored programme. The Institute has also taken-up a project to study and develop women friendly technologies to reduce the drudgery. These benefits are being provided in most sericulture States.
- (ii) **Catalytic Development Programme:** The Catalytic Development Programme a Centrally Sponsored Programme of the Government of India implemented by the Central Silk Board in collaboration with the State Government provides support to all stake holders of silk industry including women. During Eleventh Plan it is targeted to cover women beneficiaries as per the following details, under this CDP programme.

Sector	Coverage of beneficiaries Women
Mulberry	30%
Tasar	30%
Eri	60%
Muga	30%

- (iii) **Health Insurance for Women Workers:** The Scheme aims at financially enabling the women workers in the silk industry to access the best of health facilities in the country. The scheme is being implemented through ICICI Lombard. The scheme involves a premium of Rs.767.28 per year per person, which provides a health coverage to the tune of Rs.15,000 per year. The benefit of the scheme is applicable to the Women workers and their family (1+3). The cost of the premium is shared between Central Silk Board, State and beneficiaries in the ratio of 75:15:10. A provision of Rs.2.26 crores has been made to cover 31,000 women beneficiaries under the scheme during Eleventh Plan.

Due to the overwhelming popularity of the scheme, 47,620 women beneficiaries were covered in 10 states with the CSB's share of Rs.3.02 crores during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. Out of these, 4760 women beneficiaries were covered in Andhra Pradesh State with the CSB's share of Rs.29.9 lakh during this period. Further, it is proposed to cover another 94,220 women beneficiaries during the current year (2009-10) taking up the total number to 1,41,840 beneficiaries.

In addition to the above, the insurance schemes are being implemented as a social security measure of the benefit the stake holders of silk industry covering both men and women -

- Insurance coverage for silkworm crop
- Insurance coverage for rearing house.
- Insurance coverage for Rearing, Reeling and Weaving equipments
- Personal accident coverage for the beneficiary and their family

As regards, insurance Scheme implemented, state-wise beneficiaries covered are given below:

State	Component	2008-09		2009-10	
		Physical Achmnt.	Financial (in Lakhs)	Physical Achmnt.	Financial (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	Crop Insurance	6.99 lakh Dfts 2450 Beneficiaries covered	6.80	6.73 lakh Dfts. 1,162 Beneficiaries covered	5.07
	Personal Accident	1705 Beneficiaries covered	0.48	1,162 Beneficiaries covered	0.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	Crop Insurance	1.00 lakh Dfls 1000 Beneficiaries covered	1.28	0.50 lakh Dfls 500 Beneficiaries covered	0.64
	Rearing Equipment	300 sheds (small)	0.03	200 sheds (big)	0.13
Jharkhand	Crpo Insurance	1.50 lakh Dfls 750 Beneficiaries covered	2.75	—	—

Other States are yet to avail the benefits of the Scheme

- (iv) **Creating Toilets, Rest Rooms and Creche facilities for women in Cocoon Markets:** In order to encourage the direct participation of women in cocoon markets, it is envisaged to create separate toilets, rest rooms, exclusively for women in cocoon markets and provide creche facilities for their kids so as to enable them to freely participate in the cocoon transaction. A provision of Rs.62.50 lakh has been made to create 25 such facilities in the cocoon markets during Eleventh Plan. The table below indicates State-wise number of such Units created during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) under the Scheme:

Sl. No.	States 2007-08 to 2009-10	No. of units (lakh Rs.)	Amount released	Remarks
1.	Karnataka	8	15.00	Under construction
2.	Tamil Nadu	4	7.50	Completed
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	No request received from the state
GRAND TOTAL		12	22.50	

- (v) **Cluster Development Programme:** The Government of India through Central Silk Board has organized 51 sericulture Clusters in 16 States including Andhra Pradesh. All the Schemes of the Government for the development of sericulture are made available to the beneficiaries in identified clusters. Priority is being given to Women Self Help Groups in such cluster development projects.

#### Fund under TUFs to help textile sector

746. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide Rs. 2546 crore under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to help textile sector which is reeling under the impact of global slump in demand;

(b) if so, whether around 12,500 people will be benefited from the fund and money would be distributed electronically through 121 leading institutions including banks;

(c) whether in addition, Government has constituted a 41 member working group to formulate the National Fibre Policy; and

(d) to what extent this group has examined to promote the fibre equality as to ensure the balanced growth of the entire textile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The Government has released an amount of Rs.2576 crore under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) in respect of 12514 applications in the current financial year (upto 19.11.2009).

(c) The Government constituted a Working Group on National Fibre Policy *vide* order dated 29th July 2009, initially comprising 41 members. The Working Group has now 72 members.

(d) The Working Group in its meeting held on 07.9.2009 constituted 8 Sub-Groups to examine the issues relating to balanced growth of various fibres. None of the Sub-Groups finalized their report so far.

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#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

##### II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the JKDFC, Jammu and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification G.S.R. 760 (E), dated the 16th March, 2009, publishing the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 762/15/09]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification G.S.R. 443 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2009, publishing the Tea Board (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Directors of Tea Promotion appointed by Government) Amendment Rules, 2007, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 761/15/09]



(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under sub-section (2) of Section 49 of the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005, together with Statement of Objects and Reasons and Statement of Explanatory Notes:

- (a) Draft Notification F.No.C.3/9/2008-SEZ, dated Nil, December, 2009, proposing to exempt the setting up offsite Automated Teller Machines and branches by banks in Special Economic Zones, not concerned as offshore Banking Units; from the provision of clause (v) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.
- (b) Draft Notification F.No.D6/12/2009-SEZ, dated Nil, December, 2009, proposing to exempt Special Economic Zones from the requirement of obtaining distribution licence.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 759/15/09]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:

- (a) S.O. 2155 (E), dated the 24th August, 2009, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2009.
- (b) S.O. 2156 (E), dated the 24th August, 2009, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 760/15/09]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 858/15/09]

#### **Notification of Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 16th September, 2009, publishing the National Disaster Management Authority (Group A Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 781/15/09]

- I. **National Policy on HIV/AIDS and the World of work.**
- II. **Action taken or proposed to be taken on the ILO Convention No. 127 and Recommendation No. 128 concerning Maximum Weight**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the National Policy on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 765/15/09]

- II. A Statement (in English and Hindi) on Action taken or proposed to be taken on the ILO Convention No. 127 and Recommendation No. 128 concerning Maximum Weight adopted at the 51st Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 769/15/09]

**Notification of the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD, TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:
- (1) S.O. 2114 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 60.680 to Km.100.000 (Nagpur-Dhule Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Wardha District in the State of Maharashtra.
  - (2) S.O. 2243 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, publishing corrigendum to Notification No S.O. 2473 (E), dated the 17th October, 2008.
  - (3) S.O. 2534 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km.115.500 to Km.126.000 (Kalamboli-Mumbra Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Raigad District in the State of Maharashtra.
  - (4) S.O. 2535 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 126.000 to Km.131.500 (Kalamboli-Mumbra Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Thane District in the State of Maharashtra.
  - (5) S.O. 2537 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 265.000 to Km.287.500 (Pimpalgaon-Dhule Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Dhule District in the State of Maharashtra.

- (6) S.O. 1345 (E), dated the 26th May, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, from Km. 278.620 (New chainage 747.081) to Km.279.620 (New chainage 748.081) on National Highway No. 2 in Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No.L.T. 799/15/09]

- (7) S.O. 1582 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 8.250 to Km.137.000 (Lucknow-Faizabad Section) on National Highway No.28 in Faizabad District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 624/15/09]

- (8) S.O. 1628 (E), dated the 4th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from Km. 239.700 to Km. 241.100 (Kozhikode-Kollegal Section) on National Highway No. 212 in Mysore District in the State of Karnataka.

- (9) S.O. 1629 (E), dated the 4th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km 322.180 to Km 322.250 (Old Madras Road Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Bangalore Urban District in the State of Karnataka.

- (10) S.O. 1732 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km 244.000 to Km. 245.000 (Ankola-Gooty Section) on National Highway No.63 in Koppal District in the State of Karnataka.

- (11) S.O. 1733 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land with or without structure, from Km. 201.000 to Km.202.000 (Bangalore-Mangalore Section) on National Highway No. 48 in Hassan District in the State of Karnataka.

- (12) S.O. 2277 (E), dated the 7th September, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land for construction of Bypass to Hubli City connecting National Highway No.218, National Highway No. 63 and National Highway No. 4 in the State of Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. For (8) to (12) See No.L.T. 799/15/09]

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 2009.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Eighteenth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC).

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2009-10) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present a copy each of the following Action Taken Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:

- (i) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken Note (ATN) furnished by the Department of Health and Family Welfare on the recommendations/observations contained in Committees Twenty-seventh Report on Demands-for-Grants (2008-09) of the Department;
- (ii) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken Note (ATN) furnished by the Department of AYUSH on the recommendations/observations contained in Committees Twenty-eighth Report on Demands-for-Grants (2008-09) of the Department; and
- (iii) Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken Note (ATN) furnished by the Department of Health Research on the recommendations/observations contained in Committees Twenty-ninth Report on Demands-for-Grants (2008-09) of the Department.

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#### MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ :-

“राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 19) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (2) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा 18 सितंबर, 2009 से समिति की सदस्यता से श्री मतिलाल सरकार के त्यागपत्र के कारण रिक्त हुए स्थान पर सभा के सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य को आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली के अनुसार एकल संक्रमणीय मत द्वारा राजभाषा समिति का सदस्य होने के लिए निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे।”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I move the following Motion:

“That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section (1) read with subsection (1A) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House, to be a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps”.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Status of preparation of Commonwealth Games, 2010**

**श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रमंडल खेल, 2010 की तैयारी की स्थिति के बारे में खेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. M. S. GILL): Sir, the Commonwealth Games is a mega multidisciplinary sporting event in which around 8,000 sportspersons from 71 nations and territories of the Commonwealth will take part in 17 sports disciplines. The Games will be held in Delhi from 3rd to 14th October, 2010.

The 19th Commonwealth Games were allotted to Delhi on 13th November, 2003. The Host City Contract, which is the governing document for the games and lays down the responsibilities, roles and obligations, was signed in November, 2003. The signatories were the Government of India, the Government of Delhi, the Commonwealth Games Federation and the Indian Olympic Association.

The Organising Committee of the Commonwealth Games was registered as a society with the Registrar of Societies, Government of Delhi on 10th February, 2005. The OC thereafter became a signatory to the Games.

In the overall schemes for the preparation for the Commonwealth Games, the sports infrastructure is to be developed by Government agencies and funded by the Government. The responsibility for the conduct and delivery of the Games is of the Organising Committee. For this purpose, the OC is funded upfront by the Government as a loan, to be recouped on the basis of revenue neutrality. The development, upgradation and improvement of the city infrastructure are to be done by the Government of Delhi, with the support of the Government of India.

Out of the seventeen sports disciplines of the Games, nine will be held in the stadia of the Sports Authority of India, four in the stadia of Delhi Development Authority and one each at the venues of the Government of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi University and All India Tennis Association. A table, stadium-wise, showing the expected dates of completion is provided in the Annexure which is submitted to you, Sir, and will be circulated in due course. The estimated cost of the Competition and Training venues is around Rs.4,100 crores. Financial sanctions for all the stadia have been accorded and the work is progressing at a rapid pace. The work on three stadia, namely, Dr. S.P.M. Swimming Complex, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range and the Cycling Velodrome had a delayed start due to some design issues. All possible measures are being taken, including increase in number of supervisory staff and labour, increase in working hours, deployment of additional machinery and close monitoring of procurement of special and critical items. The Group of Ministers constituted for the Games reviews the progress every week. The stadia will be completed in time for the Commonwealth Games to be held in October, 2010.

I may mention that most of the stadia were started in 2008 and some in 2007. The Games were signed in 2003.

The OC is responsible for the conduct and delivery of the Games, which includes all logistical and stay arrangements for about 8,000 sportspersons, as well as, all arrangements for

the technical officials and media persons. The OC is also responsible for the technical conduct of the sports, sponsorship, ticketing, merchandizing, ceremonies, etc. The Government has sanctioned a budget of Rs. 1,620 crores for the Organising Committee. In September, 2009, the President, Commonwealth Games Federation, (CGF), expressed some concerns related to the capacity of the OC, to deliver operationally. On the occasion of the launch of the Queen's Baton in London in October, 2009 these matters were discussed between the President, CGF and the Chairman, OC in the presence of the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports, and they were resolved amicably to the satisfaction of both CGF and OC. A joint statement affirming this was issued thereafter. In order to strengthen the internal management and financial administration of the OC, at the request of the Chairman, OC, a retired Secretary to the Government of India was posted in the OC as Chief Executive Officer in October, 2009. Three other senior serving officers, including a Finance Expert — they already have one — were also made available to the OC. All the officers have joined and are functioning.

The Games Village is being developed near the Akshardham Temple by the DDA, on Public-Private Partnership model. The work is being closely monitored by the Ministry of Urban Development. The work is well on schedule and will be completed in time.

The development and upgradation of the city infrastructure is the responsibility of the Government of Delhi. Major upgradation works have been planned and are under implementation, including the Barapulla Nala Elevated Corridor, which will provide a quick access to sportspersons from the Games Village to the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. The Chief Minister of Delhi is carefully monitoring these works and addressing issues as they arise. The GOMs also reviews these works regularly. The wide range of city development works including augmentation of road, metro and other transportation and communication networks, traffic management system, will leave a lasting legacy after the Games.

The Government is investing substantial amount for the upgradation of the various stadia to be used for the Games. These stadia will become state of the art venues of international standard. Some of them are really high level international standard stadia in terms of architecture, etc. A revenue generation mechanism is being evolved which will ensure the upkeep and maintenance of these facilities at optimum levels, and, at the same time, their use for sports activities after the Games.

The Ministry of Tourism is also working on making available adequate accommodation for the visitors during the Games. Taking into account the current availability of hotel rooms in the NCR, an additional requirement of 30,000 rooms has been estimated by the Ministry of Tourism. Apart from the additional hotel accommodation being developed in Delhi and NCR, guest houses are being upgraded and housing units of DDA will be operated as guest houses.

Together with bed and breakfast establishments in the city, the requirement of additional rooms for the Commonwealth Games should be met. A Task Force under the Secretary, Tourism is monitoring the availability of hotel accommodation.

The Prasar Bharati has been designated as the Host Broadcaster for the Games. The latest technology will be used for broadcasting during the Games. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth Games, the entire transmission will be in High Definition TV (HDTV) format. The Prasar Bharati has already engaged a top level international consultant for production and coverage and is in the process of engaging a Consultant for the International Broadcasting Centre. The work is being done under close supervision of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Security during the Games is a matter of utmost importance. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the LG of Delhi are closely monitoring all the security arrangements for the Games. An Empowered Security Committee headed by the Home Secretary regularly reviews the security schemes and arrangements for the Games. A Comprehensive Security Plan has been drawn up which incorporates Venue Emergency Management Plan, Disaster Recovery Plan, Transport Security Plan and Airspace Surveillance and Protection Plan. A fully integrated Venue Surveillance Scheme is being developed along with a Secure Security Communications System. The Ministry of Home Affairs has held security briefing of High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries on 9th September, 2009, and a Security Administrators' Conference was held in Delhi on 23rd September, 2009, to apprise the representatives of all the countries, with the security arrangements for the Games. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the L.G. of Delhi are taking all necessary measures to ensure that the Games are completely incident-free and are conducted in a safe and secure environment.

To improve the performance of our athletes in the Commonwealth Games, for the first time, the Government has approved in June, 2008, a Scheme at a cost of Rs.678 crores for a comprehensive training and coaching of athletes. One thousand and sixty four core athletes of 17 sports disciplines have been selected and are undergoing intensive training and exposure. One hundred and fifty eight Indian and twentyfour foreign coaches of the highest calibre have been engaged for their training, along with 70 other support personnel including sports analysts, sports medicine doctors and physiotherapists. Teams are being sent regularly on visits abroad for training and competitions. It is expected that with these measures, our sportspersons will do very well in the Commonwealth Games.

Finally, I would like to assure the House that the Government of India and the Organizing Committee are fully committed to complete all preparations for the Games in good time and to train our athletes for a good performance.



DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): सर, आप घड़ी देख लीजिए। It is not showing the correct time.

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं इस घड़ी के बारे में बता देता हूँ। It has not been functioning since yesterday. But we cannot fiddle with it because it has a centralised connection.

**श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** सर, इसीलिए जब मैं बोल रही थी कि घड़ी इतनी तेजी से चल रही है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। मैं यह घड़ी देखता हूँ, वह घड़ी नहीं देखता हूँ।

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला:** सर, इतना लम्बा स्टेटमेंट है। How can we finish it in one hour?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since it is an exhaustive statement, there is very little scope for any clarification.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): You have said it right. I don't think anybody needs to speak.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: There are indeed a lot of clarifications that we need to seek.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** उपसभापति जी, माननीय खेल मंत्री जी ने कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के बारे में जो तैयारियाँ चल रही हैं, उसके बारे में विवरण में बताया है। लागत क्या लग रही है, इसके बारे में भी उल्लेख किया है और यह भी कहा है कि ये सारी चीजें हो रही हैं, लेकिन कितनी हुई हैं, कब हो जाएंगी, कैसे होंगी? इससे पहले जो सारे विवाद उभर कर सामने आये थे, उनको इसमें सुनिश्चित नहीं किया गया है। यह तो सौभाग्य है कि कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हमारे देश में हो रहे हैं। यह प्रत्येक देशवासी के लिए एक गौरव की बात है। इसके पहले “एशियाड” हुआ था। “एशियाड” में जिस तरीके से भारत ने एशिया के देशों का अतिथि के रूप में सम्मान किया और जिस तरीके से वह यहाँ रहे, उससे स्वाभाविक रूप से सभी लोग प्रभावित हुए। इस कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स पर पूरे विश्व की नजर इस दृष्टि से लगी हुई है कि भारत के अंदर इसके आयोजन को सफल बनाने की दृष्टि से किस ढंग से प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में आयोजन समिति और खेल महासंघ के बीच में जो आपस के विवाद चालू हो गये हैं, इसके कारण लोगों को लगने लगा है कि आखिर यह सफलता हम कैसे प्राप्त करेंगे, क्योंकि दोनों महत्वपूर्ण हैं। आयोजन समिति के अध्यक्ष हमारे ओलम्पिक एसोसिएशन के प्रमुख कलमाड़ी जी और महासंघ के अध्यक्ष Mr. Michael Fennell के बीच जबर्दस्त विवाद चल रहा है। यह विवाद इस स्तर तक पहुँचा है कि महासंघ के अध्यक्ष ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा कि सही समय पर चीजें नहीं हो रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी इसे स्वीकार किया कि सही समय पर चीजें नहीं हो रही हैं।

आपस में विवाद इतना बढ़ गया है कि दूसरे अधिकारी को हटाने की बात भी की जाने लगी है। अब इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में जो कॉमनवेल्थ के देश हैं, उनमें समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से यह शुरू हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कैसे खेल होगा और इसको लेकर फिर चीजें इस तरीके से बढ़ी हैं कि आयोजन समिति को उपेक्षित करते हुए निगरानी समिति बनानी पड़ गई। निगरानी समिति की मॉनिटरिंग मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा और बाकी लोगों के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के पास जाएगी और मंत्री जी उसके मुखिया हैं। यह जो स्थिति बनी है, यह परस्पर विवाद पैदा करने की दृष्टि से बहुत भयंकर है और जब परस्पर विवाद होगा, तो कितनी सफलता होगी, इस पर एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लग जाता है। यह परस्पर विवाद क्यों हुआ, यह आगे

स्वयं स्पष्ट होता जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आयोजन समिति के महामंत्री और ओलंपिक एशोसियन के महामंत्री श्रीमान रणधीर सिंह जी हैं, उन्होंने पत्रकार वार्ता में दो बातें कही हैं। एक बात तो उन्होंने यह कही है कि 38 ऐसी सब-कमेटीज़ हैं, जिनको activate ही नहीं किया गया है, जब ऐसी कमेटीज़ को activate ही नहीं किया जाएगा, तो काम कैसे होगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि एक सौ करोड़ रुपए में विदेश से Fennell के द्वारा 40 experts को बुलाया गया, ताकि समय से सारी चीजें हो जाएं, इसके लिए बुलाया गया, तो फिर सारी चीजें समय से क्यों नहीं चल रही हैं? फिर Fennell और इन लोगों के बीच में विवाद क्यों शुरू हो गया? फिर निगरानी समिति बनाने की आवश्यकता क्या पड़ गई? एक अजीब प्रकार की विरोधाभास की स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है, जिसके कारण भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि बाकी के देशों में भी एक आशंका की स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है। यह जो स्थिति बनी है, वह आयोजन और आयोजन समिति के महासंघ, जिनके द्वारा सारी चीजें संचालित होने वाली हैं, के बीच में जब यह चीज पड़ गई है, तो यह बहुत विचित्र प्रकार की स्थिति दिखाई पड़ रही है और हिन्दुस्तान के आम नागरिक को यह महसूस होने लगा है कि सही में आपस में विवाद और झगड़े के कारण यह सफल हो जाएगा या नहीं हो जाएगा, हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति पर कोई प्रश्न चिन्ह न लग जाए, कहीं लोग इसको विवादित बनाने की कोशिश न करे!

इतना ही नहीं, आपने खेल परिसर के बारे में बताया कि 17 खेल परिसर हैं। 17 खेल परिसरों में से दो संस्थान में लगभग कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं (समय की घंटी)।

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपके लिए पांच मिनट का ही समय है। For the main speaker, it is five minutes and, for others, it is three minutes each.

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि अभी मुझे और बोलने दिया जाए। श्रीमन्, अगर आपको लगता है कि मैं अनर्गल बात कर रहा हूँ, तो मुझे बैठा दीजिए ..(व्यवधान)..।

**डा.(श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** मंत्री जी ने पांच मिनट पढ़ा है, इनको भी बोलने दिया जाए ..(व्यवधान)..।

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह तो clarification है।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** श्रीमन्, ये चीजें आई नहीं है। जो चीजें नहीं आई हैं, उसको हम प्रस्तुत नहीं करेंगे, तो कौन करेगा?

**श्री उपसभापति :** यह ठीक है, मगर समय की भी पाबंदी है।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** श्रीमन्, 17 खेल परिसरों में से केवल दो संस्थान ही तैयार हुए हैं, आप इसकी तथ्यात्मक जांच करा लीजिए, पांच स्थानों पर पचास फीसदी कार्य हुआ है, दस स्थानों पर अभी भी तीस फीसदी ही कार्य पूरा हुआ है, दो स्थानों की प्रगति चिंताजनक है, यह बाकायदा प्रश्न के जो उत्तर दिए गए हैं, उनमें से मैं बता रहा हूँ और तीरंदाजी के लिए यमुना खेल परिसर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण जो बनाया जा रहा है, उसमें 6.75 परसेंट ही कार्य हुआ है, यह तैयारी की स्थिति है। आगे चलकर क्या स्थिति बनेगी, यह कहा नहीं जा सकता है।

मान्यवर, जो आवासीय व्यवस्था है, आवासीय व्यवस्था की स्थिति यह है कि लगभग आठ हजार खिलाड़ी और उससे जुड़े हुए लगभग एक लाख से डेढ़ लाख के बीच लोग आ सकते हैं। इनके लिए चालीस हजार कमरे की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इसका जिक्र आपने भी किया है। तब तक हमारे पास तीस हजार कमरे तैयार हो पाएंगे, बाकी लोगों को दिल्ली कैसे संभाल पाएंगी, यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है।

श्रीमन्, इसके लिए 2007 में खेलों के संबंध में जो सौ योजनाओं की घोषणा की गई थी, मैं तो आपके द्वारा जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं, उन्हीं का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, उनमें से 60 पर ही कार्य शुरू हो पाया है और पर्यटन

मंत्रालय के अनुसार 115 होटल साइट्स में केवल 63 सुनिश्चित श्रेणी में हैं, 21 संभावित श्रेणी में हैं और 31 अनिश्चित श्रेणी में हैं। यह हालत आवास की है। फिर आपकी आवासीय व्यवस्था कैसे पूर्ण होगी? मुझे नहीं लगता कि ऐसी स्थिति में आपकी आवासीय व्यवस्था पूर्ण हो पाएगी।

महोदय, आपने सुरक्षा के संबंध में भी बातें कही हैं। यह बात सही है कि इस समय इन खेलों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आतंकवादियों की दृष्टि भी हिंदुस्तान पर लगी हुई है और इसके लिए आपको विशेष व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। जब चीन में ओलम्पिक खेल हो रहे थे, तो उस समय भी उन्होंने बहुत आधुनिकतम सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की थी लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी वहां कुछ आतंकवादियों ने गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश की थी और कुछ लोगों की जानें गई थीं। आपने सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से 370 करोड़ की योजना बनाई है और इस 370 करोड़ की योजना के अंतर्गत आप क्या-क्या करने वाले हैं, यह कुछ सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पाया है लेकिन इसमें से 85 हजार सुरक्षाकर्मी लगाए जाएंगे, यह बात कही गई है। अब उनकी भर्ती हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है, कब होगी, उनकी ट्रेनिंग कब होगी, कैसे किया जाएगा - इसका इसमें जिक्र नहीं है। साथ ही साथ चिकित्सा आदि की भी व्यवस्था आपको करनी है, जिसका आपने इसमें उल्लेख भी किया है, लेकिन किस प्रकार से होगी, किन स्थानों पर होगी, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

महोदय, बजट पहले की तुलना में ज्यादा बढ़ाया गया है। पहले 797 करोड़ का बजट था, जो अब बढ़ाकर 1620 करोड़ हो गया है। मान्यवर, सवाल इस बात का है कि जो आयोजन समिति है, वह इन खेलों से 1708 करोड़ रुपए के राजस्व प्राप्ति की उम्मीद करती है लेकिन जो निर्माण कार्य हैं, उसमें इतने पैसे को इतने कम समय में कैसे खर्च कर पाएंगे, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। अभी तक जो निर्माण कार्य की स्थिति आपके सामने आई है, उसकी गुणवत्ता में जबरदस्त कमी आई है और स्वयं दिल्ली में भी जिस तरीके से सारी चीजें उभरकर आई हैं, उसमें लगता है कि जो भी चीजें ली जा रही हैं, ये उचित मापदंड के आधार पर नहीं ली जा रही हैं। गुणवत्ता में कमी के कारण उनके अंदर खामियां पैदा हुई हैं और इससे लगता है कि जो इतना भारी भरकम बजट आया है, जिस तरीके से इसका समुचित utilisation होना चाहिए, उसका utilisation नहीं हो पा रहा है। कहीं न कहीं जो आपस में झगड़े हो रहे हैं, चाहे कमेटीज के हों, चाहे बाकी सारी चीजों के हों, तो कहीं वे पैसे के कारण तो नहीं हो रहे हैं? **...(समय की घंटी)...** या बड़े बजट के कारण तो नहीं हो रहे हैं? **...(समय की घंटी)....** तो इसमें यह भी संदेह दिखाई पड़ रहा है कि पैसे का दुरुपयोग, पैसे का गलत तरीके से उपयोग, एक तरह से हम कहें कि भ्रष्टाचरण के अंतर्गत हो रहा है, तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। तो इसकी भी व्यापक स्तर पर जांच करनी चाहिए अन्यथा सम्पूर्ण मिलाकर जो आयोजन की तरफ से व्यवस्था की गई है, जो खेल की तैयारी की जा रही है, यदि सम्पूर्णता में देखा जाए तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि 3 अक्टूबर, 2010 से पहले यह तैयार हो पाएगा या नहीं हो पाएगा, यह कहा नहीं जा सकता है। साथ ही साथ यमुना की तलहटी में **...(समय की घंटी)...**

**श्री उपसभापति :** कलराज जी....देखिए, बहुत से ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स ने अभी बोलना है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

There are many hon. Members who have to speak on this, and we have to finish it within one hour. **...(Interruptions)...**

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** यमुना की तलहटी में खिलाड़ियों को ठहराने की व्यवस्था की गई है। **...(व्यवधान)...** एक मिनट .... तो जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसके बगल से रेल लाइन गुजरती है। उसके शोर को खिलाड़ी और अतिथि कैसे सह पाएंगे, ये सारी चीजें भी देखनी पड़ेंगी। जिन-जिन स्थानों पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, नोएडा में ठहराने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, वहां भी किस तरीके से चीजें की जा रही हैं **...(समय की घंटी)...** अभी तक ढंग से साइट नहीं देखी जा सकी है। इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं चाहूंगा कि ये सारी

चीज़ें सम्पूर्णता में देखते हुए कहां-कहां गड़बड़ हो रही है, उसको आइडेंटिफाई करें और जिस बात को हमने आपके सामने उठाया है, उसको स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा, विशेषकर आयोजन समिति और Fennell ने जो निगरानी समिति बनाई है, उसमें कौन-कौन हैं, किस तरीके से नॉमिनेट किया है और कौन विदेशी विशेषज्ञ आने वाले हैं, इसके बारे में अगर बताएं तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I would like to remind all of you about the Bulletin which we have issued only recently. As per that Bulletin, a Member who initiates the Calling Attention should not take more than seven minutes and other Members who are called by the Chair should not take more than five minutes each and should restrict themselves strictly to the prescribed time limit.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, we did not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, how was it decided? Was it decided by all the political parties? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. See, time regulation is not decided by the BAC. Time is given only at the time of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, we want to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request hon. Members let us not create a new precedent, and let us not try to change the rules.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The initiator would have only seven minutes, Sir? The Minister's statement itself has five-six pages. How can the Calling Attention motion...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only clarifications should be sought. Please understand that it is only seeking clarifications and not getting into a debate. It is strictly said in the rules; it is no debating but only seeking clarifications. How much time will it take for seeking clarifications? If it is converted into a debate...*(Interruptions)* You may seek clarifications.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I understand that you have kept an hour for the Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not me, but it is the rules which say that.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it may be the decision of the Chair, or the saying of the rule book or whatever it is, but one hour is allocated. My request is, that one hour should not include the Minister's statement. One hour should be for the Members to put forth points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if that is given, seeing the number of Members who are participating, I would not be able to finish within an hour and twelve minutes, which is the total duration for this. I am just reminding this. Now, Mr. Lepcha.

SHRI O.T. LEPPCHA (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have only a few questions. Only yesterday, it has been reported that DDA, which is in-charge of developing two important competition venues as well as the Commonwealth Village, has admitted that the deadline for completion of these venues has been extended from December, 2009 to March, 2010. A week before, the Minister of Urban Development had stated that the work was going on time. It has been further reported that even in March, 2010, handing over of these venues shall be partial. This is not the first incident of delay. The construction of Tyagaraj Venue has overshoot its deadline of September, 2009. Various venues under the Sports Authority of India have also been delayed. How is the Government of India going to complete the construction of the competition venues in time? It is also necessary that sufficient time is required for the Indian team to familiarize themselves with the new stadia. If these stadia are not constructed in time, our players may not get sufficient time to practice in that stadia or which may reflect on their performance. How would the Minister intend to tackle this problem?

At present, there are 60 lakh vehicles in Delhi and everyday, 1,000 vehicles are being added. Between 2003-07, MCD announced that 40 parking lots will be developed before the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Yesterday only, it has been reported that out of 40, only 4 parking lots will be ready till October, 2010. The Chief Secretary of NCT of Delhi has himself admitted that the MCD has been unable to decide on the execution plan and changing the consultants and companies engaged for these parking lots. How is the Government going to manage traffic during the Commonwealth Games in the absence of proper parking lots?

The Commonwealth Games, 2010 are slated as being the event that would showcase the new India to the world as a multi-cultural land that is fast becoming the world economic leader. What are the preparations in this regard? What are the preparations particularly relating to showcase the cultural heritage? How are the states going to participate in these preparations? Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Thank you, Sir, for allowing me time. I think, there is not much that I can say because you have said it all at the beginning itself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not said that, but I have only said that the statement is exhaustive.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Yes, it is. Well, Sir, we have the proud privilege of holding the Commonwealth Games in August, 2010. This gives us an opportunity to showcase the efficiency and capability of the country and bid for the Olympics next time. I do not want to say much but, I want to really congratulate the Minister for the sporting spirit. We are a great nation for laughing at ourselves. This is such a big joke. I am sorry, Sir, I do not have to elaborate on this. Kalrajji has said it in one word, “कब कैसे” I think, these are the most important things. It

is too obvious. I do not think it needs elaboration. It is too obvious. We are here to laugh at ourselves, make a mockery of this whole show. This is what we think about games, sportsmen and our country. It is going to be the most humiliating experience of this nation. China was ready before the Olympics a month before it started, if not a year. By now we should have started our practice drills. Whether it is traffic, whether it is medicine, whether it is school bus, what are you going to do about them? August is the month of monsoon. In Delhi, one shower floods the streets. There are many such questions. I do not want to take five minutes and repeat whatever has been said. It is obvious. It is very, very obvious and the worst is, Mr. Michael Hooper, the CEO of Common Wealth Games on 15th October, said that if you ask me whether India is ready for the games today, my answer is-No. Let us not kid ourselves. We all know a lot needs to be done. Like Mr. Fennel said, Time is our biggest enemy and every hour counts. But with the Government's assessment and reports and then action, I think, we are in big trouble. We should have already been on the road. I really, really feel sorry for the Minister because you have the baby on your lap but you have no nursemaid. I hope you are not going to create the shoddy work that was done as in the case of the disaster of Terminal ID where the roof got blown off twice. We have 70 countries coming in. I would like to help and support you please. If you need it — I know you don't specially need mine specially but there are other people in my party — I am sure the rest of the House would be very happy to help.

जब आपसे कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है तो किसी से मांगने में उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है, इसमें आपका ह्यूमिलिशन नहीं है। जमीन पर उतरिए, जो असलियत है उसको जानिए, लोगों से मदद मांगिए और अपना फेस सेफ करिए, हमारे नेशन का फेस सेफ करिए। थैंक्यू।

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) :** धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, जया जी के आखिरी शब्दों से मैं सहमत हूँ। जब यह जिम्मेदारी सबकी बनती है और सरकार को भी सबसे सहयोग लेना चाहिए, चाहे विपक्ष हो, चाहे अपक्ष हो या पक्ष हो, सबसे सहयोग लेना चाहिए कि इस इवेंट को सफल बनाएं, क्योंकि इसमें पूरे देश की प्रतिष्ठा जुड़ी है। किसी एक पार्टी की या एक सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं है।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो पी०जे० कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]**

यह कमिटमेंट वाजपेई जी के जमाने में लिया गया था, उन्होंने जो किया था उसको पूरा करना हमारा फर्ज बनता है। तो अब जब यह सब के ऊपर आई है, पिछली सरकार - एन०डी०ए० गवर्नमेंट के कमिटमेंट को पूरा करना हमारा फर्ज है इसलिए अच्छी तरह से हम इसको करें। इसलिए इसमें हमें सब के सहयोग की जरूरत है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें सबकी चिन्ता है, कलराज जी ने भी चिन्ता प्रगट की है, जया जी ने भी चिन्ता प्रगट की है, हम सब ने भी चिन्ता प्रगट की है। हम सब भी चिंतित हैं कि इसमें कितनी जल्दी काम पूरा होगा। लेकिन जो मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट है, वह निश्चित रूप से काफी विस्तार में है और उसमें एक ही बात बताई गई है। जहां पर ये इवेंट्स होने वाले हैं, उन सबका पूरा ब्योरा और उनकी डैड लाइन भी दी गई है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्टेडियम, आई०जी० स्टेडियम, मे० ध्यानचंद राष्ट्रीय स्टेडियम, श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी तरणताल परिसर, कर्णी सिंह शूटिंग रेंज, सीआरपीएफ परिसर कादरपुर, आर०के० खन्ना टेनिस परिसर,

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, त्यागराज खेल परिसर, सीरी फोर्ट खेल परिसर, यमुना खेल परिसर, तालकटोरा इंडोर स्टेडियम, ये जो 18 वैन्युज हैं, इन सबके सामने उन्होंने डेडलाइन्स लिखकर दी हैं। चूंकि क्लेरिफिकेशन का मामला है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आपने डेडलाइन्स दी हैं, इन पर काम समय से पूरा हो जाएगा, इसके लिए क्या-क्या आपने बंदोबस्त किए हैं ? इसमें सबसे जरूरी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का मामला है, अगर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पूरा नहीं हुआ तो बहुत मुश्किल आने वाली है। हम इस मामले में क्लियरकट आश्वासन चाहते हैं कि जो डेडलाइन्स आपने दी हैं, उनके हिसाब से यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा।

दूसरी बात पावर सप्लाई की है। उन दिनों अगर पावर कट्स हुए, अगर ऐसी स्थिति दिल्ली में आ जाए, तो इसके लिए आप क्या बंदोबस्त कर रहे हैं ?

तीसरी, एकोमडेशन की एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम होने वाली है। 30 हजार लोग बाहर से आएंगे और जो गेम्स देखने आएंगे, टूरिस्ट आएंगे, उनकी संख्या अलग से है। अभी कहा जा रहा है कि कुछ घर वालों को घरों में गेस्ट हाउस कंवर्ट करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। होटल और घरों में गेस्ट हाउस का आप किस तरह से अरेंजमेंट कर रहे हैं, इस मामले में माननीय मंत्री जी, अगर डिटेल में बताएं, तो अच्छा रहेगा। एक बात बार-बार झगड़े की आ रही है, मुझे लगता है कि झगड़ा काफी कुछ निपट गया है, जो कलमाडी साहब और उनके बीच में था।... (व्यवधान)... उसके लिए मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)... आप कलराज जी को ध्यान से सुना करिए, आपकी समस्या है कि आप अपने नेता की बात ध्यान से नहीं सुनते हैं। आप कलराज जी को सुन लेते, तो पूरी बात समझ में आ जाती।... (व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष ( प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल :** उन्होंने इस पर कदम उठाया है और एक अधिकारी को सीओ के रूप में अपाइंट किया है, जो पूरी मॉनिटरिंग कर रहा है। इस तरह से जो भी डिसप्पूट्स हैं, उनको रिज़ाल्ट कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टीम्स की प्रिपरेशन का क्या हो रहा है ? क्योंकि यह काम भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, अगर भारत इवेंट कराकर भी टैली में सबसे नीचे रहा तो यह भी अच्छी बात नहीं है। मेरा मानना है कि अगर माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब बातों पर प्रकाश डालें, तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, according to the hon. Minister's statement, the governing document was signed in 2003. But, the construction of stadia started only in 2008. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has been done during these 4-5 years.

My second question is regarding meeting power requirements during the Games period. The main power comes to this area from Dadri Power Project and DBJ first plant. But, Dadri Power Plant's first unit and DBJ's first plant have not yet operationalized. In 2006, DBJ first plant was in a position to become operationalize, but has not yet operationalized. So, what will happen to power supply?

So far as parking is concerned — Mr. Lepcha has already mentioned this — I would like to say that the NDMC has decided to construct automated multi-level parking long ago. But, it started construction only in 2007. I would like to know the progress of this.

The next clarification I would like to seek is: What is the theme and concept of the Opening Ceremony and how much expenditure earmarked for this?

Sir, my last clarification is: I would like to know the selection criteria to act as a volunteer in this major event. Is it only school students, NCC and Scouts are selected to participate as volunteers in this mega event? Or, others are also allowed?

I would like to know these things from the hon. Minister. Thank you... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. The first point that I would like to raise before the hon. Minister, through you, is that whether he is the in-charge. There are too many cooks in the kitchen. There is one cook who handles Delhi's infrastructure. There is one cook who handles tourism and adequate provision of rooms. There is one cook who handles security. There is one cook who handles different kinds of coordination. So, there are too many cooks in a kitchen. But, is there a principal chef? And, can we designate the hon. Minister, who has to answer, as the principal chef in the kitchen, who has to coordinate all these divergent responsibilities? (*Interruptions*) He is suggesting that you are in soup, which I will ignore. But I don't think that you are in a soup. We would like you to be the principal chef. And, if you are the principal chef, I am sure, the brew would be the one which has all the amalgams right. There are three more questions, Sir.

There is a mention in the statement about the public-private partnership. All that the statement says is that this work is on track and would be completed in time. Could the Minister share with us more details of the nature of this public-private partnership, which has been mentioned in his statement? Who is the private entrepreneur? Who is the partner? What is the reason that we remain so sanguine that this part of the work will be done.

My third question to the hon. Minister is that in the Annexure, which is there in his detailed statement, he has given the details of the work that is directly connected, namely, the sports part of it. There is a whole lot of work, that is, connecting infrastructure, upgradation of the city, doing up the old city. There is no statement of physical and financial progress. So, could the Minister, through him directly or through the concerned agencies, would like to share with the hon. House the details of the physical and the financial progress in respect of the infrastructure.

My last question to him is that there are repeated newspaper reports on shortage of rooms. He claims that there is a shortage of 30,000 rooms. But the newspapers say that there is a shortage of 50,000 rooms. Who is constructing the rooms? Who is responsible for it? What is the kind of physical availability that you will have? With the large number of guests, which you would be receiving, would the Minister like to share with us the progress being achieved by that coordinating entity on the adequacy and the availability of rooms which is adequate enough for us to be so sanguine regarding overall matrix of the planning that has undergone. Thank you.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, as per the rule, each Party had given one name. That is over. I can call some more names which had also been given. Please put specific questions only. And do not take more than one minute. After one minute, I will ring the Bell. Sardar Tarlochan Singh.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Sir, we are all grateful to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji who brought the Games to India. Because of him, India is hosting these Games. The hon. Minister has explained in details but my specific question is this.

The Games were allotted in 2003. And these Games will be held in 2010. For this delay of seven years, the Indian Olympic Committee or the Organising Committee is not responsible. It was the responsibility of the CPWD and the Delhi Government. But the blame is coming on the Organising Committee. The Minister should have come out with a statement on why this delay occurred and who was responsible for that and also why India is getting a bad name for this. The Organising Committee is appointed by the Indian Olympic Committee which is an autonomous body and which has all the authority; and the Games are allotted to the Olympic Committee.

Secondly, Sir, the Minister has assured that we will be able to successfully host the Games on time. But my point is that now we are more concerned about the results that we will achieve. As Shri Kalraj Mishra has also said, the Minister should come out with a statement detailing the games in which we are more prominent, the games which are our priority and the areas where we need to give more attention and money. The country wants to know, with all this expenditure what results we are going to achieve. Thirdly, Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Saman Pathak.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Lastly, Sir, the traffic will be a big problem and the Minister has not mentioned anything about it. Delhi's traffic will be in chaos. Thank you.

**श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :** थैंक यू, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मंत्री जी का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, मैं उनके प्रयासों का और उन्होंने जो ब्योरा दिया है, उसको अभिवादन देना चाहूंगा। मैं कुछ सवाल करना चाहूंगा, मेरी कुछ क्लैरिफिकेशन्स हैं। जो तैयारी चल रही है, कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में आया है कि अभी भी कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर अभी भी तैयारी बाकी हैं। पांच क्षेत्रों को रिस्क जोन बताया गया है। इसको किस तरह से पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं या यह किस तरह से पूरा होगा, मंत्री जी जरा बताइए। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम लोग जल्दबाजी में कार्य करें। पहले भी कुछ हादसे हुए थे, जैसे पहले मेट्रो का पिलर गिरा था, दो-तीन हादसे हुए थे, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जल्दबाजी में ऐसा कुछ हादसा हो जाए। मंत्री जी क्लियर करें कि आप इसको किस तरह से पूरा कर पाएंगे? कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के चलते इसके इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का जो निर्माण है, यह इन्हीं निर्माणकर्मियों से बनना है, इन्हीं मजदूरों से यह बनना है, लेकिन इनकी बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं। इसको लेकर एक कमेटी भी बनी थी, उसकी हीयरिंग भी हुई थी। इन मजदूरों को, जो दिन-रात काम कर रहे हैं, यह कार्य इन्हीं के द्वारा पूरा होना है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Saman, that is enough.  
(Time-bell) Please take your seat.

**श्री समन पाठक :** मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि इनकी समस्याओं को लेकर क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he has to make one more point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, he has finished. He has made his points.

**श्री समन पाठक :** एक इम्पोर्टेंट बात यह है कि कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स का जो अभ्यास स्थल है, इसका क्वांटा तैयार करने के लिए मुंबई की कोई कंपनी डी.डी.ए. ने नियुक्त की थी। यह चालीस प्रतिशत काम करके छोड़कर चली गई है, उसके बदले में दूसरे कांट्रेक्टर को लाए है। इसका काम अभी चल रहा है, लेकिन इस कंपनी के विरुद्ध सरकार की ओर से क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है, कृपया यह बताएं।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, मैं एक मिनट में ही खत्म करूंगा, घण्टी बजाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं यह बता रहा हूँ कि अभी तो ट्रैफिक का यह हाल है कि यदि एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाना हो तो एक घंटा लगता है, जब कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स का ट्रैफिक होगा तो उसमें और समस्या हो जाएगी। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लाखों लोग यहां आएंगे, दूसरी जगहों पर जाएंगे, उनके लिए आप ट्रैफिक की क्या उत्तम व्यवस्था करेंगे? यह मेरा एक सवाल था। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने यह कहा है कि बाहर से जो खिलाड़ी आएंगे, वह हजारों की संख्या में आएंगे। बाहर से देखने वाले भी आएंगे, हिंदुस्तान से ही लोग नहीं होंगे, बाहर से भी देखने वाले लोग आएंगे, आप जो उनके रहने की व्यवस्था की बात कह रहे हैं, वह व्यवस्था कितनी पर्याप्त है? क्या आप रामलीला मैदान में भी कुछ टेन्ट लगाएंगे?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** श्री राम नारायण साहू। सिर्फ एक मिनट।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** सर, अभी हमारे साथीगणों ने कॉमनवेल्थ की तैयारी के बारे में बताया और पूछा। जैसा कि हमारे खेल मंत्री जी, जो काफी इंटरस्ट ले रहे हैं, मैं इन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि इनके आने के बाद से खेल में थोड़ी सी प्रगति जरूर हुई है। खेल की तैयारियों के बारे में जो बताया गया कि खेल की तैयारियां चल रही हैं, उसके बारे में कोई विशेष बात सामने नहीं आई है। अभी तक के जो पिछले परिणाम रहे हैं, वे बड़े दुःखदायी रहे हैं। ओलंपिक में शूटिंग के अंदर केवल एक गोल्ड मेडल लेकर हम पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं। एक अरब बीस करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में हम एक गोल्ड मेडल लेकर खुश हो रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि अंधे के हाथ बटेर लग गई, हम उसी को लेकर खुश हो रहे हैं। जो हमारा मेन खेल है, जिसको सभी लोग जानते हैं, हॉकी हमारा राष्ट्रीय खेल है, फुटबॉल, लॉन टेनिस, बैडमिंटन, कबड्डी आदि उसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ..(व्यवधान) ..

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** हो गया है।

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** आपको इस बात के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हम ऊपर थे, लोग आगे बढ़ते हैं, हम पीछे हट रहे हैं। आप फुटबॉल देख लीजिए, हॉकी देख लीजिए, बैडमिंटन देख लीजिए, भारत का ध्यान केवल क्रिकेट के ऊपर है। क्रिकेट मैच के अंदर माल ज्यादा आता है, पैसा ज्यादा आता है, इसलिए ध्यान उधर है। यह जो खेल है, जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय हॉकी खेल है,, हमारा उसमें कहां पर नंबर है? अभी जो वर्ल्ड की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें हम 250 देशों में 165 वें नंबर पर हैं। कहा जा रहा है कि हम तीसरी ताकत बनने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वहाँ तो हम 165वीं ताकत हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** आप बैठिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** गेम्स की तैयारी करने के लिए वर्ल्ड के जो अच्छे-अच्छे नामी कोच हैं, उनको बुलाया जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** श्री अरुण जेटली ...(व्यवधान)... No; please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाए ...(व्यवधान)... और जो अच्छे-अच्छे खिलाड़ी हैं, उनको रखा जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already called the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** इसमें भाई-भतीजावाद को दूर किया जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat.

**श्री राम नारायण साहू :** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): When I called the LOP, then he should sit. Even otherwise, when the LOP gets up, he should sit.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we are in a state of a last minute panic and there is a legitimate concern as to whether the infrastructure necessary for the Games will be completed or not.

Sir, in 2003, the Games were allotted to us; 2005 was the year when the International Committee first visited us and there is no plausible reason why the stadium construction should have started in 2008. The most important component of the Game is the sport itself. Now, because we started in 2008, the hon. Sports Minister should consider the fact that the stadiums will be completed in 2010. If we look at, whether it is Olympics or Commonwealth Games or Asian Games, the host nation always promotes a large number of its sportsmen, and, therefore, there is a host advantage that you have. China topped the tally in the Beijing Olympics; they got the host nation advantage because we are familiar with the local conditions, we are familiar with the stadia. Now, by getting our stadiums to be completed at the eleventh hour, have we lost the host nation advantage completely? And, therefore, the expectation that there will be a major boost to Indian sports and our medal tally will go up actually suffers when our preparations take us to the last minute itself.

The second question, Sir, no nation today in various disciplines of sport is a master of all. There are countries which steadily declined. The example of Britain is there. But, then, they concentrated on three or four sports which became areas of their core competence and increased their overall medal tally. It happened in the last Olympic. That is how England improved its medal tally by just concentrating on three or four sports for medal purposes and playing the others for the general purpose of the Game itself. We don't seem to have done that.

1.00 P.M.

It is now clear that wrestling, boxing, rifle shooting, are all areas where we are producing sportsmen. So, would it not be better that the special concentration and training is on those four-five sports which are really of medal prospects rather than those where we read there is no hope we have of even qualifying anywhere for the final rounds of the Olympics?

Two or three more questions, Sir. There has been a very ugly conflict between our Organizing Committee and the International Committee so much so that when you host international events, a certain level of statesmanship is required. We don't come up and say that this organisation of Game is actually a fight against imperialism — and I am using the exact statement which emanated from our local Organizing Committee. Is the Government also going to make sure that when the actual event is on, we don't have this kind of an ugly scene where our Organizing Committee and the International Committee are at war with each other and therefore we hear less of sport and more of a conflict which is a clash of personalities? Is the Government monitoring the cost involved in all this? It is because we get an uneasy impression that when last minute tenders are being awarded and the work is being done in a hurried manner, the mark-up is very high and therefore the whispers going around in town with regard to the allotment of tenders, the cost at which the tenders have been awarded because of this last minute. We are actually going to suffer a lot of extra cost because of this factor and subsequently we will have the CAG going into all these questions and how much we spent extra because of this. There is a special reason why a keen eye of the Central Government must be on this at the last minute.

Lastly, Sir, it is being said that we are spending all this money, but that we will recover it from the profit of the Games itself. But does the Government seriously expect a profit? Why don't we be realistic? The main earning is only from in-stadia advertising and from television rights. Now, where the television rights of certain sports may get you a large amount of money, there are events where the television rights don't earn you any kind of money and, therefore, barring Cricket, and to some extent now Soccer, it is the Government which is substantially funding various sports, because those games are not able to earn anything as far as television rights are concerned. So, are we being realistic when we say that we expect a profit which would compensate the cost that we are putting in these Games, Sir? That's all I have to say.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your name is not there.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Can I take one minute, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One question; half-a-minute. Ask specific question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, we are all proud that we are going to have Commonwealth Games in this country, in the city of Delhi. This country has the experience of holding many Games like Afro-Asian Games, SAAF Games, World Military Games and many world championships already.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ask your question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: So, the organisation of these Games is in able hands. The only issue is that of infrastructure. There is some infrastructure like the M.D.C. National Stadium, Karni Singh Shooting Range and the Thyagaraj Sports Complex which are supposed to be completed by...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please put your question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I want to know whether these will be completed in the next month. My second point is that so many foreign consultants have been hired. I want to know whether you are thinking of reducing the number of foreign consultants. We have good sportsmen; we have veteran sportsmen; we have many of them in our Federations. Then, why have so many of the foreign consultants been brought in? We have experienced people in our country. Why are we not utilising their services?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put only the question. There is no time.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: I want to know that, since these are Commonwealth Games, why cannot other States be involved in the organisation of these Games, so as to give a boost to the sports activities in those States. I was told that since these are Commonwealth Games, the practice is that of holding the Games only in the Capital of the host country. I had asked the Department, why they do not raise the question of changing that practice. I did not get a reply. This was two or three years back.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. You will get the reply. Yes, Mr. Minister.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, I have heard my distinguished colleagues with rapt attention and I take note of everything that they have said. Personally, as far as I am concerned, if you had allowed two, three or four hours, I would have been happy to sit here and listen, because it is a major issue. It is something that they are saying, and I am also saying, that having taken the Games in 2003, it is now a question of being sure that we come out of it with dignity and honour. There are no two opinions about it. It is not as if I do not think of it every day. I shall go over some of these issues. Sir, I would like you to give me a little time so as to share things with them, so that they know what is going on. I have been looking at it since 6th April, 2008 and we had four Ministers before me, of both Parties. But that is fine; we all do our best. I would not like to start discussing

what was done. I want to say, as I have said publicly in the Press, that whichever way it happens and howsoever many years have gone, the important thing is that today, the country, the people, the Parliament, the Cabinet and the Prime Minister are clear that we have to get it ready in time and we have to come out of this with honour. That is an objective and that is a direction as well, so that we get there and we do not, as you say, have an embarrassment. That is something which concerns me all the time. Let me first talk about this business of the Organising Committee and the Commonwealth Games Chairman, Mr. Fennel.

That letter is public and read by all of you. That letter was not to the Prime Minister. He attended a meeting here in September, and he has been coming himself for four years also. But somehow after this meeting in the September 2009, two months back, he wrote a letter which became quickly public. That letter was written to the Executive Committee or the Organising Committee which does the day-to-day work. This Committee consists of three representatives from the Commonwealth Games Federation, then the Urban and Sports Secretaries of the Government of India, Delhi Government Chief Secretary, etc, as its members. He wrote that letter which immediately went public. Basically he raised issues about the internal management of the Organising Committee. The design of these games was made in 2003 unlike the Asian Games of 1982 or any games elsewhere. You referred to China. But China did not have this kind of a design to do the games. Here the design is very clear. The major stadiums like Nehru Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium, etc., are to be completed by the Government of India through the Sports Ministry or the Sports Authority of India by funding the Central PWD. A fair number of other lesser stadiums are to be completed by the Delhi Government through the DDA and the Delhi Public Works Department. That is the design. We have provided all the money. As I said, the delays in the past have been overcome. Every week these five Ministers meet and every item is gone over to try and get there in time. Now I come to city infrastructure. It is a valid question. There is a vast amount of it. By the way, these Games are totally different from that of Melbourne or Glasgow next time. Remember India is a billion people country. There are about 16 or 17 million people in the city and we get one hundred or two hundred thousand immigration every month. Let us deal with reality. Therefore, this is on a different scale because somehow, as you correctly said, traffic, transport, hotels, security and everything else have to be got ready. It is one of the biggest cities of the world and we have all the problems of the modern world including security. Security is no longer an Indian phenomenon. When I went to Australia last year to see their stadiums, they said that their star athletes would come and all that kind of things would come, etc. I said, "Listen when the Australian team goes to England for Ashes, in a stadium of 30,000 or 40,000 even if the two of you are playing, there is always the danger of a little something. Even they have internal population. So, it is not only in our case." Therefore, the city

infrastructure in this complex situation is important. I have heard it before and I heard my distinguished colleague casually saying that of course India should be thinking of the Olympics. I am not sure that India should be. Look at the poverty of this country and look at the size and your urban problems. And when we go to solve them, this or that party comes. So, please be careful because there is a certain class of us who wants these great events because it is a good entertainment and good fun for that time. But I don't think people want an Olympic Game. China spent 50 billion. If you are ready and if you think that you can take care of everything, think of it. Otherwise even those in the OC sometimes casually say this. I don't contradict, but I think there is a point to think about seriously. Therefore, the Delhi Game is unique. Melbourne is a small city of 3 million. It is a super-rich country; you know its GDP and per capita. Please, can I have my say now? Let me have my say. ..(*Interruptions*).. Please don't interrupt me. ..(*Interruptions*).. Let me have my say. I heard everybody, so please don't cut me in the middle. I gave everybody courtesy.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: But, you have made a comment that she is one of those who want...(*Interruptions*). That is not fair.

DR. M.S. GILL: So, she can answer me in due course. Please don't take up my time.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I want an opportunity to clarify my point.

DR. M.S. GILL: She made plenty of comments on me after all...(*Interruptions*). That is a different matter. And, everybody should be used to hearing criticism, or a thought.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: That is a personal comment on her. That is not fair. You cannot make a personal comment like that.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, please refer to the record. I did not say that.

DR. M.S. GILL: I have commented on the desire. It is a policy. You have suggested. I am commenting on the desire of anybody in India who want the next Olympic Games 2020...(*Interruptions*). I have heard it outside also. So, I have said what I have said.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: So, you should say that you have heard outside.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, don't make running commentaries.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am sorry, Sir. But, he has made a personal comment.

DR. M.S. GILL: It is not personal.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: He has made a personal comment. I am just asking that please check the records. I have not said this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If there is a personal comment, there is a rule that after he speaks, I can give you time. There is no need of interruptions now.

डा.(श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: इनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। यह तो बिल्कुल recently आये हैं। जो पिछले वाले हैं, उनसे शिकायत है।

Sir, whatever is said on the floor of the House is definitely not against the Minister. He has brought a very comprehensive statement to the House. Whatever anybody is commenting, his predecessors are also responsible. So, he should not take it on him.

DR. M.S. GILL: I don't.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: And especially, Sir, for a lady. She does not mean anything against him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, the predecessor is not here to defend himself.

DR. M.S. GILL: Now, both of us agree that we don't want the Olympic Games in the near future.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I never said that. I did not say that you should not have Olympic Games. I said that you should conduct these games so efficiently that you can get Olympics also, if you want to. I never asked you to...*(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, let the Minister reply. We are running short of time.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: So, please don't make any personal comments. In fact, I was actually...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. M.S. GILL: You are sure, but I am not sure. We had agreed. Sir, therefore, regarding infrastructure for such a big city, I have given you the list of all the stadia, and I have given you the carefully thought out expected time of completion. The Games will start on 3rd October. Yes, I would be happy to have stadia ready this year so that we could use them for a whole year. In some advance countries, that situation happened. I have gone and seen the London preparations going on this time in October, and last year also. But, here, we are in a situation where we are pushing the hardest, monitoring and personally going everywhere to see that we are ready. I have given you the estimated expert schedule with which we would still have plenty of time to use these things and also to have test events up to October.

Regarding the city infrastructure, a number of you have pointed out and that is a big issue. Along with that, hotel rooms and tourism issues are also there. When the games were given to the City of Delhi, Sir, that is, a design was allotted to the city of Delhi and that cannot be shared



or dispersed. That is the way it is according to the Commonwealth. The City of Delhi infrastructure essentially is with the city Government through the Urban Development Minister. I made a small reference to it as much as I could because we asked that also in the Group of Ministers. Very detailed questions have been asked. I cannot really answer them to that extent. These are regarding even contracts given, or, for example, the Village for the Games next to Akshardham, and what is the contract. Frankly speaking, I don't need to see it. It was being built a long time ago. All I know is that it will be ready. That is what we are told and even the Press seems to think so. So, it will be ready for the Games. Then, regarding the Games proper, they are from the 3rd of October to the 16th. Arrangements for a few days earlier and later, by the time they all disperse, that has to be done by the Organising Committee because the Games were allotted to the IOA (Indian Olympic Association). And, they were to form and they had formed this Organising Committee. I have referred to it in my statement. I am sorry I gave the longest statement. I liked to cut these. But, I thought I would give you as much information as I could which you may use later also. And, I have no doubt that you will go into it very deeply.

They are with the Organizing Committee; yes, till recently, the old allotment was there. When the games were taken, an estimate of something less than Rs. 300 crores was shown. That too, I will say. When last year, I saw it, it was something less than Rs. 800 crores, or, let us say, about Rs. 800 crores for conducting the games and everything, as I have described. Now, I went and got the Cabinet sanction, which I have referred to, for Rs. 1,620 crores. You will say, आठ से डबल हो गया। Financially, that was raised. And, I am more concerned. Last year, when I came in, we pushed hard to have financial experts sitting there in the Organizing Committee where the decisions are taken, and, contracts and everything else is done. In that, two Joint Secretaries and other experts are sitting. Not satisfied with this sanction of Rs. 1,620 crores, I requested — and the Cabinet has agreed — that a strong committee of Secretary (Sports), Secretary (Urban Development) and Special Secretary (Finance) should be sitting in the Executive Committee of these fifteen to see everything that goes up and is to be done. I totally take the point, Sir, which you made. We also are concerned. In other words, since last year, through Cabinet directions, we have been trying to tighten the financial supervision. Even when we have gone to double the money, what we have tried to do in the Expenditure Finance Committee is that they went over everything with a toothcomb. I have very fine civil servants — Mr. Sudhir Nath, who was well known in the Enforcement Directorate — to try and make sure that these financial people do as much of a check as possible, and, then, in spite of that, here is a three-Secretaries committee at the highest level.

Incidentally, in order to strengthen the Organizing Committee, and, on the question of Fennell's letter, the Government approved, the Prime Minister agreed and a Secretary-level man, who had just retired and had distinguished career with eight years in the Prime Minister's Office, with various Prime Ministers, has been sent there as Chief Executive Officer over everybody who is there before. We have three other senior officers. One of them is a finance expert from the Defence Accounts service. They already had an ex-Government of India man in the finance position, in other words, to try and check the finance and make sure that as much as human beings can control, it should be controlled. Because this is a democracy; Parliament, CAG, and, everybody will ask about it; I am aware of that, and, therefore, everything that can be done should be done. About the tourism, rooms; various estimates are there. I have given you a brief one. With regard to the design of the Games, the details of getting the rooms ready and where and what, you have the Ministry of Tourism, obviously, and, Delhi Government. Bread and breakfast and various other mechanisms, DDA flats - these are all out of the box solution which our Committee has been thinking; that there was whole set of DDA flats, why not to get them ready and upgrade them to 2 or 3-Star; everybody is not for 5-Star hotels. तो वहीं वे रह लेंगे। Every type of mechanism is there. One friend said about तम्बू। तम्बू का भी सोच रहे हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान है, अगर तम्बू लगाना पड़ेगा, तो तम्बू लगाएंगे। लालू जी तो ऐसा किया करते थे। (*Interruptions*) So, there are two aspects to the visitors. One is linked to security. I said about athletes.

**श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) :** आप भी लालू जी के standard पर आ गए हैं ..(**व्यवधान**)..।

**डा. एम.एस. गिल :** नहीं, मैंने उसकी चर्चा की है, आप मेरी हिन्दी समझते हैं ..(**व्यवधान**)..

**श्री बलबीर पुंज :** आपने कहा कि लालू जी ऐसा करते थे, इसलिए हम भी तम्बू लगाएंगे ..(**व्यवधान**)..

**डा. एम.एस. गिल :** क्योंकि मुझे उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखना है ..(**व्यवधान**).. Tourism is linked to security. First of all, with regard to the number of tourists, with the situation in the world and with the situation even in our South Asia, as we call it, people do have thoughts, and, it is very difficult to assess it but it is the Ministry of Tourism, which is assessing it, again and again, and, every effort is being made to make sure that they have enough rooms. But, sometimes, I worry; I want to get the maximum visitors and I want to get the maximum and the best athletes. Security is being looked after by the Home Minister of India and the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi because the Lieutenant Governor controls the Delhi Police. The Lieutenant Governor comes to the weekly meeting of the Group of Ministers. As the Sports Ministry we know, because my Secretary glls there, that everything possible is being done. A figure was given by Mr. Mishra. That is correct. They have asked for more than Rs.300 crore. The Cabinet is very clear that having taken up the Games whatever is necessary and essential in terms of expenditure whether on stadiums or on security or on anything, you read large figures will be given provided there is first a financial EFC check and then the Cabinet is satisfied that this much money is really essential.

I think India's security services have the professionalism. All agencies are involved in it. I believe that we should have confidence in them. In the worst situation, with every kind of terrorism in this country, I believe they will do a great job. I am confident, भविष्यवाणी तो मैं नहीं कर सकता कि वे कर देंगे और खेलों में सब ठीक होगा, भगवान ऐसा करे - यही मैं कह सकता हूँ, इससे ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

Health also was mentioned. The Health Ministry is at it. New facilities are being built in the AIIMS like trauma centre, etc., or whatever they want. That is again a technical matter between the Delhi Health Ministry and the Union Health Ministry, because both together control and have the hospitals private or public.

As far as the controversy surrounding the remarks of Mr. Fennell is concerned, yes, the moment the letter came, we had meetings at the highest level. That is why the decisions were taken to make the changes I have described. The Organising Committee requested the Government for help and promptly these people were sent. They are expected to perform to the best of their ability without any hesitation, so that we get where we want to. The Government, I can assure you, is totally focussed and is doing everything it can. That is why this very strong Group of Ministers under the leadership of Mr. Jaipal Reddy meets every week. And I write to the Prime Minister regularly, because that also is necessary, so that he knows the development. I am confident because I have to look to the future. Where I come from I cannot look this way. I can look only this way. So I am looking to the next year and it will be ready in a reasonably good time, say, six months early on this or that stadium. Three stadiums about which the Press has been writing are: the shooting range, swimming stadium and the cycling velodrome. When I came, there were ideological differences, if I may say, between federations, national and international. एयरकंडीशन्ड करो, नहीं करो, स्विमिंग प्रैक्टिस की चार लेन होंगी या आठ लेन होंगी, दोबारा इसको तोड़कर बनाओ। We resolved that. Even the Barapulla village was fixed where it was. That is history now. But how to get them there? On 6th April I came and on 8th April we took a decision somehow with the Group of Ministers because अगर दरिया पार athletes लाने हैं, तो लाने तो हैं! खेल कैसे होंगे? और यह पहली दफा मैंने देखा है कि दरिया पार आना पड़ेगा, पर ठीक है, ऐसा है तो करना है। I asked the Delhi Government officers, when all of them were called, to tell me their options. I asked them tell me which is the least damaging. Nothing maybe can be perfect. It was on 8th of April, if I remember correctly, that it was sanctioned and I said to the Lieutenant Governor who was in that meeting, पंजाबी में कहा था, "Tejinder, please start laying the bricks from tomorrow." And they are going hard at it. But I am also aware, as anyone would know, that it will go up to May or June next year. But if we had delayed the fundamental decision for another six months, then we would have been in difficulty. But, God willing, we are there now and we will get there and we will work together. All of us, the Government of India, the Delhi Government, the Ministries I have described, and the Organising Committee, are pulling ourselves together. There

are no dissensions. As I said, everybody is aware, this is the demand of the country, and the Cabinet. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री कलराज मिश्र** : सर, 38 सब-कमेटीज़ के बारे में कहा गया। श्री रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, if you allow, I will answer. Sir, Kalrajji referred to 38 or a large number of sub-committees which had not met and now they are beginning to meet. Yes, that question should be and will be addressed. The question was: Do we need such a large number of committees or there could be a more compact number with more focus and regular meetings? All that has been gone into.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, now, I have to take the sense of the House because Mr. Anand Sharma has requested that he would like to withdraw a Bill and introduce a new Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will take only a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, withdrawal of which Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is in the List of Business, but, it was to be taken up after lunch. He has requested to take it up now. If the House agrees, I will permit that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will take only a minute.

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS**

**The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2001**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2001.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

**The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2009**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND

SHARMA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2009.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the House is adjourned till 2.27 p.m. for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-one minutes past two of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2008**

SHRI P.R. RAJAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while introducing the Bill, the Minister has explained, in detail, the circumstances in which the Bill was presented in the House. He himself has agreed with rampant corruption and violation of rules in the years since 1996 when the last Bill was passed in the Council. Now, the position continues as such. That was his explanation. So, it has become necessary to introduce a new Amendment Bill, 2008, plugging out the loopholes in the 1996 Election Rules. Therefore, the 22 proposals, received from the Election Commission for banning such loopholes, were issued. What were the proposals? One was about the district-wise Appellate Authority. In the first proposal made by the Election Commission, there were complaints, in the preparation of electoral rolls, of removing the names of voters from the electoral rolls, without taking any evidence from the persons concerned. This may be either at the intervention of the ruling party or of the other authorities concerned.

The other complaint was the intervention of the Commission in regard to the existing rules and regulations. In a democracy, in any parliamentary democracy, in any form of Government and democracy, the process of election has to be free, fair and equitable. But during the past many years, the entire process was done contrary to the above principles. In these circumstances, it was felt necessary that some need-based measures be taken to remove the loopholes noticed in the Representation of the People Acts of 1950 and 1951 (43 of 1951). In July, 2004, the Election Commission of India had forwarded a set of 23 proposals on electoral reforms to the Government for consideration. While considering the proposals of the Election Commission it was felt appropriate to examine certain proposals in respect of electoral reforms and examine the aforesaid Acts of 1950 and 1951. The formation of an appellate authority within the districts is one among them.

While considering the above issue, it has to be remembered that no officer who is supposed to be engaged in the election process should be transferred just before and after or in-between after the declaration of the election. Another point is the simplification of the entire election process and disqualification of the person found guilty of corrupt practices. Telecast of exit polls has to be stopped because of the long process of election. It may affect the last election process.

Another proposal is regarding corrupt practices. The existing practice of election campaign sometimes runs against the spirit of the people's right to choose a candidate in a democratic manner. The recent election in Jharkhand is a clear example. Shri Madhu Koda has spent crores of rupees for the election campaign.

Another is regarding the officers who are supposed to be posted for election duties. No officer who is supposed to be engaged in the election process should be transferred just before and in-between after the declaration of the election.

An appellate authority must be appointed within the district for hearing complaints against corrupt practices. The Enquiry Officers must be appointed well in advance as a statutory body. The State Election Inquiry Commission must be appointed as a statutory body of the State.

The money flow in the election must be restricted with appropriate vigilance machinery. The complaints against corrupt practices must be taken into account immediately. If the Inquiry Commission notices any corruption or the expenses involved in the campaign are beyond the prescribed limit, the elected candidate must be kept under suspension till he is cleared of the charges or disqualified.

Another point is that, as per the Representation of the People Act, in the case of parliamentary constituency the security deposit for a general candidate is now Rs.10,000 for a general seat and for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes it is Rs.5,000. This provision should be amended and the security deposit for the general candidate should be reduced to Rs.5,000 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes must be exempted. In the case of Assembly Constituency, it should be reduced to Rs.2,000 for general candidates and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes must be exempted. These points have to be included in the present Bill.

Now, I come to the election expenses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajan, you have taken eight minutes. There is another Member to speak from your party. You have just left six minutes for Shri A. Vijayaraghavan.

SHRI P.R. RAJAN: I will conclude quickly. The Government, through the Election Commission, must bear the whole expenditure involved in the election campaign of a candidate. No other expenses should be allowed. If any expense other than the expenses provided by the Government is found to be incurred, the candidate must be disqualified on that ground itself. In the last Lok Sabha election also there was a general complaint against certain candidates. They are mostly millionaires and they reported their assets also. It is learnt from newspaper reports that these present MPs have got assets worth crores of rupees. This will ultimately help only to bring down their image among the general public.

We may think over whether we have to convert the House into a House of billionaires or millionaires.

As a Constitutional Authority, the Election Commission has got independent powers. But in the recent elections, the Election Commission has acted as a political appointee and acted in favour of the Ruling Party and deputed defence personnel in the Kannur Parliamentary Constituency.

In the present Lok Sabha also, it is reported that most of the MPs are billionaires. Hence they can very well influence the defence personnel and the police authorities.

Then the security amount which has to be paid for the general seat and for the reserved seat must be reduced. This clause must be amended as such. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your colleague is left with three minutes.

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी, मैं "लोक प्रतिनिधित्व दूसरा संशोधन विधेयक, 2008" के संबंध में समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, मैं कानून मंत्री जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ, क्योंकि बहुत दिनों के बाद हमको ऐसे कानून मंत्री मिले हैं, जिन्होंने खुलकर और सही बात कहने की हिम्मत जुटाई है। इससे पहले नहीं जुटा पा रहे थे। महोदय, ये जो संशोधन लाए हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इसमें अभी बहुत-कुछ लाने के लिए बाकी है। हिंदुस्तान में लोकतंत्र को कायम रखने के लिए, लोकतंत्र को बचाने के लिए जो प्रयास किए जा सकते हैं, उसमें अभी बहुत कुछ बाकी है। हिंदुस्तान में जिस तरह से चुनाव होते हैं उसमें धन का दुरुपयोग जमकर होता है। एक तरफ तो हमने चुनाव आयोग को यह अधिकार दे दिया कि वह हमारा झंडा भी नापे, हमारे बैनर भी नापे और तुरंत नोटिस भी दे कि आपने यह झंडा लगा दिया। जिसके यहां झंडा लगा है, उसकी अनुमति और जो प्रत्याशी झंडा लगा रहा है, उसकी भी अनुमति चाहिए। जहां बारह लाख की Constituency हो, वहां मुझे नहीं लगता कि यह संभव है कि हम झंडा लगाने की अनुमति प्रत्याशी से भी लें और जिसके यहां झंडा लग रहा है, उससे भी लें। जहां धन का दुरुपयोग होता है - आजकल अखबारों में बहुत प्रतिस्पर्धा चल रही है, समाचार-पत्रों में जो लाखों, करोड़ों रुपयों की ऐड आती हैं, उन पर नजर नहीं है, मगर जब एक झंडा लगा लेते हैं, उस पर नजर है। यह लोकतंत्र का एक बहुत बड़ा उत्सव है, त्यौहार है। हमारा यह सुझाव है कि अगर इसमें झंडा लगाने पर रोक होगी तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि यह उचित है। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है, जैसा कि अभी हमारे पूर्ववर्ती सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया था कि इस चुनाव को सरकार को पूरा अपने ऊपर ले लेना चाहिए, सारा चुनाव सरकारी खर्च पर हो, तभी धन का दुरुपयोग रोका जा सकता है, वरना लोक सभा में आज जो दो सौ या ढाई सौ लखपति या करोड़पति मੈम्बर आए हैं, एक समय ऐसा आएगा कि पूरी लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं होगा, जो साधारण परिवार का हो। वह भी लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में आ सके, आपको इसका भी ध्यान रखना होगा। मेरा एक और सुझाव है कि चुनाव आयोग जो प्रेक्षक भेजता है, वह प्रेक्षक नाम के लिए होता है कि हम पर नजर रखेगा, मगर वह पूरी तरह से जिले के कलेक्टर का मेहमान हो जाता है। वह जहां, जिस गेस्ट हाउस में उसे रखेगा, वहां रहता है और कोई भी शिकायत किसी भी प्रत्याशी की होती है तो वहीं के कलेक्टर, वहीं के एस.डी.एम. से, वहीं के अधिकारियों से उसकी जांच करवाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिनके खिलाफ हम कोई शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि फ़ालौ अधिकारी अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करके चुनाव को प्रभावित कर रहा है और वही जाँच करेगा, तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई निष्पक्ष जाँच हो पाएगी। इसलिए चुनाव आयोग के द्वारा जो पर्यवेक्षक जाएँ, वे जिला कलेक्टर के मेहमान कतई न बनें। उनका अलग से अपना set-up होना चाहिए, अलग से अपनी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह एक हमारा सुझाव था।

सर, मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि जैसा अभी मैंने पहले बताया कि चुनाव आयोग ने इस बार झंडा लगाने की permission के लिए कहा, तो उसमें नीचे लेवल का अधिकारी, खास कर पुलिस अधिकारी, जो मौजूदा सरकार होती है, जिस प्रदेश में जिसकी सरकार होती है, अगर उस सरकार की पार्टी का झंडा लगा हुआ है, तो उसको कतई नहीं टोकेगा, लेकिन अगर विपक्षी दल का झंडा लगा हुआ है, तो वह तुरंत कहेगा कि इसकी

permission दिखाओ और इस तरह से कहेगा कि झंडा लगाने वाला अपनी बेइज्जती महसूस करे। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको जरूर कुछ संशोधन करने पड़ेंगे।

महोदय, मेरा तीसरा निवेदन यह है कि चुनाव सम्बन्धी झगड़ों का जो निबटारा होता है, चाहे कोई पिटिशन में जाए या और कोई मामला हो, उसमें बहुत देरी होती है। कई बार देखा गया है कि लोक सभा हो या विधान सभा हो, उसके खिलाफ कोई पिटिशन में गया, तो उसका 5 साल का कार्यकाल तो पूरा हो गया और पिटिशन तब तक अदालत में ही लम्बित है। इसके लिए भी इस तरह की चुनाव सम्बन्धी कोई विशेष अदालत नियुक्त हो, जो तत्काल उसका निर्णय कर सके और उसे न्याय मिल सके। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आपको सोचना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, मेरा आखिरी निवेदन यह है कि हम लोग धर्म निष्पक्ष देश में हैं। अक्सर मंच पर लोग धार्मिक नारे लगाते हैं, चाहे जय श्रीराम का नारा लग जाए या दूसरा कोई नारा लग जाए। मेरी मंशा केवल इतनी है कि चुनाव को धर्म से बिल्कुल अलग रखना चाहिए। अगर कोई इस तरह की चेष्टा करता है और चुनाव को धर्म से जोड़ने की कोशिश करता है, तो निश्चित रूप से उस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। वह कार्रवाई तत्काल हो, तब तो वह कुछ मायने रखती है, लेकिन अगर उस कार्रवाई में 17 साल लग जाएँ, तो फिर उस कार्रवाई का कोई मायने नहीं रहता है। यही मेरे चंद निवेदन थे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. Malaisamy. You have seven minutes.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): For the relief and relaxation of our Deputy Chairman, let me submit that I will be brief and I will take a few minutes only.

Sir, we have always felt proud in saying that India is the largest successfully working democracy in the World. And, this is the popular saying everywhere in the world. But there are several ills and evils in the system, and in its working. This is the way that I look at it. Sir, I am not going into the details. On the other hand, I will try to submit certain principles in this Amendment Bill. Now, we have come across several experiences and learnt a lot of lessons over a period of time, namely, over more than six decades since Independence, and we have seen 15 General Elections.

As such, we have learnt a lot of lessons from these elections. Periodical elections are a must because no law is static and no law is permanent. It is bound to undergo a change. Periodic amendments and changes are all right. But as far as I am concerned, I have got a grouse against the well-informed hon. Minister who is very keen in bringing comprehensive reform in everything. In that process, what he has done is, he has selectively come out with a few amendments only. As far as I can see, there are number of areas where he can bring a lot of amendments. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia was saying that the Election Commission has submitted a number of proposals and different forums have echoed different views and they have selectively brought in only four or five amendments.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Let me clarify. Twenty-two proposals had been forwarded to the Department-related Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has given report only in respect of five which we have brought. The rest of them are pending with the Standing Committee. I want to make it very clear. It is not that anything is pending with the Government.



DR. K. MALAISAMY: I am happy with his reply, Sir. But the reforms should have come in an exhaustive manner and in one stroke. As far as I could see, the main thrust of my entire presentation is that there is a failure of the system and there is a failure of the persons handling the system. This is the way I look at it. After having seen 15 General Elections and after having seen a number of other elections, I know — and the entire House knows — what is going on in the field. Now, a Constitutional body, the Election Commission, has been constituted. It has got autonomous powers. Everything is there. It has to handle the election process only through the State machinery. The State machinery has to give assistance and whatever the Election Commission wants, it is being done by the field-machinery, namely, the State Government machinery. As far as the State machinery is concerned, we all know what normally happens; the Chair also knows. The ruling Party is capable of using the machinery in their favour; the entire machinery in terms of Police, in terms of polling personnel and is used in favour of the ruling Party. One may agree or not but this is a fact of life. This is what I want to say. The entire House is aware of several cases of rigging of elections, several incidents of boothcapturing, incidents of misuse of the personnel, incidents of corrupt practices. I am sorry to say, corrupt practices in terms of giving money, in terms of giving presents are rampant. I will give you an illustrious example. Recently, by-election for Thirumangalam was held. The entire country knows that the ruling Party in Tamil Nadu was able to win the Thirumangalam by-election. How did they win? It was through money power. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): No, no. This is totally unwarranted. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: What is wrong? Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, he is a bad loser. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a bad loser. *(Interruptions)*

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I will put one simple question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malaisamy, you are a senior Member. ....*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Can you swear before the House that money was not given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the issue. But when you speak before the House, you have to speak with authenticity. *(Interruptions)* But, then, why are you asking him? You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I will come back to the point. My simple point is this. Whatever may be the directions of the Election Commission, these are not implemented in practice. I mean, the machinery is weak or the system or the persons handling the system cannot do that or are not doing it. That is the point I want to make. I am submitting to the hon. Minister as to how the

system can afford to be improved or how a right person can be put on the right job. This is the point I want to make. Sir, my second point is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Malaisamy, you promised that you will not take much time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my time was taken by others.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I will allow you for one more minute.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my second point is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Home Minister is always considerate with me. He will always encourage me to speak more and more. I am thankful to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He may encourage but I will not encourage.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, my second point is this. Coming to the electronic voting machine, Sir, there is a very big controversy as to how to use this electronic voting machine. Even the experts have gone to the extent of saying that the electronic voting machine can afford to be manipulated. This is the point. That is why in some of the countries like USA, etc., etc., they are not using the electronic voting machine; on the other hand, they go to the conventional method. So, this is my second point whether the tool used is correct. *(Time bell rings)* ...*(Interruptions)*...

Coming to the amendments, Sir, I have five amendments. Out of them, the only one major amendment is, exit poll, in which, according to me, through the amendment, they want a total ban. As far as I am concerned, I am one who does not like any inducement, any influence or handling of voters in any a way. It should be prohibited. I am in favour of it. But the point is, whether the device, namely, exit poll prohibition or ban will be all right because Indian democracy stands on three pillars of executive, legislature and judiciary operating through bureaucracy and assisted by the fourth estate. So, the fourth estate, namely, the media and the press is one of the pillars of Indian democracy. If that be the case, can we afford to offend the fourth estate of Indian democracy? Instead of prohibiting or making a total ban, whether a self-regulatory mechanism on the part of the media can be done. That is the point. Otherwise, your propriety and your desirability will be questioned and a war will be waged by them. So, please go to that area also as to how to do it. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Veerappa Moily is one of the experienced Ministers in the Cabinet, who is open to suggestions and other views expressed by various Members. I have great respect for Mr. Moily for his commendable job as head of the Administrative Reforms Committee. We have great expectations, but seeing this Bill, I must point out his approach seems to be very limited and ad hoc one, and there should be a comprehensive approach to the entire issue.

3.00 P.M.

Sir, the first line itself of the Statement of Objects and Reasons is very clear. It states, “In any Parliamentary form of Government and in a Democracy, the process of election has to be free and fair and equitable.” If that is so, the electoral method is the crucial variable used in an electoral system in a country for its political process. The electoral method can be (a) plurality or majority system like in India; (b) proportional representation system like in Brazil; (c) the mixed system like in Germany. The choice of electoral method determines the way constituencies are delimited, registration of votes, design of ballot paper or ballot machine, the method of counting of votes and that influences, in a way, the entire electoral process.

Sir, the first election to the Provincial Governments, the State Governments, took place in India under the British regime in 1937 and 1946. The electoral method employed was the first-past-the-post method. After all these years, we have become a nation of minority Governments where a party with bare minimum votes, like 30 or 35 or 40 per cent, forms the Government and the candidates with as less as 18 per cent of votes polled are getting elected. There is a need to bring in proportional representation system and as a mature democracy—I consider the Indian democracy one of the mature democracies in the world—we need to hug it and go beyond the FPTP system which is a colonial legacy and a system.

So, Sir, keeping this in mind, I wish the Government would consider a comprehensive electoral reforms which is the need of our system. If you want to cleanse our system to make it free and fair and equitable, the Government should strive for comprehensive electoral reforms.

My second point is on the question of money power. It is one thing to get rid of the non-serious candidates by increasing the deposits, the amount of security deposits. But, at the same time, how are we going to deal with the money power which has got a very adverse impact on our electoral system. There, I sincerely request the Government. Why cannot the Government consider the question of State-funding in order to provide a level-playing field to all political parties? I know, there was a committee appointed by the Government when the NDA was in power; it was headed by comrade Inderjit Gupta, one of the outstanding Parliamentarians of our country. That committee has given a report. I do not know whether the Government has given any serious thought to that report. I think, it is time that the Government considers certain recommendations made by that committee. The State funding has become a necessity in a multi-party democracy like ours when we see the dirty role played by the money power in the entire electoral process and it is all the more necessary to provide level-playing field to all the political parties. There, I think, the Government will have to address this question with all seriousness. This issue cannot be further delayed. These are my two major points at this time.

Finally, Sir, among the amendments which have been proposed, I agree with many of the amendments. But, reduction in the security deposit can be considered in case of SC/ST candidates so that there could be an encouragement for those candidates to fight elections.

Regarding the exit polls, it is one thing that media follows their own codes not to influence the minds of the people at the time of elections. There, the exit polls can be after the polls are over in all phases because elections are held in a staggered manner. I do not know how the Election Commission arrives at that conclusion, that is a separate issue. In one State, there would be five stages or phases of election; that is a separate issue.

But when such a thing takes place, it is reasonable not to influence the voters in any way. These things will have to be kept in mind. Again I urge upon the Government to come forward for a comprehensive reform, electoral reform in the coming days and this Bill serves a limited purpose. It is an *ad hoc* Bill. It is an *ad hoc* approach to certain limited issues but we should go for a comprehensive reform. Indian democracy requires such a comprehensive reform in electoral process. Thank you very much.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, over 45 years ago, I was in the Press Gallery above where I started my Parliamentary reporting. In these 45 years, I have travelled a distance of 10 yards to avail...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): You were looking down upon us.

SHRI H.K. DUA: I was not looking down. These have been crucial ten yards to reach here. I have never looked down. But certainly you know I never did that. But, thank you, very much for giving me a chance to speak here. Sir, in this maiden speech, as you said, I dedicate myself to the service of the House and the country and the values for which both have stood for. Sir, I have gone through the Bill. It is well meant but I find it limited in scope and range. It tackles some of the minor glitches that have come to the notice of the Election Commission and others, which have been noticed in the 57 years of nation's electoral experience. But these 57 years have thrown up major challenges before the electoral system and if we don't meet those challenges, the electoral system will come into disrepute and that is a threat to the democracy also. The Bill does not prescribe ways to meet these challenges in a major way. I will just mention two of them. One has been — Members have been rightly trying to focus on — the role of big money in elections. It is a serious problem. I would like to draw the attention through you Sir, the Minister, and Members know about this more than me how criminals are threatening the electoral system and functioning of the democracy in the country. Sir, in large numbers criminals are infiltrating into the political system. In many Assemblies they have used their money and muscle. Earlier, they were supporting the candidates and now they are themselves are the candidates and many

of them are getting elected. In many States, they are getting elected in large numbers or they are helping the candidates of different parties to win the elections through their muscle power or money power, which they extract again from the people, get into the Government and influence the policy making and the decision making of the State Governments. At the ground level — Members would know more than me because they are fairly experienced — the voters are afraid of the criminals and their gangs and that fear makes them vote for their leader, the mafia leader. Mafia leaders get into the Assemblies where numbers count. When the Government is formed, again, these people influence the formation of the Government or toppling of the Government at times.

As you know, even one vote can make a difference in the survival of a Government. If a single vote goes the other side, the Government can be thrown out. The bureaucracy in the States is afraid of these criminal leaders, because they have clout with top people in many States. There is no need to mention the names here. The bureaucracy is afraid, because they will be transferred or an enquiry commission will be instituted against them. So they would not take any action against the criminal activities. Police officials are also afraid of taking action against criminal and mafia leaders. When criminal leaders have clout with Chief Minister and the local bureaucracy is very deferential to them, the governance in the districts will suffer. Crime rate has gone up. The law and order problem is under threat. And, the developmental activities are also coming to a halt in some of the districts. The criminals again have association with wrong kind of elements. So, the entire atmosphere gets polluted because of their activities and there is a failure of the system to check their entry into the system. If this continues, imagine, they will capture a State. And then they can capture more States. And some of the criminal groups can always form some sort of a syndicate. I am looking at the dark side. They can get together form into a syndicate and, either tomorrow or after 5 or 10 years or 20 years, they can capture the States and become a threat to the stability at the Centre. I have this fear even political parties need to do something about it. They have to come to consensus how to ban the criminals at the entry stage itself. Many parties are not stopping criminals getting into the political mainstream, because they want to win elections, they want to use their muscle power and then give them seats without realising that tomorrow these people will devour the parties themselves. That is the danger not only to the country but also to the political parties. How can the parties do it? Just ban their entry. There is no point in looking for security while sleeping with the enemy. They are enemies of the country. And, they are enemies of the parties themselves. The best thing is, avoid them and shun them even if you lose election. That price is worth paying than sleeping with the enemy. The people have been warning the parties against criminals. The Hon. Supreme Court came out with a suggestion to the Election Commission that it should take steps to prevent nomination of criminals and it is the right of every citizen to know the history of every

criminal. Banning criminal candidate from filing their nomination papers when charges have been framed by a court is the right thing to do. The police can frame false charges. But, if a court frames charges, then it is the time that nomination paper should not be allowed to be filed by a person who has a criminal record, particularly if the offences can fetch a two years sentence. The Election Commission was in favour of it. They called a meeting of political parties. Almost all the political parties opposed this provision. And, one of their arguments was, sometimes, frivolous charges can be framed and even the court can approve of those frivolous charges and whosoever is in the opposition stands to a disadvantage if the charges turn out to be false. I am sure, Mr. Moily's legal acumen and advice of his officials can find a way out and provide a safeguard against framing of charges which are *malafide*. There should be an attempt by political parties to ban criminals at entry stage itself. There should be a serious attempt to ensure, where the charges are framed by a court law, to ban the entry of criminals into the election system by filing a nomination paper and getting elected.

There should be some safeguard to get over this particular objection. I am sure, Mr. Moily, who seems to be a very earnest Minister in doing things, would include this in the comprehensive reforms he is promising to bring forward. I hope he brings them soon to take care of this serious problem. Not doing at this stage will prove costly for the country and the political system. This problem is growing like cancer, because with every election — various NGOs have collected this information and the Election Commission does not deny those figures - the number of candidates fighting the elections is growing and not going down. Some of the parties are able to deny the tickets to criminals, but others are not able to deny them the tickets. But, in totality, their number is growing. If they capture the political system, what will be the fate of India's democracy? Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am sure that the reforms the Law Minister brings in will include this. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2008. Elections form the nucleus of democracy. People exercising their franchise to form their own Government, consisting of their own elected representatives, is the basic essence of elections. This process of elections, that too in a vast country like ours, is an enormous process and the task is being carried out very efficiently and successfully by the Election Commission, with the Representation of the People Act laying the road for a safer and smoother journey. Sir, nothing is static. At a point of time when the views are mounting that even the Constitution must be relooked into, our Representation of the People Act is taking up its second amendment after 59 years. Yesterday, my colleague, Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik pointed out very clearly the reason for that. It has to be taken note of and it is something to be pondered over. Anyhow, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his introductory speech and as also mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill itself that elections have to be

fair, free and equitable. The Ministry has come out with these amendments to be implemented in the Representation of the People Act. Sir, there are some suggestions which are being focussed upon for quite a long time. I too had a doubt which was cleared by the Law Minister some minutes ago. When the Election Commission has given 22 proposals, why has the Ministry taken only five out of them? What are the 17 proposals which were left out? But as he pointed out, it is the Standing Committee which has recommended five proposals which were forwarded by the Election Commission. It is a good starting point. Though much has to be done in this regard, let us take it as a kick start for the reforms that we have to do in the Representation of the People Act. Initially, I do not want to elaborate much because all the amendments which have been made are to be welcomed. All the Standing Committee's recommendations, except one or two, have been accepted. I would like to welcome one of the amendments very much because it brings in an amendment which is a must.

The Committee has recommended and the amendment has also been brought in that the inordinate delay which occurs in the current procedure for disqualification of a person found guilty of corrupt practice defeats the very purpose of punishment of the guilty since he can take advantage of the delay to enjoy the benefits accrued to him during the interim period. So 'as soon as' has been replaced with 'three months'; and it is a welcome amendment.

As far as the non-serious candidates are concerned, the security deposit amount has been enhanced; but I don't think it will serve the purpose. In the present day context when the cost of living has soared up and even the expenditure for the elections has been increased by the Election Commission, the increase in the security deposit alone will not lessen the non-serious candidates. So, I would like to suggest to the Minister to find out some other ways and means to curtail the number of non-serious candidates who become a botheration during the time of elections.

So also, Sir, very much to be taken note of is the ban on exit polls, on the survey of the exit polls. Though the days now give more importance to the media — of course, the activities of the media help us many a time and we also realise that — but, at the same time, the survey of the exit polls also affect the subsequent elections. Moreover, it also lessens the turnout of voters to the polling booths because an impression is created that only this party will win or this party will lose. I don't think this serves any purpose. The survey or the result of the exit polls survey, I think, is only like going to an astrologer and seeing what may happen or what will happen in a day or two. So, in good interest, the subsequent election results or the people's mandate should not be affected. This is also to be welcomed.

Finally, Sir, I would like to add two points. The Committee proposed many recommendations which have been accepted, except one or two, as I said. I would like to submit to the Minister — though he is not here — two things. One is, as one of my colleagues

from the other side pointed out yesterday, a convicted person in a prison can contest the elections, whereas he cannot exercise his vote. This contradiction has to be removed. A person should not be deprived or denied of his basic right to exercise his vote at the time of elections. As a citizen of a democratic country, everyone has got the basic right and many such things have to be concentrated and this Bill, though has brought some amendments as all my colleagues have pointed out, we have to travel miles more to achieve the real purpose of democracy through elections.

Anyhow, the journey of a thousand miles begins with single foot. In the same manner, I take that this Bill is a very good start. Sir, I am sure, in the coming days, our efforts will bring more reforms in this Act and the elections will not only be a guide to the other countries, but we will also be proud of the election system of our country.

**श्री राशिद अल्वी (आंध्र प्रदेश) :** सर, सरकार काबिले-मुबारकबाद है कि इलेक्शन की कवानीन के अंदर, इलेक्शन को फेयर और ईमानदारी के साथ कराने के लिए ये अमेंडमेंट्स पार्लियामेंट के अंदर पेश किए जा रहे हैं। सर, हमारी आजादी को साठ साल हुए और बिला-शुबा हिन्दुस्तान काबिले-मुबारकबाद है, हिन्दुस्तान के लोग काबिले-मुबारकबाद हैं कि दुनिया की जम्हूरियत में हमने नए सफहात जोड़े।

हिन्दुस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी, एस्टेब्लिशड डेमोक्रेसी है। जब हम आजाद हुए थे तो दुनिया को यह यकीन नहीं था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जम्हूरियत को इतनी कांफिडेंस के साथ चला पाएंगे। 60 साल का सफर कौमों की जिंदगी में, मुल्कों की जिंदगी में कोई बहुत लम्बा नहीं होता है। लेकिन आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता डेमोक्रेसी में बहुत कमियां हैं, जिन पर मैं कुछ-न-कुछ चर्चा भी करूंगा। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर जब पहला चुनाव हुआ और कंस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली बनी, तो हिन्दुस्तान के सिर्फ उन 10 फीसदी लोगों को वोट देने की इजाजत थी जो टैक्स पे करते थे, जो जमींदार लोग थे उन्होंने इस कंस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली को चुना और उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, 35 करोड़ लोगों ने अपनी सरकार बनाई और आज 60 साल के बाद 120 करोड़ लोगों की यह जम्हूरियत है। जो पिछला चुनाव हुआ, उसमें 71 करोड़ 66 लाख 76 हजार से ज्यादा वोटर थे और 44 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों ने इलेक्शन में पार्टिसिपेट किया। ढाई लाख से ज्यादा पुलिस को डिप्लोय किया गया। एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जितने ऑफिसर्स लगाए गए, जितनी पुलिस लगाई गई, बहुत से मुल्कों की इतनी आबादी नहीं है जितने लोगों को हमने इलेक्शन में फेयर पोल कराने के लिए जिम्मेदारी सौंपी। अगर यूरोप के 50 मुल्कों को जोड़ दिया जाए तो उससे बड़ी हमारा जम्हूरियत है। सर, 60 साल के अंदर स्मूथ ट्रांसफर और पॉवर के साथ 24 पार्टीज की सरकार इस देश में चली। आज कॉइलेशन सरकार चल रही है। दुनिया में किसी को हमारी डेमोक्रेसी पर कभी कोई शुबहा नहीं रहा। लेकिन इसके साथसाथ यह भी सच है कि हमें बहुत कुछ रिफॉर्म इलेक्शन के अंदर करना पड़ेंगे। हर वोटर का रिप्रजेंटेशन होना चाहिए। दुनिया ने तजुर्बा से बहुत फायदा उठाया है। हमारे यहां भी इस मामले में बहुत बहस हुई है कि क्या इस पूरे सिस्टम को बदला जाए। सर, बहुत सारे मुल्कों ने अपने सिस्टम को बदला है। 1975 के अंदर तारकुंडे समिति ने अपनी पहली रिपोर्ट रिफॉर्म के लिए दी थी। 1990 में गोस्वामी कमेटी ने दी, इलेक्शन कमीशन ने अपनी रिकमंडेशन दी और फिर जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने जिक्र किया कि इंद्रजीत गुप्त कमीशन ने 1998 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। सब की कोशिश थी कि इसमें पैसे का इस्तेमाल कम हो, क्रिमिनल लोग पार्टिसिपेट नहीं कर सकें। यह कहते हुए मुझे तकलीफ है कि 13वीं लोक सभा के अंदर एक आंकड़े के मुताबिक 150 एम0पीज0 ऐसे थे, जिनके खिलाफ छोटे और बड़े क्रिमिनल केसेज पेंडिंग थे। 2004 में जो चुनाव हुआ उसके अंदर भी एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक करीब-करीब 18 फीसदी ऐसे



लोग थे जिनके खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केसेज पेंडिंग थे। 2007 के चुनाव में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के अंदर 39 फीसदी लोग ऐसे थे जिनके खिलाफ क्रिमिनल केसेज पेंडिंग थे। सर, इसमें हम अपना कोई बहुत शानदार मुस्तकबिल नहीं देख सकते। इस देश के अंदर जब तक पैसे वालों को इलेक्शन में पैसे का इस्तेमाल करने से दूर नहीं रखा जाएगा, क्रिमिनल को डेमोक्रेसी से साफ नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक डेमोक्रेसी साफ-सुथरी नहीं होगी। इसलिए एक बड़ा खतरा जो हमारे सामने आ रहा है वह रीजनेलिज्म का है। देश आजाद हुआ और देश को कहा गया कि यह एक सेक्युलर देश है। पाकिस्तान हमसे एक दिन पहले आजाद हुआ था। पाकिस्तान ने कहा कि यह देश सेक्युलर देश नहीं है, यह एक इस्लामिक देश है और उस वक्त जो देश के हालात थे, वह इतने खौफनाक थे कि उनसे किसी भी तरीके का रिएक्शन हो सकता था। लेकिन उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की सेक्युलर कयादत ने जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़कर इस मुल्क को आजाद कराया था, उन्होंने सोच समझकर यह फैसला किया कि यह देश सेक्युलर देश बने। सर, यह फैसला कोई सतही फैसला नहीं था, यह फैसला बगैर सोचे-समझे नहीं किया गया था, यह फैसला था कि देश को कैसे मजबूत रखा जा सकता है।

देश को कैसे मुतहद रखा जा सकता है, तब यह फैसला किया गया था कि यह देश एक सेक्युलर देश होगा। सर, आज देश के ऊपर बड़ा खतरा है। महाराष्ट्र के अंदर जो कुछ हुआ, मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन यह डेमोक्रेसी पर एक हमला है, हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीट्यूशन पर एक हमला है और अगर हम इस तरीके के वाक्यात को नहीं रोकेंगे, तो यह खतरनाक नताइज देकर जाएगा। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि कागज के ऊपर, सादे कागज के ऊपर कलम और रोशनाई से लाइन खींचकर देश का नक्शा तो बनाया जा सकता है, लेकिन देश नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। देश इन्सानों से बनता है, नक्शों से नहीं बनता है। हमको अगर यह गलतफहमी है कि हम अपने कागज के ऊपर एक नक्शा बनाकर और दीवार पर लटका लेंगे, तो हम बहुत गलतफहमी में हैं। देश-भक्ति का नाम सिर्फ किसी एक जुबान से मोहब्बत करना, किसी एक इलाके से मोहब्बत करने का नाम नहीं है। देश-भक्ति किसी शहर या जमीन से नहीं की जाती, देश-भक्ति उस देश में रहने वाले लोगों से की जाती है। देश दीवारों से नहीं बनता है, देश लोगों से बनता है और हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि यह casteism, यह regionalism, यह communalism देश हित में नहीं है। अगर हमें ईमानदारी के साथ अपने देश से प्यार है, तो इन चीजों को हमें खत्म करना पड़ेगा।

सर, जो अमेंडमेंट्स आये, उसमें पहला अमेंडमेंट वोट की तब्दीली के लिए है। मेरा मानना है कि यह ठीक है और सरकार ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है। लेकिन वोट की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होनी चाहिए। देश का एक भी आदमी वोटर लिस्ट से बाहर नहीं रहना चाहिए। दुनिया के बहुत से मुमालिक हैं, जिनके अंदर वोटर लिस्ट सिर्फ कागज पर नहीं, कम्प्यूटर के अंदर होती है। एक भी आदमी उससे बाहर नहीं होता है। मैं अमेरिका के अंदर इलेक्शन कमीशन को देखने के लिए गया। वहां पर हर स्टेट के अंदर अलेहदा कमीशन है, बहुत कॉम्पलीकेटिड सिस्टम भी है, लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिन पर हमें तवज्जो देनी चाहिए और हमें लगे कि यह बेहतर तरीका है, तो हमें उसे एडाप्ट करना चाहिए। वहां पर कम्प्यूटर में हर आदमी का वोट मौजूद है, उसके सिग्नेचर मौजूद हैं, उसका बैकग्राउंड मौजूद है और अगर आप वहां पर घर से बैठकर किसी वजह से वोट दें, तो आप वह भी कर सकते हैं। कम्प्यूटर के अंदर आपके सिग्नेचर को देखा जाएगा, टैली किया जाएगा, अगर आपके सिग्नेचर ठीक हैं, तो घर से बैठकर वोट दे सकते हैं। चलिए, अगर हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो इतना जरूर कर सकते हैं कि हर वोटर की, हर हिन्दुस्तानी की वोट बनाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई वोटर रहता है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी उसी आफिसर की होनी चाहिए जिसने वोट नहीं बनाया, बड़ी तादाद है जिनके वोट नहीं बनते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ एक और बड़ा मसला है, जब पोलिंग का दिन होता है, मैंने अपनी जिंदगी के अंदर कम से कम आठ चुनाव लड़े होंगे और मेरा तजुर्बा है कि पोलिंग के दिन जिस पार्टी की सरकार होती है और उसको यह अहसास होता है कि कौन-कौन लोग हमें

वोट नहीं देंगे, वोटर लिस्ट में से उन पेजिज़ को साफ कर दिया जाता है, पूरे के पूरे 15-20 पेजिज़ हटा दिए जाते हैं। लोग वोट डालने जाते हैं, उनके नाम वोटर लिस्ट के अंदर नहीं होते हैं और वे वापिस चले जाते हैं। इसके लिए भी कानून के अंदर कोई प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात है कि जो डिपॉजिट बढ़ाने का काम किया है, यह कैंडिडेट्स की संख्या कम करने के लिए है, यह सरकार की एक अच्छी कोशिश है। लेकिन Exit poll इस सरकार का बड़ा कदम है। Exit poll के लिए एक कानून आया, इससे इलेक्शन के अंदर तरह-तरह के असर पड़ते हैं, लेकिन मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा, जो सैक्शन 4 के अंदर यह तब्दीली की गई है, You see Section 4. In Section 8A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the words “as soon as may be after such order takes effect” जो तब्दीली की गई है, “as soon as may be within a period of three months from the date such order takes effect.”

सर, यह प्रेजिडेंट ऑफ इंडिया के पास जाएगा, जिसमें तीन महीने के अंदर फैसला करना पड़ेगा। मैं लॉ मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि देर तो हाई कोर्ट के अंदर होती है, देर तो अदालतों के अंदर होती है। जहां पर पांच-पांच साल तक मुकदमे पड़े रहते हैं। यह तब्दीली बहुत खुशहाली की तब्दीली है, लेकिन जो बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, उसकी तरफ भी तवज्जोह देनी चाहिए। आपकी यह बात ठीक है कि सैक्शन-99 के मुताबिक हाई कोर्ट फैसला देगा। आप कहते हैं कि वह तीन महीने में फैसला होना चाहिए, लेकिन सैक्शन-99 के मुताबिक हाई कोर्ट फैसला करेगा। उसके लिए दो, तीन, चार या छः साल तक वक्त की कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। मुझे याद नहीं पड़ता कि कोई चुनाव पांच साल से पहले कभी किसी पिटीशन के अंदर तय हुआ हो। पूरा का पूरा टर्म खत्म हो जाता है, उसके बाद फैसला होता है। इसके अंदर मेरी दरखास्त होगी कि हमें स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनानी चाहिए, ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी फैसले हो सकें। दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि हमारे देश के अंदर क्रिमिनल्स का मामला पुराना मुद्दा है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि प्रपोज़नल रिप्रजेंटेशन दुनिया के बहुत से मुमालिक के अंदर इम्प्लिमेंट किया गया। हमारे यहां भी इस पर बहुत बहस हो रही है कि प्रपोज़नल रिप्रजेंटेशन होना चाहिए, जिससे पैसे तथा ताकत का इस्तेमाल कम होगा, क्रिमिनल्स के पार्टिसिपेशन का इस्तेमाल कम होगा, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज कंटेस्ट करेंगी। दुनिया के बहुत से मुमालिक ने इसको अपने यहां लागू किया है। साऊथ अफ्रीका के अंदर मैंने देखा कि एक लेडी पार्लियामेंट की मैम्बर है और वह न बोल सकती है और न सुन सकती है। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि वह चुनाव में कैसे चुनकर आई। मुझे पता चला कि प्रपोज़नल रिप्रजेंटेशन के अंतर्गत उसकी पार्टी ने उसको नोमिनेट किया था। उसको बाकायदा एक ट्रांसलेटर भी दिया गया था, जो उसके इशारों को समझता था और अपनी बात कहता था। उनकी पार्टी ने यह समझा होगा कि यह बहुत इंटेलिजेंट है, लेकिन प्रपोज़नल रिप्रजेंटेशन पर हमारे मुल्क में बहस होनी चाहिए। हमें इस पर सोचना चाहिए और हमारे बहुत से नेताओं ने इस इस बात पर सोचा भी है और स्टेटमेंट्स भी दी हैं। प्रपोज़नल रिप्रजेंटेशन होगा तो हर वोट का रिप्रजेंटेशन पार्लियामेंट के अंदर होगा, कास्टिज्म खत्म होगा, कम्युनलिज्म खत्म होगा और यह जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी कि हम मजहबी नारों के सहारे राजनीति करें। इस पर खुली बहस होनी चाहिए। बेल्जियम, ऑस्ट्रिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जर्मन और साउथ अफ्रीका आदि तमाम यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ के अंदर प्रपोज़नल रिप्रजेंटेशन है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारा पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम एकदम से बदल दिया जाए, लेकिन इस पर बहस करने की जरूरत है। तमाम मुकररीन नेता के कम्प्रीहेंसिव रिफार्म होने चाहिए। यदि कम्प्रीहेंसिव रिफार्म होने चाहिए, तो खुला डिस्कशन होना चाहिए और इस डिस्कशन के बाद हमें किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचना चाहिए। सर, किसी ने कहा कि सरकार को इलेक्शन के अंदर फंडिंग करनी चाहिए। यह भी इंड्रजीत गुप्ता कमेटी के अंदर कहा गया है कि इसका भी एक तरीका निकालना चाहिए। आजकल चुनाव में 25 लाख रुपए खर्च करने की लिमिट है, लेकिन हम सब यह बात अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि 25 लाख के अंदर चुनाव नहीं होता है। आज करोड़ों रुपए के अंदर चुनाव होता है और दिन-ब-दिन यह पैसा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। यह डेमोक्रेसी के लिए एक बड़ा खतरा है। मैं बहुत से लोगों को जानता हूं, जो 10-10,

15-15 करोड़ खर्च करके लोक सभा के मेम्बर्स बनते हैं। इतनी बड़ी रकम के बारे में, तो एक गरीब आदमी सोच भी नहीं सकता है कि वह इस रकम के जरिए पार्लियामेंट का चुनाव लड़ सकता है। आज यही हाल असेम्बलीज का भी है। सर, यह करप्शन की बुनियाद है और यहीं से करप्शन पैदा होता है। इसको रोकने के लिए हमें जो भी कदम उठाने पड़ें, वे उठाने चाहिए।

अगर सरकार को फंडिंग करनी है, तो इसके बहुत सारे तरीके हो सकते हैं। टी.वी. के ऊपर, रेडियो के ऊपर, प्रोपेगेट करने का जो तरीका है, उसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा किया जा सकता है। कैंडीडेट को इस बात की इजाजत दी जा सकती है। इस पर भी हमें बहस करने की जरूरत है, यह बड़ी तब्दीली लाने की जरूरत है। सर, अभी यहां पर मेरे किसी साथी ने जिक्र भी किया है कि 2001 के अंदर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इलेक्शन कमीशन से कहा कि सभी कैंडीडेट क्रिमिनल्स बैकग्राउण्ड और अपने असेट्स का एफिडेविट देंगे। हम लोग जो देते हैं, उस पर इक्कीस पार्टीज की मीटिंग हुई और तमाम नेताओं ने कहा कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए। उसके बाद एक बिल भी लाया गया जो सारे मेम्बर्स में सर्कुलेट हुआ, म्हालिबन 2003 या 2004 के अंदर आया था, इस बिल के अंदर कहा गया था कि अगर किसी कैंडीडेट के खिलाफ दो बार चार्जशीट फाइल हो जाए, इलेक्शन से छह महीने पहले फाइल हो जाए तो उसे कंटेस्ट करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। वह बिल पास नहीं हुआ। महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट क्राबिले ऐहतराम है, इलेक्शन कमीशन भी क्राबिले ऐहतराम है, लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि जो पार्लियामेंट के अख्तियारात हैं, वे किसी और के हाथ में नहीं जाने चाहिए। हिंदुस्तान के अंदर पोलिटिकल लोगों का, एम.पीज. का ऐहतराम दिन-ब-दिन कम होता जा रहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहती है कि ऐसा होगा तो वैसा किया जाएगा, इलेक्शन कमीशन कह रहा है कि ऐसा किया जाए। पार्लियामेंट कॉम्पिटेंट है कि हिंदुस्तान के अंदर कैसे इलेक्शन हो, कैसे न हो। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ऐहतराम करता हूं, आज हम लोग Affidavit भी फाइल करते हैं कि किसका क्रिमिनल बैकग्राउण्ड है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि इससे कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क पड़ा है। यह फाइल कर देना कि कितने क्रिमिनल कैसेज किसके खिलाफ पेंडिंग हैं, उसके बावजूद भी कितने लोग चुनकर आ रहे हैं। क्या यह सिर्फ इसलिए कि जनता को यह पता चल जाए कि जो चुनाव लड़ रहा है, उसने कितने क्राइम्स किए हैं या इसके पास कितनी दौलत है? इससे इलेक्शन के ऊपर कोई बहुत फर्क नहीं पड़ रहा है और इससे न ही क्रिमिनल्स को पोलिटिक्स में आने से रोका जा रहा है। जब कोई चुनाव लड़ता है तो उसे भी मालूम नहीं होता कि उसके बाप-दादा क्या करते थे, जनता उसे आकर बता देती है, कुछ छुपा हुआ नहीं होता है। चुनाव के अंदर एक भी उम्मीदवार ऐसा नहीं होता, जिसके बारे में जनता को यह पता नहीं हो कि यह ईमानदार आदमी है कि बेईमान आदमी है, यह बदमाश आदमी है कि शरीफ आदमी है।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे.कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]**

लेकिन अगर वोट देने की बुनियाद कास्ट होगी, मजहब होगा, रीजन होगा, इलाका होगा तो आप इसे रोक नहीं सकते। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि इसके लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जाए। आज इलेक्शन कमीशन को अख्तियार है कि अगर कोई भी पार्टी कांस्टीट्यूशन को वॉयलेट करती है, तो वह किसी भी पार्टी का सिंबल सीज कर सकता है। सर, इलेक्शन कमीशन के अंदर एक पार्टी के खिलाफ 2007 से केस पेंडिंग है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर जब चुनाव हुआ था तो एक बहुत खतरनाक सीडी सर्कुलेट की थी। तीन साल हो गए हैं वह केस पेंडिंग है। इलेक्शन कमीशन कभी यू.पी. को भेजता है, मेरे पास वे सारे कागजात मौजूद हैं। पुलिस ने सारी रिपोर्ट दे दी है कि यह काम किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी ने किया था, इसके बावजूद वह पेंडिंग है, उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। अगर इस देश के अंदर कास्ट, क्रीड और कम्युनलिज्म की बुनियाद पर वोट दिया जाएगा, तब ऐसा मुमकिन नहीं है। आज जिस तरीके से हमारे मुल्क के अंदर पोलिटिशियन्स की इज्जत घटती चली जा रही है, उसकी यही वजह है कि हमने उनकी आदत बना दी है कि वे इसी बुनियाद के ऊपर वोट देते हैं। अगर वोट इसी बुनियाद पर देंगे, कोई गलत आदमी होगा, तो यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि वह

पार्लियामेंट के अंदर आकर अच्छा आदमी बन जाए। अगर गलत होगा तो गलत होगा और उसके नतीजात गलत निकलेंगे। मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि यह बहुत अहम मामला है। यदि ऐसी कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी हो, जो कम्युनिज्म को फैलाना चाहती हो, कास्टिज्म को फैलाना चाहती हो, तो उसके लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए। आज कास्ट की बुनियाद पर रोज एक नई पार्टी इस मुल्क के अंदर बन रही है।

आप कैसे election reform करेंगे? कैसे मुमकिन है कि आप सही लोगों के हाथों में इत्किदार देंगे? इसके खिलाफ सख्त-से-सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके बावजूद सरकार ने मौजूदा कानून में जो तब्दीली लायी है, वह मुबारकवाद है और मुझे यकीन है कि मुस्तकबिल करीब के अन्दर कोई comprehensive reform लाया जाएगा। थैंक्यू वेरी मच।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) :** धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मुझे तो प्रारम्भ में एक ही बिन्दु पर बोलना था, परन्तु कुछ बातें सुन कर और भी कुछ मस्तिष्क में आ रहा है। मैं Statement of Objects and Reasons देख रहा था। हमारे सामने बहुत विद्वान कानून मंत्री बैठे हैं। इसके बिन्दु 4 में कहा गया है, “restricting the publication of results of all exit polls by whatever means..” और जो details बनाया गया है, उसमें 126A(1) says that no person shall conduct any exit poll and publish or publicise..” इसकी साइड में लिखा है, which is its heading, “Restriction on publication and dissemination of result of exit polls, etc.” मैं इस बात को ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सम्भव है कि इस देश में जो fundamental rights का, मूलभूत अधिकार का प्रावधान है, उसमें आप किसी आदमी को तब तक नहीं रोक सकते हैं, जब तक वह समाज पर कोई समस्या नहीं बनता है। इसलिए इन दोनों में distinction करना चाहिए। “No person shall conduct any exit poll” एक प्वायंट है और दूसरा है “restriction on publication और उसके प्रचार करने में...” किसी आदमी को आप किसी काम को करने से तब तक नहीं रोक सकते हैं, जब तक वह किसी सामाजिक दोष में परिवर्तित नहीं होता है। मैं एक research scholar हूँ, मुझे लोगों से कुछ पूछना है, कोई सर्वे करना है, मैं उसका प्रचार नहीं करने वाला हूँ, तो आप मुझे कैसे रोकना चाहते हैं? यह मेरा मूलभूत अधिकार है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस पर विचार होना चाहिए, नहीं तो, कोई-न-कोई खड़ा होकर उसे चुनौती भी दे सकता है। यह भी एक आँकड़े जानने का विषय है कि क्या exit poll के कारण आगे होने वाले चुनाव पर परिणाम के आँकड़ें हैं, वे प्रभावित हुए हैं, कितने प्रतिशत हुए हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप उस पर रोक मत लगाइए, परन्तु इसका आधार वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण होना चाहिए। हमने देखा कि इतने exit poll होने के बाद इतने-इतने चुनाव पर ऐसे-ऐसे परिणाम हो गए। क्या ऐसा कोई scientific data है या हम केवल अंदाज और अनुमान से बोल रहे हैं? यह भी सोचने का विषय है, परन्तु मेरी उस पर इतनी आपत्ति नहीं है, जितनी इस पर है कि आप किसी मनुष्य को सर्वेक्षण करने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं। आपका उसके द्वारा प्रचार करने पर, प्रसार करने पर रोक लगाना तो थोड़ी देर के लिए समझ में आता है, परन्तु कोई व्यक्ति एक एक्टिविटी करता है, तो उसको आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं? विद्वान कानून मंत्री इस बात पर जरूर सोचेंगे, ऐसा मेरा उनसे निवेदन है।

अन्य बातें, जो वर्तमान में चल रही बातों के कारण निर्माण हुई हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि पूरी चुनाव प्रक्रिया पर बहुत व्यापक रूप से विचार होना चाहिए। बहुत सी बातें मुझे मेरे एक मित्र ने सुझाई हैं, मैं उनको पढ़ कर बता रहा हूँ। वर्तमान में विधान सभा और लोक सभा के लिए 14 दिन का प्रचार का समय मिलता है। एक लोक सभा क्षेत्र में 7-8 विधान सभा की सीटें होती हैं। उस प्रचार के लिए दोनों में समान समय रहना उपयुक्त मालूम नहीं होता है। कृपया इस पर विचार कीजिएगा।

दूसरा, अभी यहाँ पर विचार आया कि सब लोगों को अवश्यमेव मतदान करना चाहिए। यहीं पर हमारी ही सरकार ने compulsory voting का एक बिल लाया था और उसको वापस ले लिया गया। कारण तो बताया गया कि इस पर बहुत-कुछ विचार-विमर्श होना बाकी है, परन्तु यह भी आपके सोचने का एक विषय है।

फिर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन के बारे में मैंने एक विशेष उल्लेख लाया था। मुझे उत्तर देने वाले मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना है कि उन्होंने समझाने के लिए 3-4 पेज में उत्तर दिया। परन्तु इसके बाद भी समाचार छप रहे हैं। पश्चिमी जगत में भी इस पर प्रयोग हो रहे हैं कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन्स फूल पूफ नहीं हैं। टेक्नोलॉजी में परिवर्तन लाने वाले लोग बहुत आगे बढ़ कर उसको प्रभावित कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीन के विचार पर ही फुल स्टॉप लगा कर ठहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। विचार आगे भी चलता रहना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे साथी बहुत अच्छी बातें कह रहे थे कि किसी वर्ग या सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर विचार नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसी श्वास में आप यह भी कह रहे थे कि प्रपोज़नल रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए। ये दोनों बातें साथ-साथ कैसे चलेंगी, कृपया इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। बहस होनी चाहिए, इस पर तो मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन दोनों बातें साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। यदि हम भारत को एक स्वस्थ प्रजातंत्र के रूप में देखना चाहते हैं, तो हर नागरिक को यह मानना चाहिए कि मैं इस देश का नागरिक हूँ और इस मातृभूमि का पुत्र हूँ। इससे अधिक हमें कोई अधिकार नहीं चाहिए। न किसी पंथ विशेष का होना चाहिए, न किसी भाषा विशेष का होना चाहिए, न ही यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि पचास साल पहले मेरे पूर्वज कहीं से आए। यह देश मेरा है, यह मातृभूमि मेरी है और मैं यहां का नागरिक हूँ, इससे अधिक कोई संज्ञान नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। इस पर बहुत गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि वर्ग के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व देना अपने आप में खतरनाक बात भी हो सकती है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि हमारे एक मित्र ने श्री राम का नाम लिया था, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने राम जी का नाम लिया। मैं यह तो मानता हूँ कि अनावश्यक आपत्तिजनक नारे नहीं लगाने चाहिए, परन्तु राम का नाम लेने में क्या दोष है? भाई साहब, मैंने एक ग्रंथ पढ़ा, जो अमेरिका में प्रकाशित हुआ था और उसका नाम है, 'The White Umbrella' और उसमें भगवान श्री राम जी के राज्य का वर्णन है। उस किताब को लिखने वाले ने लिखा है कि वह दुनिया का सबसे अच्छा राज्य था। हमारे देश में भी हम लोग यह मानते हैं कि राम का राज्य सर्वश्रेष्ठ राज्य था। अरे भई! अगर कोई राम का नाम लेकर नारे लगा रहा है या उनको पुकार रहा है, तो यह समझना चाहिए कि उसके मन में राम राज्य की आकांक्षा होगी। राम द्वेष का शब्द नहीं है, राम तो प्रेम और सौहार्द का शब्द है, इसलिए उससे ऐलर्जी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है ..(व्यवधान) भाई साहब, मैं आपकी भावनाओं से सहमत हूँ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** राम के नाम से भड़कना नहीं चाहिए, राम नाम से दुःखी नहीं होना चाहिए।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** मुझे और कोई खास बात नहीं कहनी है। सभी विद्वान लोग जानते हैं कि धर्म शब्द का पर्याय अंग्रेजी या किसी भी अन्य भाषा में नहीं है। Religion का अर्थ धर्म नहीं है, पंथ है। पंथ को उपासना या धर्म नहीं कहा जा सकता। धर्म में हमारा कर्तव्य भी शामिल है, इसलिए इसमें हमको भ्रम में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। सभी लोग धार्मिक बनें, अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करें, यही भारत का आह्वान है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Now, Mr. Vijayaraghavan.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I would like to raise one or two important points. Sir, now, we are amending this RP Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have only four minutes.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, we are very much aware of the changes which have taken place in the last fifty years or so. Sir, the size of the electorate has increased manifold. Political parties, electorate, candidates, everything has increased manifold from 1952. In 1952, we had only 17.32 crore voters. Then in 2004, it was 64.4 crore. Now, it is little more than 80 crores or so. In such a situation, we have to address very serious problems which have been emerging during this period. Here, I think, Sir, the important aspect is the impact of money power in our political system. Recently, you see what happened in Karnataka. One mafia, iron ore mafia, could control 60 or 80 MLAs. This is the situation. A group is there. Sponsored MLAs are there by the mafia. 'कौन बनेगा करोड़पति', यह तो मेरे को पता नहीं, लेकिन देश के अन्दर ऐसी सिचुएशन पैदा हो रही है कि 'करोड़पति बनेगा एम.पी.' Sir, this is the situation. So, how to control this? I am not against a rich man sitting here. We have some of them with us. But, if this House or the other House is dominated only by crorepaties, then, what would be the future of this country where we have people earning only Rs.20 per day for nearly 70 per cent of the rural population?

So, whenever you come out with a reform for electoral rolls, utmost importance should be given to coming out of the clutches of an iron ore mafia, a liquor baron, a sugar lobby etcetera, etcetera. That aspect he has failed to address in this Bill. That is the most important aspect I want to mention.

Similarly, Sir, we are going to have radical reforms in our electoral system. You must have a comprehensive discussion with the political parties. This is the time when you have to start that process. I do not know what is the attitude of the Government in this regard. Mr. Veerappa Moily is a very experienced politician. I hope that he will start that process of reforming our electoral system in a big way. This is the time for you to start that process.

Sir, with regard to influence of money, we are now thinking of enhancing the security deposit. We are going to enhance it to Rs.25,000/- or so. Sir, my worry is whether it would be possible for a poor man, in this country, to contest an election if you fix it up Rs.20,000/-, Rs.25,000/-, one lakh rupees or so. Here, Sir, we are addressing some small issues. On the one hand, the Election Commission is going to count the number of posters, wall writings, banners etc. But how much money are they giving through kickbacks? ...*(Interruptions)*... Packets are being given, Sir. How are you going to address this issue? This is the main question. This is happening in the country, Sir. Rather than making cosmetic changes, you should have addressed this issue urgently. I hope that while giving a reply, he will give some

4.00 P.M.

solution for solving the issue of money packets which candidates are giving at the time of elections.

Sir, another aspect I would like to mention here is the influence of media. Of course, we have taken some steps with regard to 'exit polls'. Sir, a new tendency has developed in the country whereby the media is also asking for money from the candidates for showing the news-item. With regard to columns they are asking for money! This new tendency has started in the country. How are you going to address this issue? On the one hand, we are addressing the exit poll issue. It may be manipulated. We can address this issue by making an amendment. How are you going to address the question of mismanagement of funds or asking for money by the media and TV channels? There are more than 500 TV channels, and also the print media. This tendency is emerging. How are you going to address this issue? That is also very important.

Similarly, the proposals for State funding for electioneering are also there. That aspect we have to clinch. That is an important issue which we have to address immediately. (*Time Bell rings*)

Sir, another issue is, when we are delegating power to the Election Commission, we should be much more serious about some of the aspects highlighted here. Other than the Government officers, we are providing it to the banks and other public sector units. Naturally, they have these democratic rights. What would be the influence of those democratic rights once you are delegating this power to the Election Commission? That is a very important aspect. On that, the Standing Committee has made a recommendation. Unfortunately, the Standing Committee recommendation is not being considered by the Minister. So, I hope that while giving his reply, he would consider all these aspects and make proper amendments. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari. He is not here. Now, Shri Bharatkumar Raut.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I am sorry that I was not present when my name was announced. I was in the other building, busy with the Committee-related work.

Sir, I would like to raise only four points. While I appreciate and welcome this Bill, a lot more needs to be done. The Minister has assured us that a more comprehensive Bill will be coming later. So, I am waiting for that. Sir, I would like to raise the issue of deposit money that has been dealt with in this Bill. It says that hereafter Rs.25,000 will be the deposit money. Considering the amount that is spent on the election campaign, I think, the amount of Rs.25,000 is a meagre sum. If at all you want to curb the number of candidates contesting the election, I think, this amount can be raised multiple. A candidate who is ready to spend crores of rupees, officially or

unofficially, can easily spend more. So, why should it be only Rs.25,000? At least, we should be able to meet some of the expenses through the deposit money. Therefore, this deposit money has to be increased. That is my first suggestion.

My second suggestion is, which Shri Ahluwalia has also raised, regarding the issue of candidates contesting from more than one constituency.

My suggestion is that it should be banned. No candidate should be allowed to contest from more than one constituency because unnecessarily we are putting a burden on the exchequer of the Government, as well as, we are making the voters to guess whether this man will be contesting from this constituency or that constituency. For example, in Maharashtra, one candidate contested from two constituencies and immediately, within 15 days, he had given up one seat. It means that within three months there will be another election. Why should the Government machinery be used for the whims and fancies or the fear complex of a candidate? It should not happen. If you are confident of winning one constituency, you should contest; otherwise, don't contest. This should be banned at once.

My third point, which many speakers have raised, is about exit poll. I belong to the media. Therefore, I should not speak against exit poll. But the way the exit polls are conducted, I think, definitely make an impact on the electorate. Here we are only talking about exit polls. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that we should also include opinion polls. Here the definition of exit poll is very categorically mentioned and it does not include the opinion poll. Opinion polls are done, published and telecast before voting and they definitely make an impact on the minds of the people, particularly where there is a keen contest. In Maharashtra, we had opinion polls. The opinion poll came just ten days before the election. The opinion poll was taken on the day when the withdrawal of the candidates was done. That opinion poll was carried and published just five or six days before voting. It definitely makes an impact on the Indian electorate. If you are banning the exit poll, you should also ban the opinion poll. That is even more important. Opinion polls should be banned. It is a good idea that there has to be an authorised agency for opinion polls. It is good. But, at the same time, it should be seen that opinion polls are not just done. Exit polls do not make any impact on the electorate. But opinion polls do make an impact, particularly, in the Indian situation where the people bank on the media.

I want to make one more point. I don't know whether it can be included now or later. The point is that in the Legislative Council Elections in the States, you have the Graduate Constituency and the Teacher Constituency. The funny part of it is that in a Graduate Constituency, a voter has to be a graduate, but the candidate need not be. A non-graduate candidate can contest the Graduate Constituency. The voters are graduates but the candidate is not a graduate. I think, there is a serious problem in this regard. Another example, we have the Teacher Constituency. In the Teacher Constituency, again, the teachers are the voters, but the



candidate need not be. Now, at present, a Member of the Legislative Council, who has been elected from the Teacher Constituency, is not a teacher. But it is the teachers' election. Only because you have a party behind you, you are making a fun of the Indian democratic system.

Sir, I will make the last point and conclude. My last point is in regard to the Legislative Council elections. If I am a Corporator — of course, I am a graduate — and if I am working as a teacher somewhere, I can cast four votes. As a general person, I vote; as a teacher, I vote; as a graduate, I vote; and I also vote as a Member of the Municipal Corporation. So one voter gives four votes! Where does it stand? We say, "One man, one vote." But here one man can vote four times. I think there is a serious lacuna in the system which needs to be corrected. The sooner we correct it the better it will be for the Indian democracy. I once again welcome the Bill. Thank you.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am not going to take much time of the House. There are two-three points which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Law Minister. The Minister of Law is a very able person. He has presided over the Administrative Reforms Commission very well. Now he has brought before us the amendment to the Representation of the People Act. Sir, We appreciate his desire to improve the Representation of the People Act, to plug the loopholes in the Representation of the People Act. I do not understand one thing. All of us are sitting here in this House, including you, Sir, because of the Representation of the People Act. We have been elected to this position because we have a particular Electoral College. That is why we are here. I am a Member of this House for 30 years. I have been hearing, time and again, that there is going to be an amendment to the Representation of the People Act, there is going to be a comprehensive Representation of the People Bill. Governments have come and Governments have gone. But no comprehensive Representation of the People Bill has been brought forward. Just now my colleague from Maharashtra was speaking. He was saying that one person can cast four votes. How can it be possible? There is something wrong in the Representation of the People Act. Now, teacher's constituency was made so that teachers could be represented, like we have nominated Members of Parliament here who are nominated by the President from special categories. Similarly, there is a special category of graduates and also of teachers where a nonteacher is elected by a teacher and non-graduate is elected by a graduate. It is just the tip of the iceberg. Just now the hon. Member has made his maiden speech. He has been a very important journalist. He was also an Ambassador. He referred to the criminals, politicalisation of criminals which is taking place because criminals are becoming politicians. Politics is not becoming criminal but criminals are becoming politicians. That is a very important point which should be

looked into. We appreciate the Election Commission for conducting elections throughout this vast country. It is not an easy job. It is a massive job. We appreciate the Election Commission for all the efforts which it has made. We brought these Electronic Voting Machines so that there is no malpractice. These EVMs were introduced in India much before the most modern democracies introduced them in their countries. People from other countries are coming to our country to see how these Electronic Voting Machines are working. I am sorry to say that in spite of using EVMs, excess voting is taking place. In the last Lok Sabha elections, in Arunachal Pradesh, more than 100 per cent votes were registered. How can it be possible? On these Electronic Voting Machines, more than 100 per cent votes were registered. What action was taken by the Election Commission? Arunachal Pradesh is a border State. It is a very sensitive State. The Election Commission was informed about it and a complaint was also registered about it, but no action has been taken. Why are double standards being applied? I only wanted to bring it to the notice of the Law Minister. I appreciate the Law Minister for taking so much interest in it.

When I am speaking on the electoral reforms, I cannot refrain myself from mentioning the Women's Reservation Bill. It has been pending before Parliament for so many years. It was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. But it is now pending before the Standing Committee; I was a Member of that Committee. We expected that before the Lok Sabha elections, the Report would be submitted and there would, perhaps, be 33 per cent more women, at least in the Lok Sabha if not in the Rajya Sabha. I would request the hon. Minister to respond to this when he replies. Mr. Minister, the four Amendments, which you have brought in, are excellent ones. We are very happy that you are bothered about these Exit Polls. And, as my friends mentioned, before the Exit Polls, there are speculations about what the future of any political party would be. We are very happy that you have brought in an amendment for that. But what about the Women's Reservation Bill? So, these are the two important points which I would like the hon. Minister to respond. Firstly, in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, which is the border State and a sensitive State, why was no action taken? And, what are you going to do with the Women's Reservation Bill? One hundred days have passed, and I hope that before 200 days of this Government are over, there will be the Women's Reservation Bill in the Rajya Sabha when, perhaps, you will be in the Chair, Sir, and we will be voting for it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): When it was introduced, I was in the Chair. Now, Shri Silvius Condpan.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Sir, thank you for allowing me to take part in the discussion on this Bill. Before I make my submission, I would like to congratulate the hon. Law Minister for taking steps for bringing in at least four Amendments, and I only hope that the rest of the recommendations from the Parliamentary Standing Committee would also come up before

the House for consideration and passing. I do not want to take much time to elaborate on the proposed amendment. But I would like to make a submission that steps should be taken for reduction of election expenditure. Election expenses are going beyond the reach of the common candidates, or, so to say, the common people who want to take part in the elections. In this connection, several Members have spoken in detail. I would like to subscribe to their views. Then, Sir, on the point about criminals entering politics, my colleagues have already made their submissions, and I subscribe to their views. I am also very much particular on this point.

Then, people, who have got money, — moneyed men alone are able to do this — contest from several seats, and after they win, they create a problem that by-election has to be called. This also has to be looked into. Another thing is that legal cases, pertaining to election-related issues, take a very, very long time for their disposal. I would suggest to the hon. Law Minister that there should be Special Courts for disposing of the election related matters. Also, these Amendments, which are coming up in the Representation of the People Act, should percolate down to the Panchayati Raj Act and the Municipal Acts because these are essential at those levels too. So, I would request the hon. Law Minister to see to it that these have far-reaching impact, that these percolate down to all levels where elections take place. These institutions have become greatly important for the development of our country, both in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to keep in mind the fact that the Amendments in the Representation of the People Act should extend to the local self-Government and the Panchayati Raj systems.

With these submissions, I conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Sardar Tarlochan Singh.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): First of all, Sir, I congratulate Mr. Moily, the Law Minister, for bringing forward all the amendments which were delayed for a long time. I just request him that I have been a member of the Standing Committee on Law and Justice previously and I am a Member of that Committee now also. There is one very important issue relating to my community. It is a small amendment pertaining to the Sikh Marriage Act. I will request him to bring forward that amendment also.

Sir, I support this Bill fully. But this is not enough. Exit Polls have been banned. Just now, my colleague from that side of the House mentioned about the opinion polls. We all watch television and we know how opinion polls are being misused. Every TV channel's bias is very apparent in these polls. I am from the State of Haryana. Elections were held recently. Two or three channels — I don't know how they were motivated — were giving Chautala's party less

than ten seats, the Congress Party more than seventy seats whereas the results were just the opposite. The Congress got 40 and Chautala's party got 32. It had happened earlier also. So, I request the Law Minister to look into it and have a meeting with the Media so that there should be some code of conduct on this. Secondly, the Election Commission has framed such rules that are totally biased against the candidates. As per those rules, you cannot have posters, you cannot have handbills, you cannot have hoardings, you cannot write on the walls. Then, what is left for doing our propaganda, except going to the Press and the electronic media which is very expensive. The Election Commission is encouraging people to go to media in any form. Sir, I have seen a report from Maharashtra. In the recent elections in Maharashtra, every newspaper was getting money even for their news items. Even the news was being sold. Candidates were paying even for the publication of news items. This type of corruption is going on. How, then, are we asking the candidates not to do any propaganda? The other thing is that, now, candidates get only eleven days whether it is the Lok Sabha elections or the municipal elections. How will a candidate visit different areas of his constituency in such a short time? Then, a candidate in an election has to get the permission of the DC, the SDM, for any meeting. He is running after these offices for permissions all the time. I do not understand why we are putting so many restrictions on the candidates in elections. These rules of the Election Commission are also very wrong. Then, they say, if a leader comes to your constituency, the candidate will bear the cost of the helicopter, the aircraft and so on. What is the fault of the candidate if a political party is sending its leaders to that constituency? Such rules of the Election Commission should be examined by the hon. Law Minister so that candidates can have less expensive elections. Just now, our new Member, who is one of the most brilliant journalist of our country, Shri H. K. Dua, mentioned about criminals entering the Parliament. This has been debated many times. But nothing has been done so far. In addition to this, moneyed people are now entering the Assemblies and the Parliament. I will give you one example of just what they do after they enter into the Legislature. Recently, elections were held in Haryana. There, the anti-defection law is manipulated in such a manner that one day you are elected, against a particular party, and after three days you join that party, saying that you are dissolving the earlier party. Money is a big player in all this. This is what is being done in Haryana. You have the Government of defectors because the Congress Party had forty and they wanted six more. So, all the Independents and one political party merged with them. Sir, we are a democratic country. How long will we expect such things to happen? A national-level party should wait for the things to happen. Why should it be in a hurry to spend money and to get its numbers? I request the hon. Law Minister to convene a meeting of all the political parties to tackle these issues. Even after sixty years of our Independence, if we still have these *aya-Rams* and *gaya-Rams*, it is a shame for our democratic system.

I would request the Law Minister, he is doing so many good things, at least, now for such other things to please take note of it. In our Standing Committee we wanted that all political parties should come forward and form a consensus for electoral reforms, but we could not do it. My sister, Najmaji was also a Member of that Committee and she had been giving valuable advice in the Committee, but we could not come to a consensus on certain matters. So, I would request the Law Minister that with his experience in the Assembly, in the Parliament and the position he held in the Government he will do this. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। महोदय, यह जो election process है, यह बरसों से चला आ रहा है लेकिन इसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा सुधार हम लोगों ने नहीं किया। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो amendment आप लाए हैं और जो 25 हजार रुपए आपने amendment में किए हैं, ऐसा लगता है जैसे आप यह मानकर चलते हैं कि कोई भी गरीब आदमी चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता है क्योंकि आपने पार्टी सिस्टम नहीं बनाया है। 25 हजार रुपए पार्लियामेंट के लिए आप जमा करने के लिए बोल रहे हैं, पार्टी सिस्टम नहीं है, कोई इनडिविजुअल भी चुनाव लड़ सकता है, वह घर-घर जाकर अपने चुनाव का प्रचार कर सकता है। इस प्रकार का उदाहरण देश में रहा भी है कि गरीब आदमी डुगडुगी बजाकर पार्लियामेंट का इलेक्शन जीत जाता है, तमेड़ा बजाकर पार्लियामेंट का इलेक्शन जीत जाता है। एक फकीर को भी, अगर वह वोटर है, चुनाव लड़ने का हक है। मेरा कहना है कि आपने इसको जो बढ़ा है, उसके बारे में आप पुनः विचार करिए। हमारे जैसे आदमी को ही ले लीजिए। जब राज्य सभा का नॉमिनेशन हो रहा था, उस समय हमारे पास उसकी जमानत के भी पैसे नहीं थे। उस समय चंदा इकट्ठा करके हमने वह पैसा इकट्ठा किया और राज्य सभा का चुनाव लड़ा, पार्टी ने हमें सपोर्ट किया। इस प्रकार हमारे जैसे आदमी के पास जब पांच हजार रुपए भी नहीं थे, उसे बढ़ाकर आपने 25 हजार कर दिया है तो कैसे चलेगा? मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके बारे में आप जरूर विचार करिए। आप अमाउंट बढ़ा रहे हैं जबकि आप जानते हैं कि यह गरीबों का देश है। यहां पर बीस रुपया रोज कमाने वाले लोग हैं। क्या आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो बीस रुपया रोज कमाने वाले लोग हैं, उनको election नहीं लड़ना है? हमारे यहां 80 प्रतिशत लोग बीस रुपया रोज कमाने वाले लोग हैं। क्या आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग इस देश में चुनाव नहीं लड़ेंगे, गरीब लोग चुनाव नहीं लड़ेंगे? दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईवीएम मशीन के बारे में बहुत सारी controversies हुई हैं। controversies यह हुई कि ईवीएम मशीन की वजह से जो वोटिंग होती है, उसमें कुछ गड़बड़ी हो जाती है। पता नहीं, इसके बारे में क्या investigation हुई है, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी बड़े देश हैं, जहां रूल ऑफ लॉ है, जहां डेमोक्रेसी है, वहां पर भी ईवीएम मशीन पर वोट देने की बात को खत्म कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार अगर उन लोगों ने इसे खत्म कर दिया है तो हम क्यों इसको लागू करना चाहते हैं? सर, इस ईवीएम मशीन के बारे में भी विचार करना पड़ेगा। जो हमारा पुराना सिस्टम था, जिसमें ठप्पा मारकर हम लोग वोट देते थे, उसके बारे में जरूर विचार करिए। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि अमेरिका में electronic तरीके से भी आप वोट देने के लिए तैयार हो सकते हैं। हमारे यहां सिस्टम यह है कि बहुत गरीब लोग, अगर किसी ऐसे बूथ पर गए, जहां पर वर्चस्व बड़े लोगों का है - गरीब लोग हैंड टू माउथ वाले होते हैं, बीस रुपया रोज कमाने वाले लोग होते हैं - वे लोग उस बूथ पर जाकर वोट नहीं डाल सकते, उनको restrain किया जाता है। इस प्रकार यह कानून बनना चाहिए कि कहां पर कैसे गरीब लोग वोट देने जाएंगे। सर, आपने एक सिस्टम बनाया है कि सबके पास वोटर आइडेंटिटी कार्ड होगा। सर, हमारे यहां ऐसे लोग भी वोटर हैं जिनके मकान के ऊपर छत नहीं है, जो खानाबदोश की जिंदगी जीते हैं। उनका भी वोटर लिस्ट में नाम है। वे अपने सामान को कहां रखेंगे? वोटर लिस्ट कहां रखेंगे? वोटर आइडेंटिटी कार्ड कहां

रखेंगे? सर, बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका आइडेंटिटी कार्ड नहीं बन सका है, लेकिन वोटर लिस्ट में उनका नाम है।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल नया तरीका मैंने देखा है। नया तरीका यह है कि इलेक्शन की वोटर लिस्ट में भी फोटो होता है। अगर वोटर लिस्ट में आपने फोटो छापा है तो फिर इस वोटर आइडेंटिटी कार्ड का क्या मतलब हुआ। जब आप वोट के लिए जाएंगे तो वहां आपका फोटो मिलाएंगे कि लिस्ट में आपका फोटो है या नहीं है। अगर है तो आप वोट डाल सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर आइडेंटिटी कार्ड नहीं है तो इसके कारण.....(व्यवधान) सर, बोलने दीजिए, हमको तो कभी-कभी मौका मिलता है।

अगर उसके पास आइडेंटिटी कार्ड नहीं है या वह ले जाना भूल गया तो गरीब लोग वोट नहीं दे सकते हैं। उनको तो आइडेंटिटी कार्ड पहले ही दिखलाना पड़ेगा और वह भी प्रिसाइडिंग ऑफिसर को नहीं, पुलिस को दिखलाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि पुलिस वाले उनको डंडा मारकर भगा देते हैं। जो गरीब लोगों की पार्टी होती है उनको आइडेंटिटी कार्ड का अभाव हो जाता है, आइडेंटिटी कार्ड नहीं होता है और उसके पास अन्य कोई सबूत भी नहीं होता जिसको लेकर वह वहां जा सके। इसलिए, सर, मैं यह बात कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर जरूर विचार होना चाहिए।

सर, दूसरी बात, आपने कहा है कि अगर इलेक्शन में कोई गड़बड़ी है तो उसको हम दूर करेंगे। सर, यह बात हम कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर कोई इलेक्शन पिटीशन देता है तो आपके यहां कानून है कि तीन महीने के अंदर इसको दाखिल करें। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा भी है। लेकिन यह लिमिटेशन हम पर तो लगता है, यानी जो लोग इलेक्शन पिटीशन दाखिल करते हैं उन पर तो यह लगता है, लेकिन हाई कोर्ट पर कोई रोक नहीं है। वह पांच साल नहीं, छः साल के बाद तथा तब तक दो बार इलेक्शन हो जाएगा, उसके बाद डिस्मिसन देंगे। तो, सर, उसका क्या मतलब होता है? इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करना चाहिए। अगर आप इस पर विचार करेंगे तो, सर, हम यह समझते हैं कि हमारा इलेक्शन रिफॉर्म का जो अमेंडमेंट है, वह अच्छा होगा।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे श्री व्यास साहब ने कहा कि एग्जिट पोल को हम कैसे रोक सकते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इसका सर्वे होना चाहिए कि कितने लोगों को प्रभावित किया। सर, कितने लोगों को ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत लोगों को प्रभावित करता है। जिनको कोई एप्रोच नहीं करते हैं, जिनके पास कोई कैंडिडेट नहीं जाता है, जिनको कोई लेना-देना नहीं होता है, वे एग्जिट पोल से प्रभावित होते हैं, बिल्कुल होते हैं। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इसका साइक्लोजिकल प्रभाव पड़ता है। अगर साइक्लोजिकल प्रभाव पड़ता है तो वोट में भी कंवर्ट होता है। इसलिए, सर, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि.....(व्यवधान)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन) :** बस, खत्म करें।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। आप 60 गिनिए और फिर मैं खत्म करता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन) :** बस, एक ही मिनट :

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग्जिट पोल वाले सुप्रीम कोर्ट गए थे, क्योंकि इलेक्शन कमीशन ने तो इसको बंद कर दिया था। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने कहा था कि नहीं, आप एग्जिट पोल नहीं दिखा सकते। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि आप इसको दिखा सकते हैं, कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन, सर, हम इस बारे में कानून तो बना सकते हैं। जैसे इलेक्शन कमीशन ने आइडेंटिटी कार्ड का कानून बना दिया, हम लोगों ने कानून बना दिया कि इलेक्शन में पच्चीस हजार रुपए लगेगा। लेकिन आप कानून तो बना सकते हैं कि एग्जिट पोल नहीं दिखा सकते हैं। तो यह कानून हम लोग बना सकते हैं। अगर आप कानून बनाएंगे तो कोई *ultra vires* थोड़े होने वाला है, हम लोग तो कानून बनाएंगे कि आप नहीं दिखा सकते हैं। इसलिए, सर, यह एक पूरा रंग मंच है। इलेक्शन में गरीबों को नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए, इस बात का हमेशा ख्याल रखिए। हम

इसका समर्थन जरूर करते हैं। लेकिन जो आपने पच्चीस हजार रुपए वाली बात कही है, उसके बारे में जरूर विचार करिए, क्योंकि यह ज्यादा है और इससे गरीब लोगों को इलेक्शन में पार्टिसिपेशन रेस्ट्रेन होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for and highly excited over the debate on an important measure containing five elements of this reforms package. We are all proud that we have the largest Parliamentary democracy with the largest electorate with 80 crores on the electoral rolls.

We are the largest Parliamentary democracy. We have the largest electorate with 80 crores on the roll. But, at the same time, the matter of concern is that I think, around 20-25 crore voters do not come to the ballot box and vote. It is a matter of worry. The debate has been quite a great learning experience for me. My confidence level to bring about more radical and comprehensive reform measure has now increased and I can feel that you are responsive. I can count upon you for the kind of change which needs to be brought about in our electoral system. Ultimately, when our friend, hon. Member, Shri Prasad ended, yes, we have to target the last man in the queue, whatever reforms we bring in, we need to address him. Otherwise, these reforms are of no significance, whatsoever. I never said even in the beginning when I introduced for consideration of this Bill that is an exhaustive one. I am not that happy. It is one of the measures or five of the measures but we need to do a lot of things because mere medicine is not enough. Mere physician is not adequate. We should have physicians, we should have surgeons to do both and it is not the peripheral reforms that the country is satisfied. Yes, a reference has been made that we have passed 57 years in our great march, great experiment on the electoral process. We have to learn a lesson, revisit, get into the inside of it and find a way forward. We cannot stop at that. Reform is always a concept of creative destruction. We need to address many of those problems and I must thank the Parliamentary Standing Committee who has expedited this report and, by and large, we have accepted their recommendations. These are five out of 22 references made by the Election Commission of India. In 2004, we needed to expedite this. I am looking forward for the cooperation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee to come out with the recommendations in respect of other 17 items. Nothing is pending with us. Even if you send it within a week, I can reassure you, that we will take up these matters early so that you can even present the amendments for approval of this House, even during this Session and I assure you that we can do that. But, we should have consensus among all political parties. Ultimately, we need to obtain consensus. After all, we have to March together. No one political party marches alone in this great endeavour to bring about reforms.

I need not mention all the twenty-two proposals here even though I have the facts. I don't want to take the time of the House. Sir, out of these twenty-two, we have taken up five proposals. We have considered these. We have interacted on all these proposals. We have one

proposal in respect of voting of citizens of India but have gone abroad on employment or education or other purposes. There is a Bill. This has been examined. It is not a part of the twenty-two proposals; you can say it as twenty-third. They sent it back advising to bring back a comprehensive Bill with all details. So, we are also shortly bringing that Bill. I will be finalising that Bill also after discussion with many of our colleagues. Sir, I am sure, it is very dear to you. So, I specially made a mention about that. It is ready. I need to discuss this with some of our friends and colleagues. If you are free, I may finalise this Bill within a week and bring the Bill in this Session itself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is good.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, an issue has been raised whether article 19(1)(a) contravenes. In fact, it was debated. Thereafter, even the Supreme Court has upheld the guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India. So, I must tell you, by and large, we have consensus on all the points that have been incorporated in this Bill.

Sir, I will try to go one-by-one with regard to certain issues raised by the hon. Members. Our leader, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, raised a point that a person in jail can contest but unable to vote. I think, if a person, according to my opinion, is in jail but not convicted, he is entitled to vote. I don't know how he can be denied voting. In fact, the Department-related Committee has said that the proposal to disqualify any person accused of an offence punishable by punishment for five years or more can contest election even if trial is pending. The Standing Committee gave a Report that the proposal of the Election Commission under reference is a major departure from law for the time being in force which provides that if a person is convicted for an offence and if a court gives a judgment convicting him then such a person shall be disqualified from contesting election. That is why the *status quo* has been maintained. That is a matter which was referred to by our veteran journalist and hon. Member and he has also mentioned about criminals contesting election. It is a matter which we need to examine in depth. May be, we can have a discussion on this question.

The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, in its Report, with respect to some of the provisions on the issues said that many Members have objected to auditing of accounts of donations by auditors proposed by the Election Commission or CAG or its appointed auditors. Again, there was no political consensus and even the Standing Committee did not consider it proper for an amendment to this.

Sir, Mr. Shantaram Naik raised an issue of several guidelines/Code of Conduct issued by the Election Commission under article 324 of the Constitution. He said that these needed to be limited. This is a debatable issue. I think, an exercise can be made to revisit some of these guidelines and code of conduct; and we can have a discussion at an appropriate time on the larger issues like this because, by and large, we don't want the Government to interfere with the



functioning of the Election Commission of India. But, need be, we can definitely discuss about this. The accounts issue, the donation issue, are the issues that have been pending and have not been considered appropriately.

Hon. Member, Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy, has proposed an amendment to prevent non-serious candidates. In fact, section 154 of the RP Act provides for forfeiture of candidates' deposit which is proposed to be Rs. 25,000 for the Lok Sabha elections and Rs 10,000 for the Assembly elections. The limit has been examined to weed out non-serious candidates. That is the remedy that has been found. If there is any viable, suitable remedy, that needs to be discussed in greater details, instead of hurrying up with this kind of amendment. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Member to reconsider this issue because we are open for a discussion and, then, take a subsequent political consensus on that. And, perhaps, if need be, we can think of bringing forward an amendment. But I don't think it will lie as on today. There are a lot of issues involved in that. So, the hon. Member may kindly withdraw this amendment. We can think of bringing it back at an appropriate time.

Many more questions have been raised in today's discussion. Particularly, the hon. Member, Shri Veerpal Singh, has raised many issues about the money power. He did say that the election is the festival of democracy. I think, our senior friend, Shri Arun Jaitley, also did say something like this at some of the forum. That is being curtailed sometime. It is dealt with by the Election Commission. Reasonable advertisement, reasonable approach will have to be made. I think, sometimes resorting to the television media, the print media, which has not been prevented, in a surrogatory manner is not the right means for the candidates. This is an issue in which needs to be discussed in detail.

There are issues pertaining to appointment of observers. The observers do not act in accordance with the duties that are entrusted to them. I think we need to have a proper discussion on many of these issues whether it is the issue of code of conduct or the issue pertaining to guidelines or the issues that are dealt with by the Election Commission of India.

Now, I come to the question of electronic voting machines. Dr. Malaisamy had raised this issue. The hon. Member, Shri Shreegopal Vyas, wrote a detailed letter consisting of 3-4 pages, or even more, how it functions, how it should be examined, how it should be scrutinised. We examined it critically and, ultimately, found that nothing is wrong with the technology. The technology is perfect. You know India has the best brain in IT.

You should not forget that. The Indian IT engineers have captured the IT world. They need not look for the other countries to testify the technology which has been adopted by us. So, it is not only technology savvy, but also people savvy. We had a fear that how the commonman would receive this kind of a new technology. The manner in which they have responded to this

technology will go to the Indian wisdom. I think that is not a debatable question as on today. Shri D. Raja raised a question that it does not fulfil the real need of the time and that you should have come out with a more comprehensive amendment to that. Yes, I started by saying that these 57 years of election process, it has proved to be the best in the world, but that does not mean that it has no challenges. We may have millions of challenges. There are millions of opportunities provided in this. I am telling you that I am for comprehensive reform measures. I would like to have a national consultation. I would also like to have a brain-storming debate with all the political parties, with all the stakeholders, to bring about the changes, to bring about the solutions to the problems which are being confronted in the system. At the same time, we cannot say that the present system is bad. It may be opened for mid-course corrections, but, at the same time, we need not be pessimistic about it. We will have a debate and, shortly, we will bring about — if not possible in this Session, then, possibly, in the next Session — a comprehensive amendment in the electoral system which will, definitely, provide solutions to many problems which are confronted by us. I have heard the veteran journalist, who is a new Member of Rajya Sabha, who has delivered his maiden speech, raising it with a clarity and with a kind of message that has to be taken by the entire country. I compliment you, I commend you. Now, I come to the role of big money. Yes, there is a role of big money, which we have to disappear from the election scenario of this country. I need to take many drastic measures, but political consensus is a must for that. It is quite mandatory. Let us discuss about it. I am open for the debate. I am open for the solution emerging out of that kind of a debate. Yes, we know that, earlier, these big people used to support candidates. Now, they themselves are becoming candidates. Earlier, they used to support the Ministry; now, they are entering into the Ministry. They may capture one State, they may capture another State. Ultimately, the entire democracy of this country will be put into peril. This has got to be halted. I am not going to name any State or any political party for that matter, but this is a cancer in the body politics of this country. That has to be acknowledged by all of us and we need to deal with it. Those elements may devour the democracy of this country. We need to put a halt to it. I think the sense of this House is, as I can feel, that we are all united to combat these kinds of forces. I am very happy and confident that we will be able to find a way out of this. Then the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva raised the question of the non-serious candidates. How do we deal with that? You have not come out with a solution. You have pointed out the problem. Let us all apply our mind on this. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I did not support the amendment moved by Mr. Reddy, ..(*Interruptions*).. but I have asked the Ministry to find out the means.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: The hon. Member, Shri Raashid Alvi, spoke about the influence of religion. He talked about the criminality which has really distorted the election

process. In fact, we brought a number of Bills earlier also with regard to the criminal candidates. I have already dealt with the issue of filing of chargesheets, etc. No doubt the strict laws are necessary and we need to apply that.

Shreegopal Vyasji spoke about exit polls. After all, this is an issue which has been there the world-over. We may bring forward a Bill today but I must tell you that it is a practice the world-over. In many, many countries, these kinds of exit polls have been really banned. Incidentally, there is this talk about Shri Rama came. I have written a big epic poem on Shri Ramayana Mahaveshanam. But whether it is my Ramayana or any other Ramayana, I have heard, these Ramayanas are secular in nature. Incidentally, I won a national Award also for that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, give a free copy to everybody.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: This is regarding not only my Ramayana. I have read the Valmiki Ramayana; I have read the Tulsidas Ramayana; I read the Kamba Ramayana. You read any Ramayana, there is no religion and politics mixed; there is no governance and religion mix. So, I think that is only incidentally; but I am just telling you that.

Then, Mr. Vijayaraghavan spoke about many things. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, 'incidentally'; I said it in lighter mood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: I am not coming to that. I was only trying to differentiate between somebody carrying out the exit poll survey to do a research. That is one part. The other is to prohibit its presentation and representation. I am not against the representation and the propagation of it. I am saying, how do you go about somebody's fundamental right to ask some people what have you done. This is one part. The other is, propagation. You are against propagation; I am also against propagation. But I am saying whether you would like to question somebody's fundamental right to ask some people to get some survey and wake up. That was my point.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I think, the hon. Member can understand that we are banning only the exit poll and no research whatsoever by the scholars or any student of politics is being interfered with. I don't think we can stretch this amendment too far. So, I don't think you can stretch it too far and I don't think any research of that kind is prevented under this. I must tell you, the matter related to bar on persons from contesting elections facing charges is a subject which is dealt by the 18th Report of the Departmental Committee. They have disagreed on this policy and, maybe, we can revisit it, if the hon. Members want it. But again, it requires the political consensus but we can deal with that. In fact, regarding disclosure of the election petitions, there is already a restriction of time that the High Courts or the authorities are mandated to close the case within six months. But this is not happening. I do agree with it.

Many a time, till the time is over, the decisions are not given. It is really a worrisome matter. We need to discuss it with the Judiciary. If necessary, I am prepared to bring about certain mandated law to fix the time, limit the time so that there is expeditious disposal of the cases.

You may kindly remember, in the 1990s, we had brought an amendment to the Representation of People Act for deploying people other than Government officers for election purpose, say, from banks, public undertakings and others. But, at that time, we had not included them in the disciplinary procedure. Thus, this is only a consequential amendment with regard to punishment or disciplinary action against election officers. It is only a consequential amendment which should have been brought at that time. In fact, we could not have punished them but for this amendment. So, this is only a consequential amendment.

My sister, and hon. Member, Dr. Najma Heptulla, had reiterated the need for a comprehensive Bill. She has also talked about criminals becoming politicians and also about nexus voting. May be it was the rarest of the rare instances that might have happened in Arunachal Pradesh. She has also talked about the Women's Reservation Bill. The matter is, again, before the Standing Committee.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: You may use your influence, Sir. I don't say, use violence, but you may use your influence and your charm.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: The Chairman of that Committee is Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan; I cannot use violence against her!

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: You could always use your charm.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That may not work there!

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: If the Standing Committee finalises it and gives it to us and a political consensus is obtained, we would not hesitate to introduce the Bill even by the end of this Session.

SHRI TIRUCHI SHIVA: I am in that Committee, Sir. We are trying.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Kindly do that. We have been talking about it since 1996. I think, we need to bring it and we would like to see it being passed in this Session itself. I think, if the Standing Committee could finalise the report and give it to us, we shall definitely ensure that we could bring it over.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, may I intervene for a minute? Many legislations are brought in this House, but Government never comes with a rider saying that there should be a consensus, not even on Budget. Why should the Women's Reservation Bill have consensus? Why should women coming to the Parliament have consensus from those who

5.00 P.M.

do not like women? At least, bring it to the House and then let us see who stands where. The major political parties, the Congress Party, the BJP and the Communist Party, are all very clearly in support of women's reservation. I would be happy if you bring the Women's Reservation Bill to the Rajya Sabha. There is no problem. But, why are you not doing that?

SHRI D. RAJA: If you talk of consensus, the consensus is not going to emerge.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, as my Leader, Shri Arun Jaitley says, if you bring it after Lunch, half the Members who are opposing it may not be there and we shall pass it!

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Your suggestion is noted for action. Hon. Member, Shri Silvius Condpan, had said that some amendments that have been brought about will have to be there in Panchayat and local bodies too. I think that is a good suggestion and I shall definitely discuss it with our colleague, Dr. Joshi. Hon. Member, Sardar Tarlochan Singh, incidentally, started with the Sikh Marriage Act. I have no idea about that Act; I shall discuss it with you. You had also said that the opinion poll should be banned. That is a matter which we have already gone into. We had in some areas tried to interfere with the functioning of the media; I don't think, we should venture too far; we need to stop somewhere.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: We may not interfere, but there should be some mechanism in place.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: You had also spoken about the Anti-Defection Act, taking steps to prevent "aaya Ram-gaya Ram" phenomenon. That also should not be a subject matter in this amendment; we can bring it on some other occasion. Hon. Member, Mr. Prasad, asked why we need to bring in the old system instead of the EVMs.

Our hon. Member, Shri Prasad, also talked why not to bring about old system instead of EVMs. I have already replied to it. With regard to Voters ID also, your suggestions are noted down. With this, I thank the entire House for the support which is extended to this Bill. I have already said that this is only a peripheral thing. We will definitely come out with a substantial and comprehensive Bill for reforms in the electoral system. With this, I seek, through the Chairman, the support from all the hon. Members to pass this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there is one amendment (No.4) by the hon. Minister.

**Clause 2 - Amendment of Section 24.**

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

4. That at page 1, lines 11 and 12, *for* the words “district magistrate or additional district magistrate” the words “district magistrate or additional district magistrate or executive magistrate or district collector or an officer of equivalent rank” be *substituted*.

***The question was put and the motion was adopted.***

***Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.***

***Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 5. In clause 5, there is one amendment (No.5) by Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, if the hon. Minister gives me an assurance, I will withdraw my amendment. But I want to bring one point to the notice of hon. Minister. During the last elections in Mehabubnagar Zedcherla Constituency, Andhra Pradesh, because people wanted to protest against an SEZ in Pollepalli, few hundred people filed nominations. Similarly in Nallagonda Parliament segment also, few hundred people filed nominations. That became the headache to the Election Commission also. Some serious candidates managed to get B-forms so that their own men can file nominations for election agents, counting agents, security people. It became a big headache. I welcome the intention of the Minister that he is enhancing the deposit. In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister, I am withdrawing my amendment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The amendment is withdrawn.

***Clause 5 was added to the Bill.***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause 6. In clause 6, there is one amendment (No.6) by Shri A. Vijayaraghavan and Shri P.R. Rajan.

**Clause 6 - Amendment of Section 123**

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I move:

6. That at page 2, lines 28 to 31, be *deleted*.

Sir, I have to have an assurance from the Minister. The Standing Committee in its recommendation No.4.8 has mentioned about this part. Sir, now we are delegating some extra powers to the Election Commission. Always we must be very careful about delegating the power. We are expecting a fair dealing from the Election Commission. So, what is aspect here?

It is regarding the democratic right of the people who have been engaged in the election duty. Earlier only Government officials were engaged, but now we are expanding the scope. We are expanding the scope for taking disciplinary action. It may be utilised for curtailing their democratic rights. That is the apprehension raised by the Standing Committee also. And, accordingly, the Standing Committee requested to redraft that particular provision. Unfortunately, that has not been done. Let the Minister give an assurance that the scope would not be expanded to that extent which would curtail the democratic right of this section.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, hon. Member will understand that those officers are deployed by the Election Commission of India. They will be working under the Election Commission. If you do not empower the Election Commission or the officers to discipline the officers under them, who else can do it? This is the domain of the Election Commission. For anything which comes in the domain of the Election Commission of India, I do not think the Ministry can interfere and it is the duty of the Election Commission to discipline. That is the only thing. That is the only power that is delegated.. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, no argument.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: This is something that the Standing Committee has recommended, and the Government has not accepted this recommendation.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: If you go through the recommendations of the Standing Committee, it is not part of the recommendation. I have got full list of recommendations. We are not deviating from the recommendations. It may be a part of the discussion or deliberation, but it is not part of actual recommendation. I may submit that we will discuss about it. After all, it is not exhaustive amendment that we are bringing in. When we will bring comprehensive amendment, we will consider this aspect. In view of this, I request hon. Member to withdraw the amendment.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: After considering the request of the hon. Minister, I am withdrawing my amendment. I do not move my amendment.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

#### CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 4, the word "Second" be *deleted*.
3. That at page 1, line 5, for the figure "2008", the figure "2009" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Fifty-ninth”, the word “Sixtieth” be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

#### RE. ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, I have to make two announcements. First, I wish to inform that there would be no sitting of the House on Friday, the 27th November, 2009, on account of Id-ul-Zuha.

I also wish to inform the House that the Private Members' Business scheduled for Friday, the 27th November, 2009, shall now be taken up on Thursday, the 26th November, 2009. The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on 26th November, 2009.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 26th November, 2009.